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ABSTRACT

This document presents illustrative maps, tables, and graphs that depict several features of Asia and Oceania including: size, population, resources, commodities, trade, languages, religions, ethnic groups, cities, land use, food and agriculture, health, schooling, jobs, energy, industry, demographic statistics, aspects of government, and overviews of the national economies. Numerous individual country maps also are included. (DB)

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ASIA TODAY

An Atlas of Reproducible Pages

1991 Revised Edition

A Total of 156 Pages
108 Pages of Illustrative Maps, Tables, and Graphs Depicting Asia's (and Oceania's)

- *. Size*
- *. Population*
- *. Resources*
- *. Commodities*
- *. Trade*
- *. Languages*
- *. Religions*
- *. Ethnic Groups*
- *. Cities*
- *. Land Use*
- *. Food & Agriculture*
- *. Health*
- *. Schooling*
- *. Jobs*
- *. Energy*
- *. Industry*
- *. Demographic Statistics*
- *. Aspects of Government*
- *. Overviews of the National Economies*

Plus 48 Pages of Individual Country Maps Originally Produced by the Department of State and the United Nations

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--- Notes ---

Hong Kong: British colony; scheduled to revert to China on July 1, 1997.
Macau: Chinese territory under Portuguese administration; scheduled to revert to China on December 20, 1999.
French Polynesia and New Caledonia are overseas territories of France.

Data for USSR was included in EUROPE TODAY An Atlas of Reproducible Pages 1985 and in its 1990 Revised Edition. Also see USSR COUNTRY NOTES 1989 and its 1991 Revised Edition.

Comparable data for East Timor and Gaza was sufficiently scarce that we have omitted all data for them.

Unless otherwise noted, the maps, tables, and graphs on pages 1-108 have been created by World Eagle, Inc.

The 48 individual country maps on pages 109-156 are reprints of maps published by the U.S. Department of State and by the United Nations. The statistical data and comparative map at the bottom of most of the individual country map pages have been supplied by our editors.

Satisfactory individual country maps were not available for Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.

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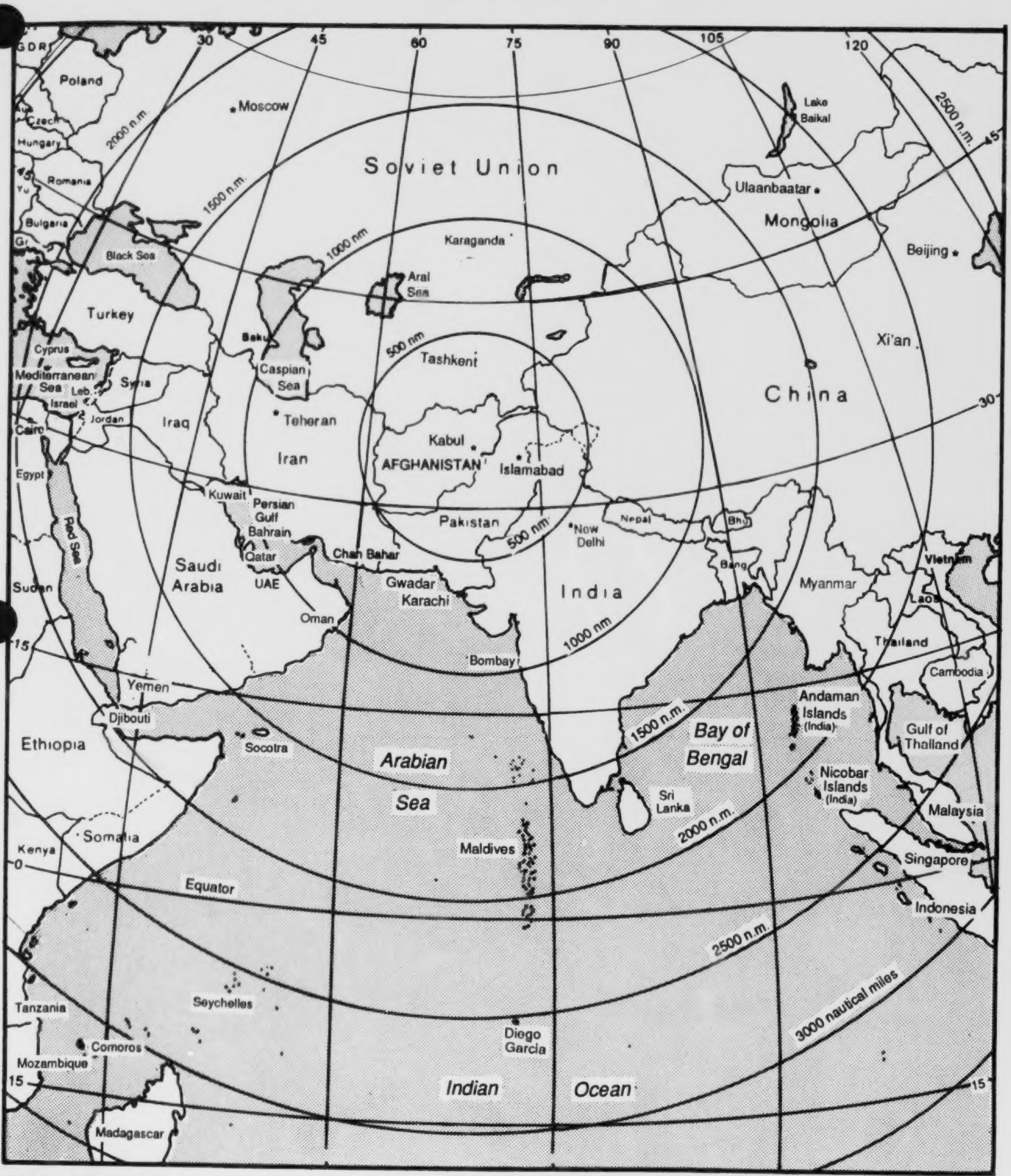
30
45
60
75
90
105
120
GDR
Poland
Czech
Hungary
Romania
Yu
Bulgaria
Gr
Moscow
2000 n.m.
1500 n.m.
1000 nm
500 nm
Soviet Union
Lake Baikal
2500 n.m.
45
Ulaanbaatar
Mongolia
Beijing
Karaganda
Black Sea
Aral Sea
Turkey
Baku
Caspian Sea
Tashkent
Xi'an
Cyprus
Mediterranean Sea
Leb.
Israel
Syria
Jordan
Iraq
Teheran
China
30
Cairo
Kabul
Iran
AFGHANISTAN
Islamabad
Egypt
Kuwait
Persian Gulf
Bahrain
Qatar
Pakistan
500 nm
New Delhi
Nepal
Bhu
Red Sea
Chah Bahar
Bang
Saudi Arabia
UAE
Gwadar
Karachi
India
Myanmar
Vietnam
Sudan
Oman
Laos
1000 nm
Thailand
15
Bombay
Yemen
Cambodia
Andaman Islands (India)
Djibouti
1500 n.m.
Bay of Bengal
Gulf of Thailand
Ethiopia
Socotra
Arabian Sea
Nicobar Islands (India)
Sri Lanka
Malaysia
2000 n.m.
Somalia
Maldives
Kenya
0
Singapore
Equator
Indonesia
2500 n.m.
3000 nautical miles
Tanzania
Seychelles
Diego Garcia
Comoros
Mozambique
15
Indian
Ocean
15
Madagascar

Distances shown are
nautical miles. To get
tatute miles, divide by 1.15.

Source of base map: U.S. Information Agency in its Problems of Communism, May-June 1982.

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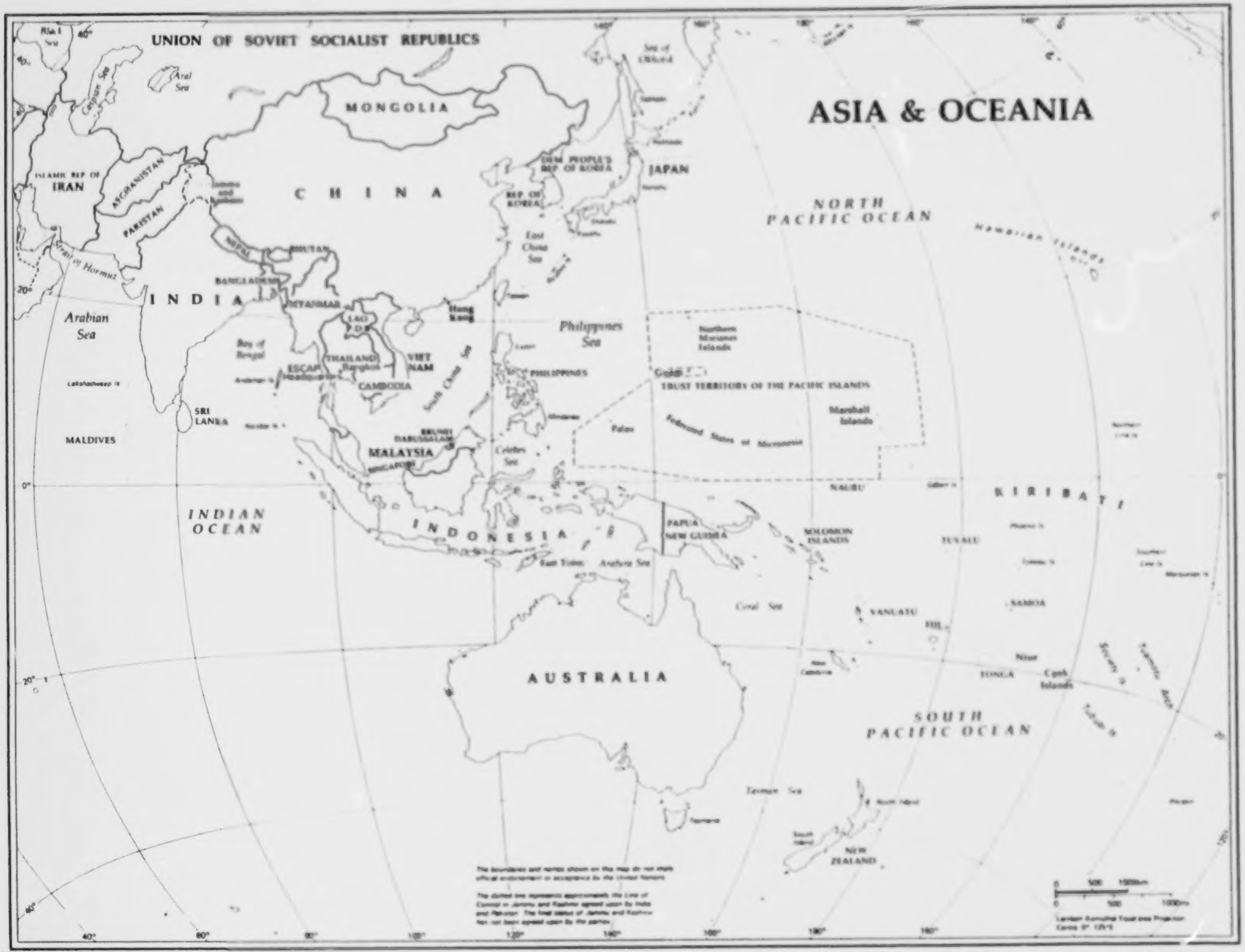
ASIA & OCEANIA
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Sea of Okhotsk
MONGOLIA
CHINA
ISLAMIC REP. OF IRAN
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
Jammu and Kashmir
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
Strait of Hormuz
INDIA
MYANMAR
LAO P.D.R.
THAILAND
Bangkok
ESCAP Headquarters
VIET NAM
CAMBODIA
Hong Kong
DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF KOREA
REP. OF KOREA
JAPAN
East China Sea
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Lakshadweep Is.
Andaman Is.
Nicobar Is.
SRI LANKA
MALDIVES
South China Sea
PHILIPPINES
Philippines Sea
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
MALAYSIA
SINGAPORE
Celebes Sea
INDIAN OCEAN
INDONESIA
East Timor
Arafura Sea
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Hawaiian Islands
Northern Mariana Islands
Guam
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
Palau
Federated States of Micronesia
Marshall Islands
NAURU
KIRIBATI
SOLOMON ISLANDS
TUVALU
Coral Sea
VANUATU
FIJI
SAMOA
New Caledonia
TONGA
Niue
Cook Islands
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
AUSTRALIA
Tasman Sea
Tasmania
NEW ZEALAND
North Island
South Island
40°
60°
80°
100°
120°
140°
160°
180°
160°
20°
0°
20°
40°
0 500 1000 km

MAP NO. 3435.2 UNITED NATIONS
JUNE 1987

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Note: Place names of Myanmar and Cambodia have been substituted for names of Burma and Democratic Kampuchea. The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not been agreed upon by the parties.

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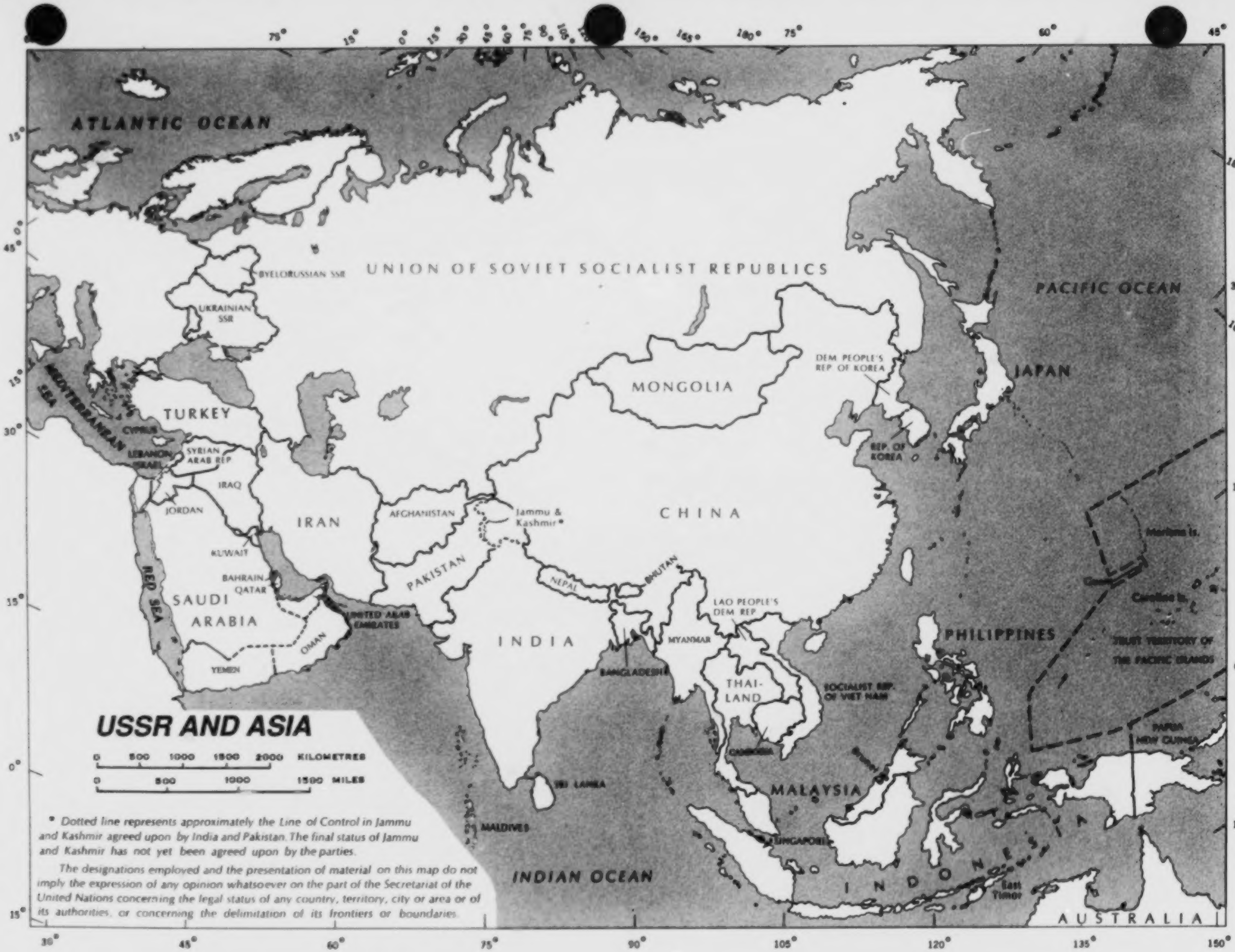
ATLANTIC OCEAN
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
BYELORUSSIAN SSR
UKRAINIAN SSR
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
TURKEY
CYPRUS
LEBANON
ISRAEL
SYRIAN ARAB REP
IRAQ
JORDAN
KUWAIT
IRAN
BAHRAIN
QATAR
SAUDI ARABIA
RED SEA
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
OMAN
YEMEN
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
Jammu & Kashmir*
NEPAL
BHUTAN
INDIA
BANGLADESH
SRI LANKA
MALDIVES
MONGOLIA
CHINA
DEM PEOPLE'S REP OF KOREA
REP. OF KOREA
JAPAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
MYANMAR
LAO PEOPLE'S DEM REP
THAILAND
SOCIALIST REP. OF VIET NAM
CAMBODIA
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
SINGAPORE
INDONESIA
East Timor
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Mariana Is.
Caroline Is.
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
INDIAN OCEAN
AUSTRALIA
0 500 1000 1500 2000 KILOMETRES
0 500 1000 1500 MILES
30° 45° 60° 75° 90° 105° 120° 135° 150°

USSR AND ASIA

** Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.*

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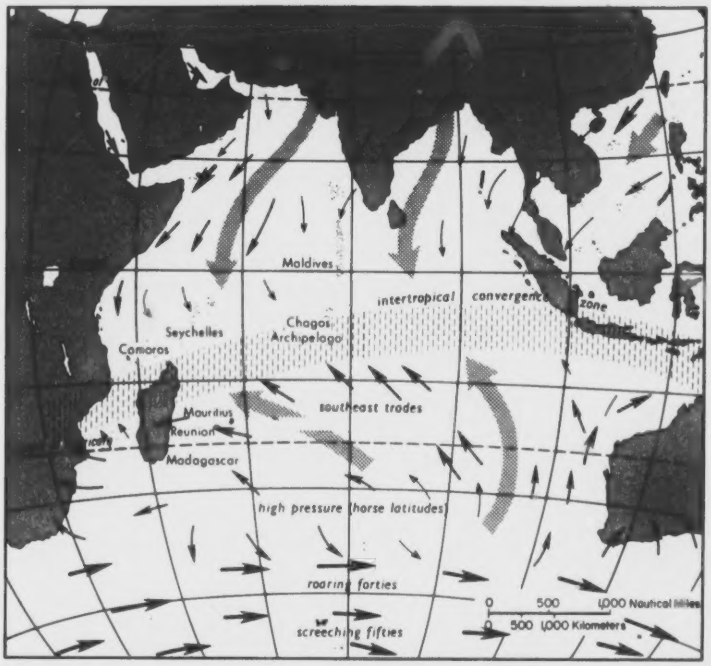
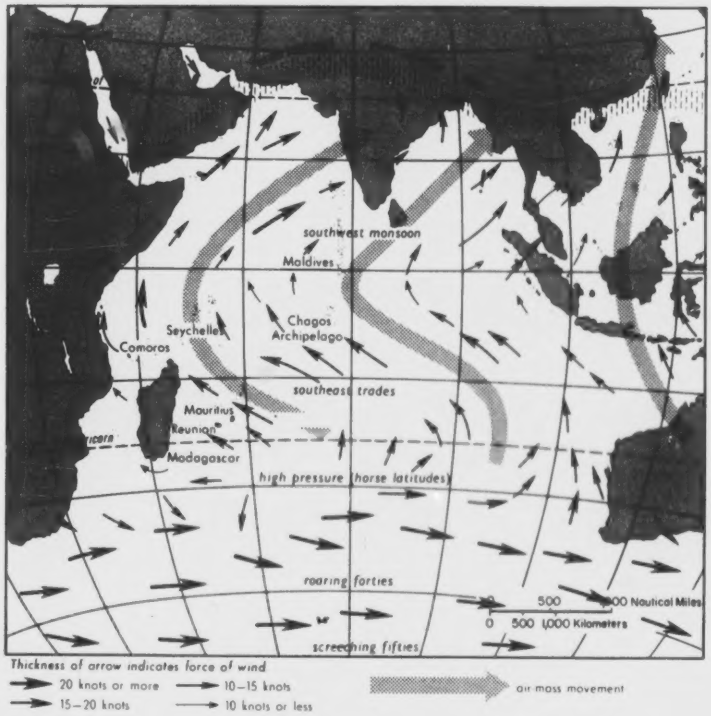
JULY-AUGUST SEASONAL WIND PATTERNS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN


Maldives
intertropical convergence zone
Chagos Archipelago
Seychelles
Comoros
Mauritius
Reunion
Madagascar
southeast trades
high pressure (horse latitudes)
roaring forties
screeching fifties
0 500 1,000 Nautical Miles
0 500 1,000 Kilometers

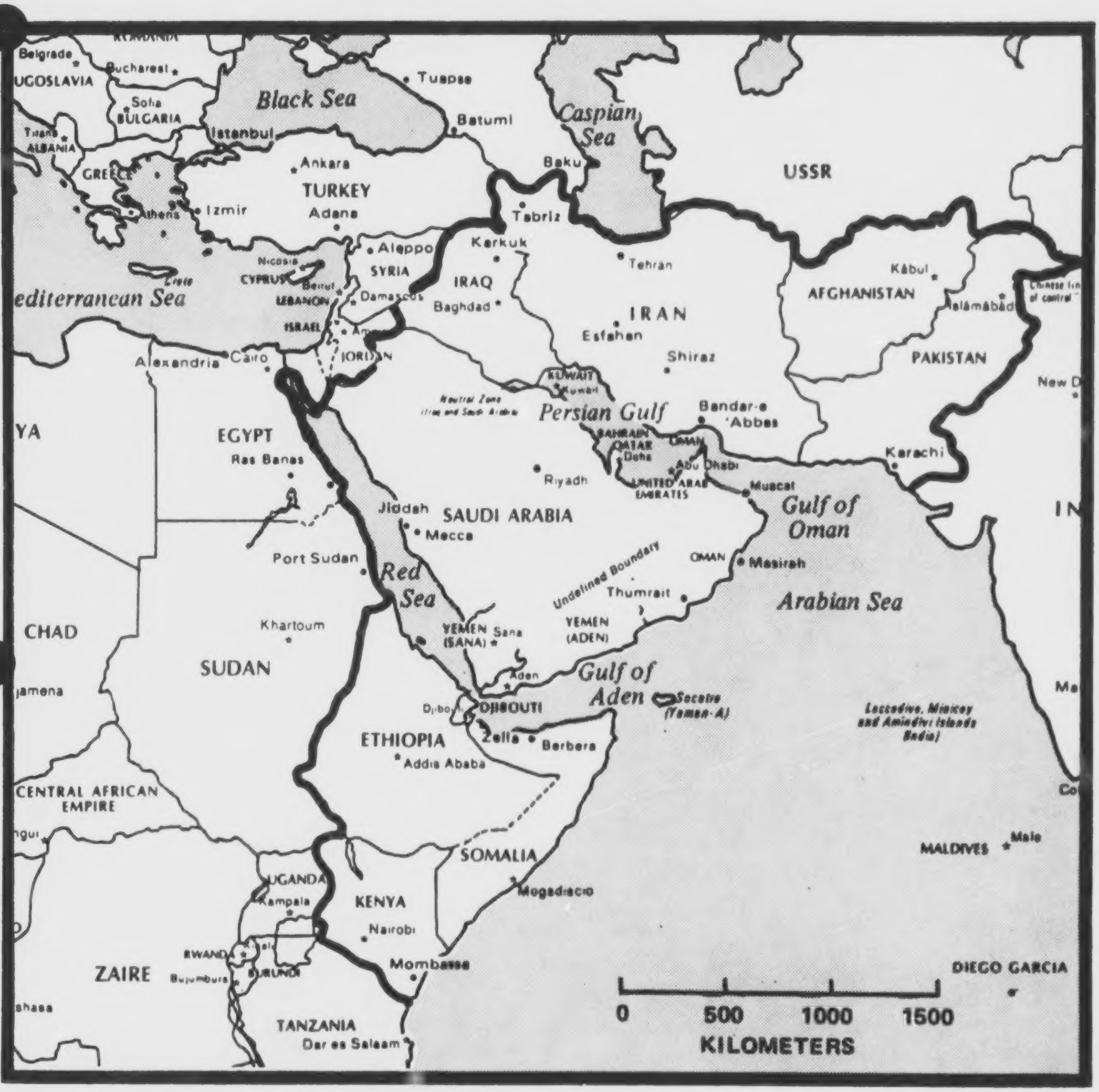
JANUARY-FEBRUARY SEASONAL WIND PATTERNS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN


southwest monsoon
Maldives
Chagos Archipelago
Seychelles
Comoros
Mauritius
Reunion
Madagascar
southeast trades
high pressure (horse latitudes)
roaring forties
screeching fifties
0 500 1,000 Nautical Miles
0 500 1,000 Kilometers
Thickness of arrow indicates force of wind
20 knots or more
10–15 knots
15–20 knots
10 knots or less
air mass movement

Source: Based on information from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, *Indian Ocean Atlas*, Washington, 1976, pp. 11-12.

Source: Frederica M. Bunge, Indian Ocean: Five Island Countries. Area Handbook series, Washington, D.C.: GPO for the American University, 1983. Pp. 260-261. Reprinted with permission.

SOUTHWEST ASIA



Black Sea
Caspian Sea
USSR
TURKEY
Ankara
Adana
Izmir
Istanbul
Tuapse
Batumi
Baku
Tabriz
Tehran
IRAN
Esfahan
Shiraz
Bandar-e 'Abbas
IRAQ
Baghdad
Karkuk
SYRIA
Aleppo
Damascus
LEBANON
Beirut
ISRAEL
JORDAN
CYPRUS
Nicosia
Crete
Mediterranean Sea
GREECE
Athens
BULGARIA
Sofia
Bucharest
Belgrade
YUGOSLAVIA
ALBANIA
Tirana
AFGHANISTAN
Kabul
PAKISTAN
Islamabad
Karachi
New D
IN
KUWAIT
Kuwait
Neutral Zone Iraq and Saudi Arabia
Persian Gulf
BAHRAIN
QATAR
Doha
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Abu Dhabi
OMAN
Muscat
Masirah
Gulf of Oman
Arabian Sea
SAUDI ARABIA
Riyadh
Jiddah
Mecca
Undefined Boundary
Thumrait
YEMEN (ADEN)
YEMEN (SANA)
Sana
Aden
Gulf of Aden
Socotra (Yemen-A)
Red Sea
EGYPT
Cairo
Alexandria
Ras Banas
SUDAN
Port Sudan
Khartoum
CHAD
CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE
ETHIOPIA
Addis Ababa
DJIBOUTI
Djibouti
Zeila
Berbera
SOMALIA
Mogadiscio
KENYA
Nairobi
Mombasa
UGANDA
Kampala
RWANDA
BURUNDI
Bujumbura
ZAIRE
TANZANIA
Dar es Salaam
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (India)
MALDIVES
Male
DIEGO GARCIA
0
500
1000
1500
KILOMETERS

Source: U.S. Department of Defense Annual Report. Fiscal Year 1982.

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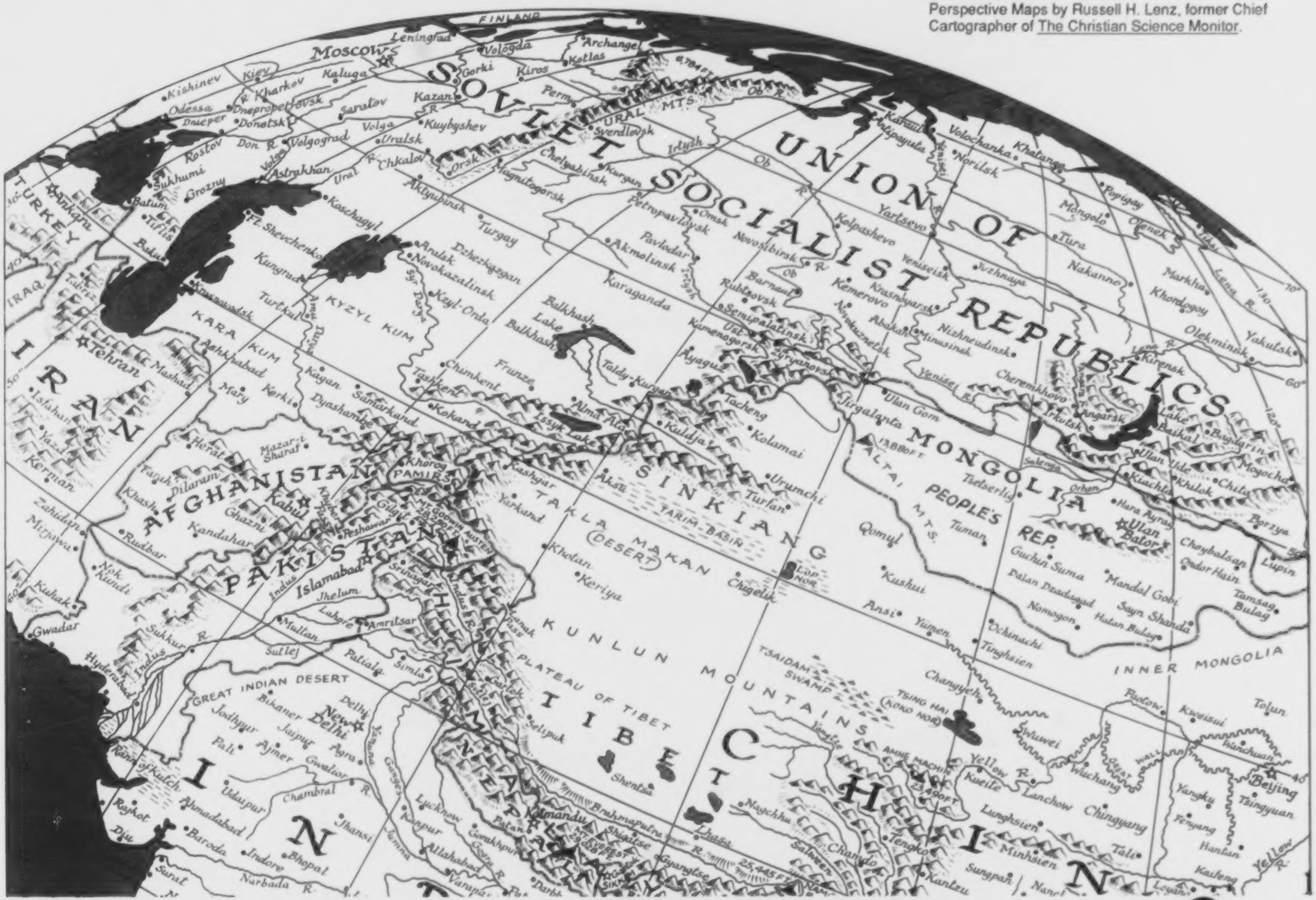
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Donetsk
Kaluga
Gorki
Kirov
Perm
Kazan
Saratov
Kuybyshev
Volgograd
Uralsk
Chkalov
Orsk
Sverdlovsk
URAL MTS.
Ob R.
Irtysh
Chelyabinsk
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Kurgan
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Karaganda
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Semipalatinsk
Kemerovo
Novokuznetsk
Abakan
Minusinsk
Krasnoyarsk
Nizhneudinsk
Kolpashevo
Yeniseisk
Yartsevo
Karaul
Dudinka
Norilsk
Volochanka
Khatanga
Popigay
Olenek
Tura
Nakanno
Markha
Khondogoy
Olekminsk
Yakutsk
Lena R.
Kirensk
Irkutsk
Angarsk
Cheremkhovo
Lake Baikal
Ulan Ude
Kiakhta
Khilok
Chita
Mogocha
Bagdarin
Rostov
Sukhumi
Grozny
Batum
Tiflis
Baku
Astrakhan
Kaschagyl
Ft. Shevchenko
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Turtkul
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Kagan
Aralsk
Novokazalinsk
Kzyl-Orda
Turgay
Dzhezkazgan
KYZYL KUM
Syr Darya
Amu Darya
Balkhash
Lake Balkhash
Taldy-Kurgan
Ayaguz
Ust-Kamenogorsk
Chimkent
Tashkent
Frunze
Alma Ata
Issyk Lake
Samarkand
Dyushambe
Kokand
TURKEY
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IRAQ
IRAN
Tehran
Mashad
Isfahan
Yazd
Kerman
Zahidan
Mirjawa
AFGHANISTAN
Herat
Mazar-i-Sharif
Kabul
Ghazni
Kandahar
Farah
Dilaram
Khash
Rudbar
Nok Kundi
PAKISTAN
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Lahore
Multan
Amritsar
Sukkur
Indus R.
Hyderabad
Gwadar
Kuhak
Sutlej
Patiala
Simla
INDIA
GREAT INDIAN DESERT
Bikaner
Jodhpur
Jaipur
Delhi
New Delhi
Agra
Gwalior
Pali
Ajmer
Rann of Kutch
Rajkot
Udaipur
Ahmadabad
Baroda
Indore
Bhopal
Jhansi
Chambal R.
Narbada R.
Surat
Diu
Lucknow
Kanpur
Allahabad
Gorakhpur
Varanasi
Patna
Ganges
Jamna
NEPAL
Katmandu
MT. EVEREST 29,028 FT.
SIKKIM
KASHMIR
Srinagar
Leh
Gartok
PAMIRS
Khorog
MT. GODWIN AUSTEN
Kashgar
Yarkand
Khotan
Keriya
Aksu
SINKIANG
TARIM BASIN
TAKLA MAKAN (DESERT)
Kuldja
Tacheng
Kolamai
Urumchi
Turfan
Lop Nor
Chigelik
KUNLUN MOUNTAINS
PLATEAU OF TIBET
TIBET
Selipuk
Shentsa
Lhasa
Gyangtse
Shigatse
Brahmaputra R.
Nagchhu
Chamdo
Salween R.
TSAIDAM SWAMP
TSING HAI (KOKO NOR)
AMNE MACHIN 23,490 FT.
Changyeh
Yumen
Ansi
Kushui
Qomul
ALTAI MTS.
13880 FT.
MONGOLIA PEOPLE'S REP.
Ulan Gom
Jirgalanta
Tsetserlig
Tuman
Selenga
Orhon
Hara Ayrag
Ulan Bator
Choybalsan
Ondor Hain
Tamsag Bulag
Guchin Suma
Palan Dzadagad
Mandal Gobi
Sayn Shanda
Nomogon
Hatan Bulag
Borzya
Lupin
Ochinachi
Tunghsien
INNER MONGOLIA
Paotow
Kweisui
Tolun
Wuwei
GREAT WALL
Wuchang
Yellow R.
Kueite
Lanchow
Chingyang
Yangku
Fengyang
Hantan
Kaifeng
Loyang
Tsingyuan
Wanchuan
Beijing
Yellow R.
Tali
Lunghsien
Minhsien
Sungpan
Tenko
Kantzu
CHINA
50°
60°
70°
40°
130°
120°

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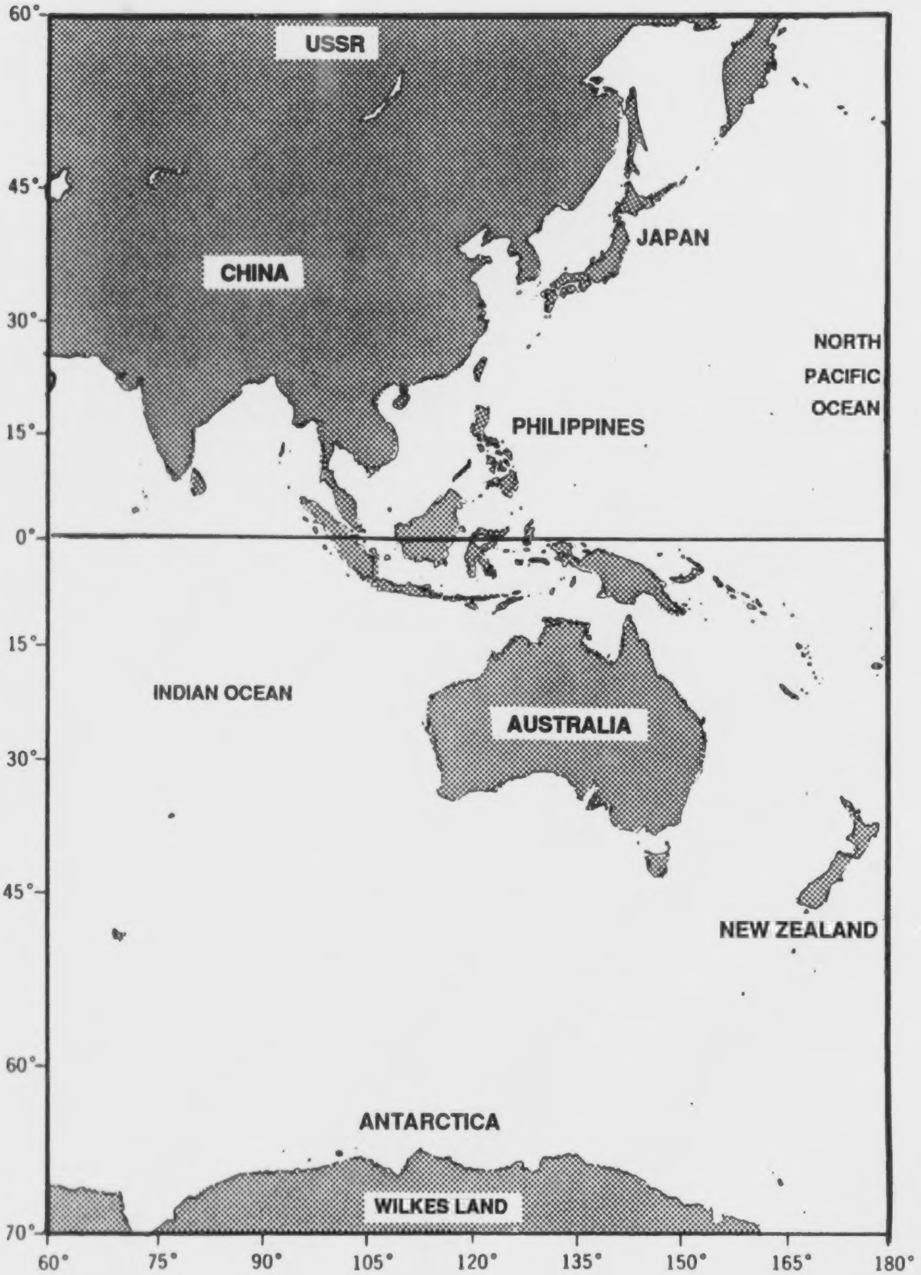
USSR TO ANTARCTICA


USSR
CHINA
JAPAN
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
PHILIPPINES
INDIAN OCEAN
AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
ANTARCTICA
WILKES LAND
60°
45°
30°
15°
0°
15°
30°
45°
60°
70°
60°
75°
90°
105°
120°
135°
150°
165°
180°

Source of base map: Defense Mapping Agency. April 1981.

19

SOVIET UNION AS SEEN FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA

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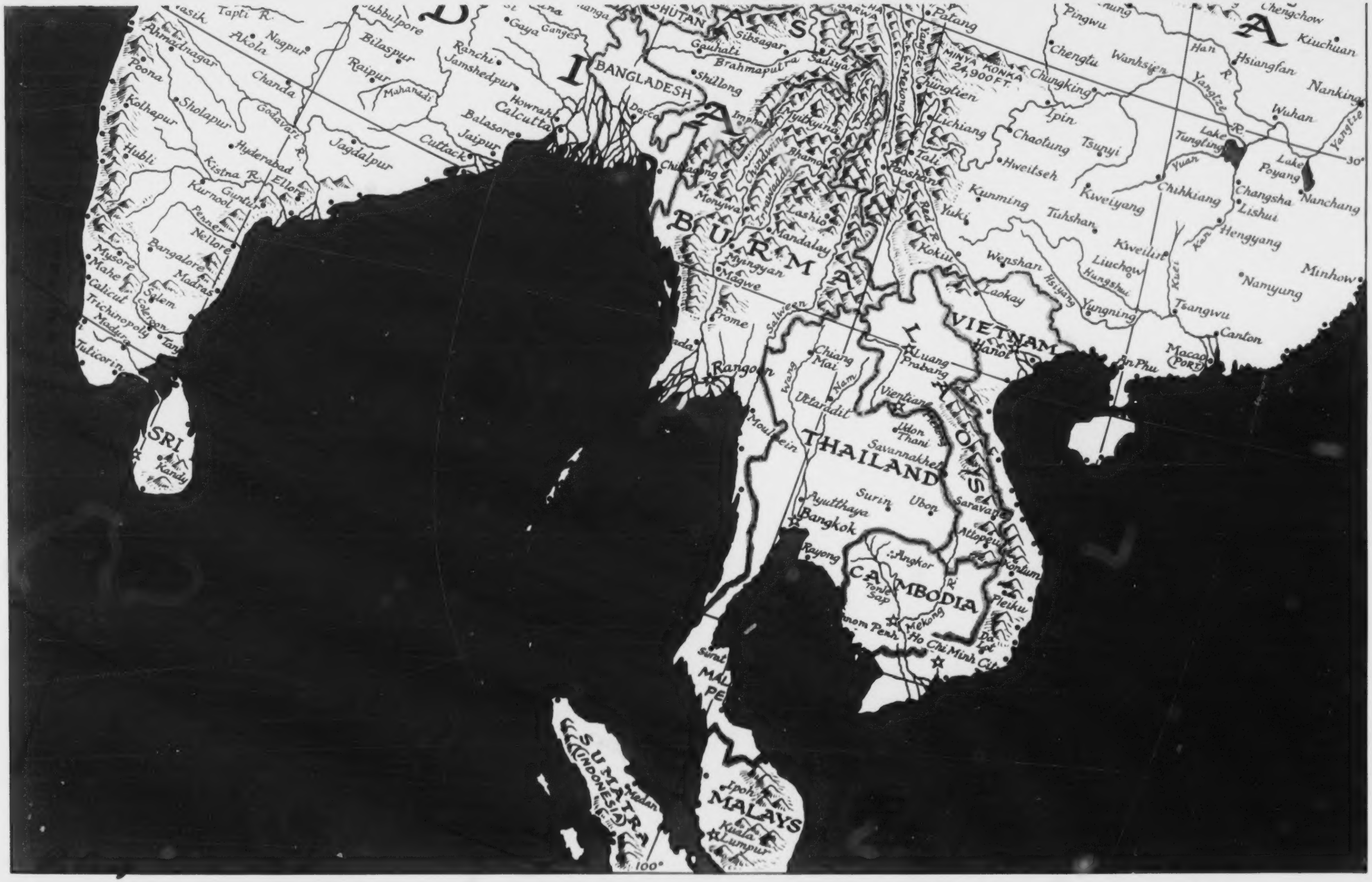
BANGLADESH
BHUTAN
BURMA
THAILAND
LAOS
VIETNAM
CAMBODIA
SRI
MALAYSIA
SUMATRA (INDONESIA)
MINYA KONKA 24,900 FT.
Calcutta
Howrah
Rangoon
Mandalay
Bangkok
Hanoi
Vientiane
Luang Prabang
Chiang Mai
Phnom Penh
Ho Chi Minh City
Kuala Lumpur
Ipoh
Medan
Madras
Bangalore
Hyderabad
Nagpur
Kunming
Chungking
Chengtu
Wuhan
Nanking
Canton
Macao
Kandy
Angkor
Mekong
Brahmaputra
Salween
Yangtze R.
Ganges
30°
100°

This map was originally created in 1968 using Wade-Giles "romanization" of place names within China (PRC). In this 1987 printing, only Peking has been changed (to Beijing) to conform to Pinyin.

©1990. One of a set of Ten Famous Global Perspective Maps by Russell H. Lenz, former Chief Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor.

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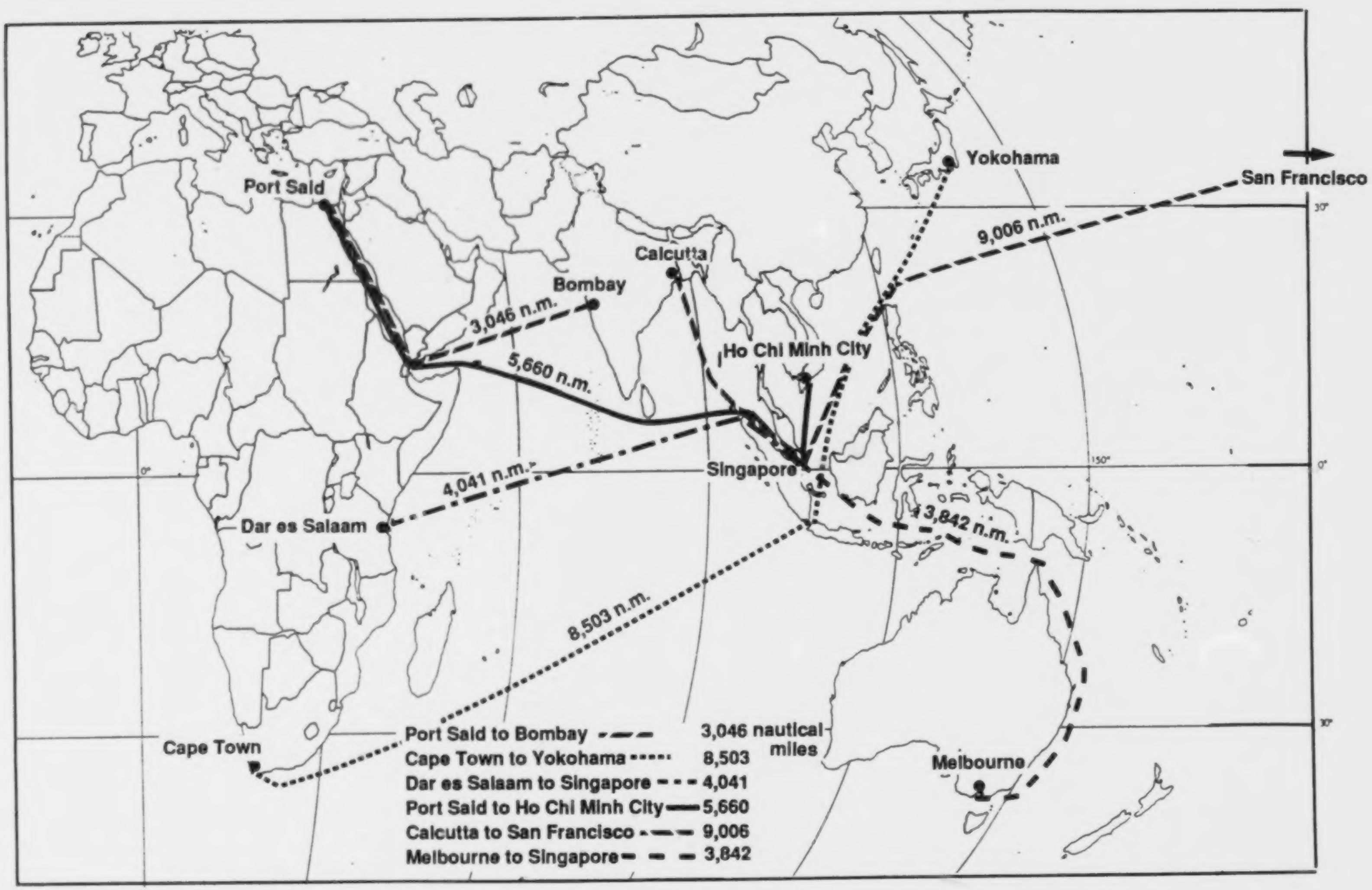
SHIPPING DISTANCES

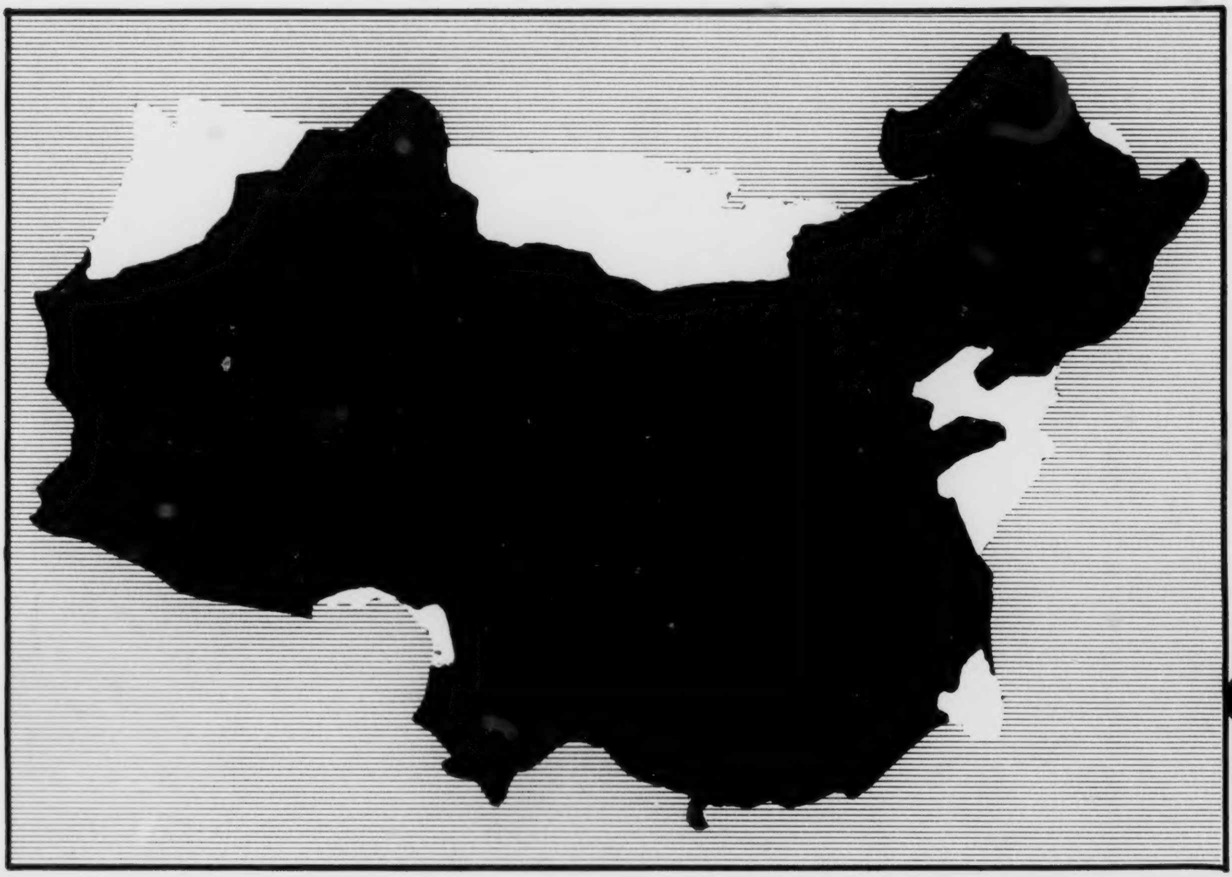
(Nautical Miles)


Port Said
Bombay
Calcutta
Yokohama
San Francisco
Ho Chi Minh City
Singapore
Dar es Salaam
Cape Town
Melbourne
3,046 n.m.
5,660 n.m.
9,006 n.m.
4,041 n.m.
3,842 n.m.
8,503 n.m.
30°
0°
30°
150°
Port Said to Bombay 3,046 nautical miles
Cape Town to Yokohama 8,503
Dar es Salaam to Singapore 4,041
Port Said to Ho Chi Minh City 5,660
Calcutta to San Francisco 9,006
Melbourne to Singapore 3,842

Figures from 1987 World Almanac.

To get statute miles, divide by 1.15

CHINA SUPERIMPOSED ON THE 48 CONTIGUOUS STATES OF THE U.S.



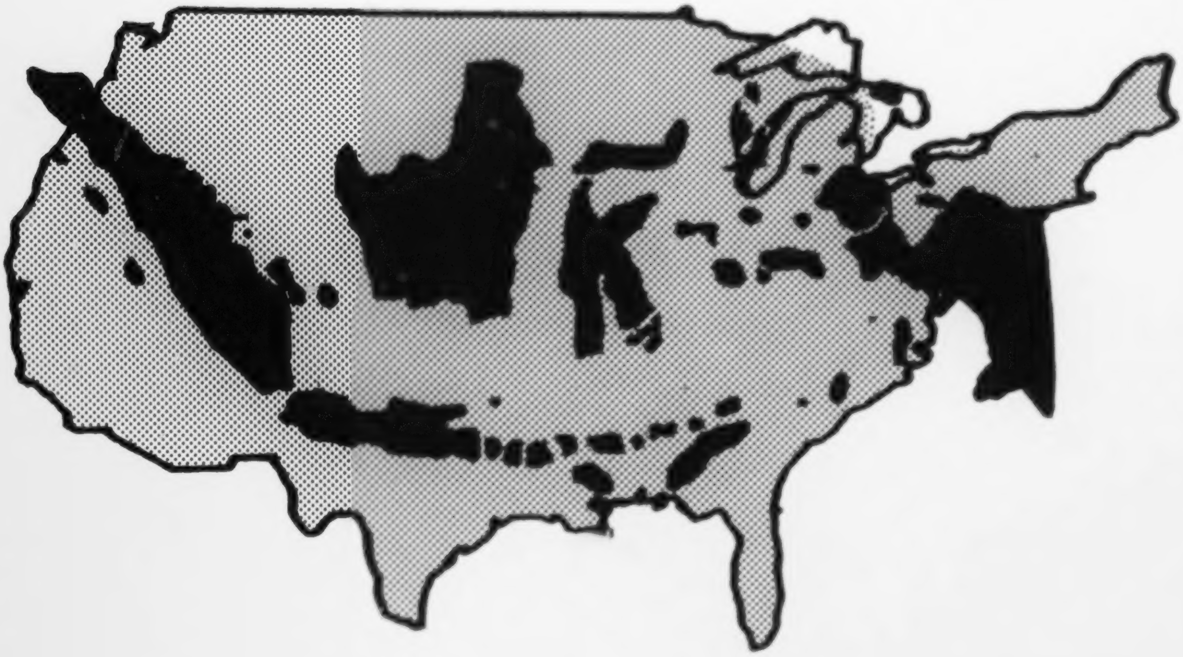
Only China, Canada and USSR are larger than the U.S.

Canada	3,851,790 sq mi 9,976,136 sq km
USSR	8,649,496 sq mi 22,402,196 sq km

		Area	
		sq mi	sq km
China		3,705,390	9,596,960
U.S. 48 States	Land	2,962,031	7,671,658
	Water	59,264	153,494
	Total	3,021,295	7,825,154
U.S. All 50	Land	3,539,289	9,166,759
	Water	79,481	205,856
	Total	3,618,770	9,372,614

World Eagle map. Figures from 1990 World Almanac and Book of Facts. Pp. 421, 696, 699, and 761.

INDONESIA STRETCHES FARTHER THAN NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO

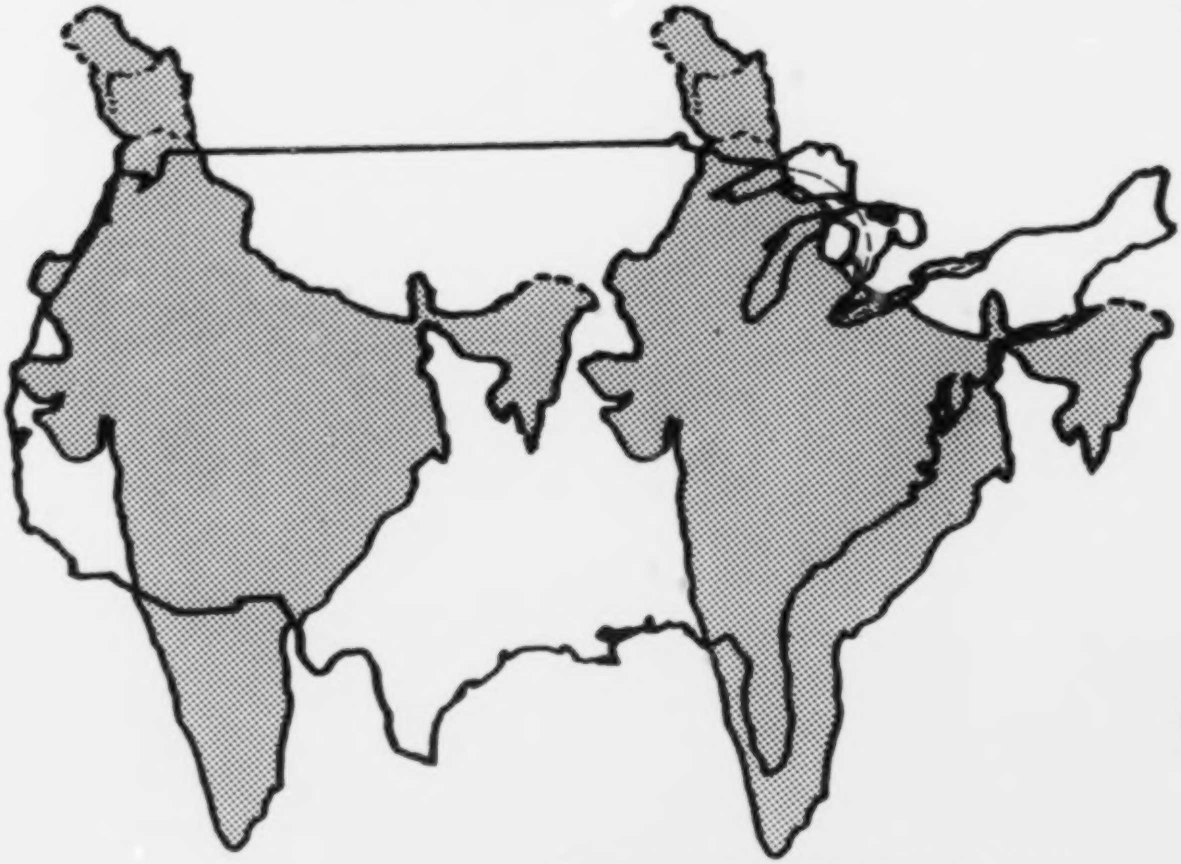


The areas on this page have been taken from an Eckert IV Equal Area Projection of the World. The projection maintains correct areas for all countries albeit at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction.

		Area	
		sq mi	sq km
Indonesia		735,268	1,904,344
U.S. 48 States	Land	2,962,031	7,671,658
	Water	59,264	153,494
	Total	3,021,295	7,825,154
U.S. All 50	Land	3,539,289	9,166,759
	Water	79,481	205,856
	Total	3,618,770	9,372,614

Figures from 1990 World Almanac and Book of Facts, pp. 719 & 421.

TWO INDIAS FIT COMFORTABLY WITHIN THE 48 CONTIGUOUS STATES OF THE U.S.



The areas on this page have been taken from an Eckert IV Equal Area Projection of the World. The projection maintains correct areas for all countries albeit at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction.

		Area	
		sq mi	sq km
India		1,266,595	3,280,481
U.S. 48 States	Land	2,962,031	7,671,658
	Water	59,264	153,494
	Total	3,021,295	7,825,154
U.S. All 50	Land	3,539,289	9,166,759
	Water	79,481	205,856
	Total	3,618,770	9,372,614

Figures from 1990 World Almanac and Book of Facts, pp. 718 & 421.

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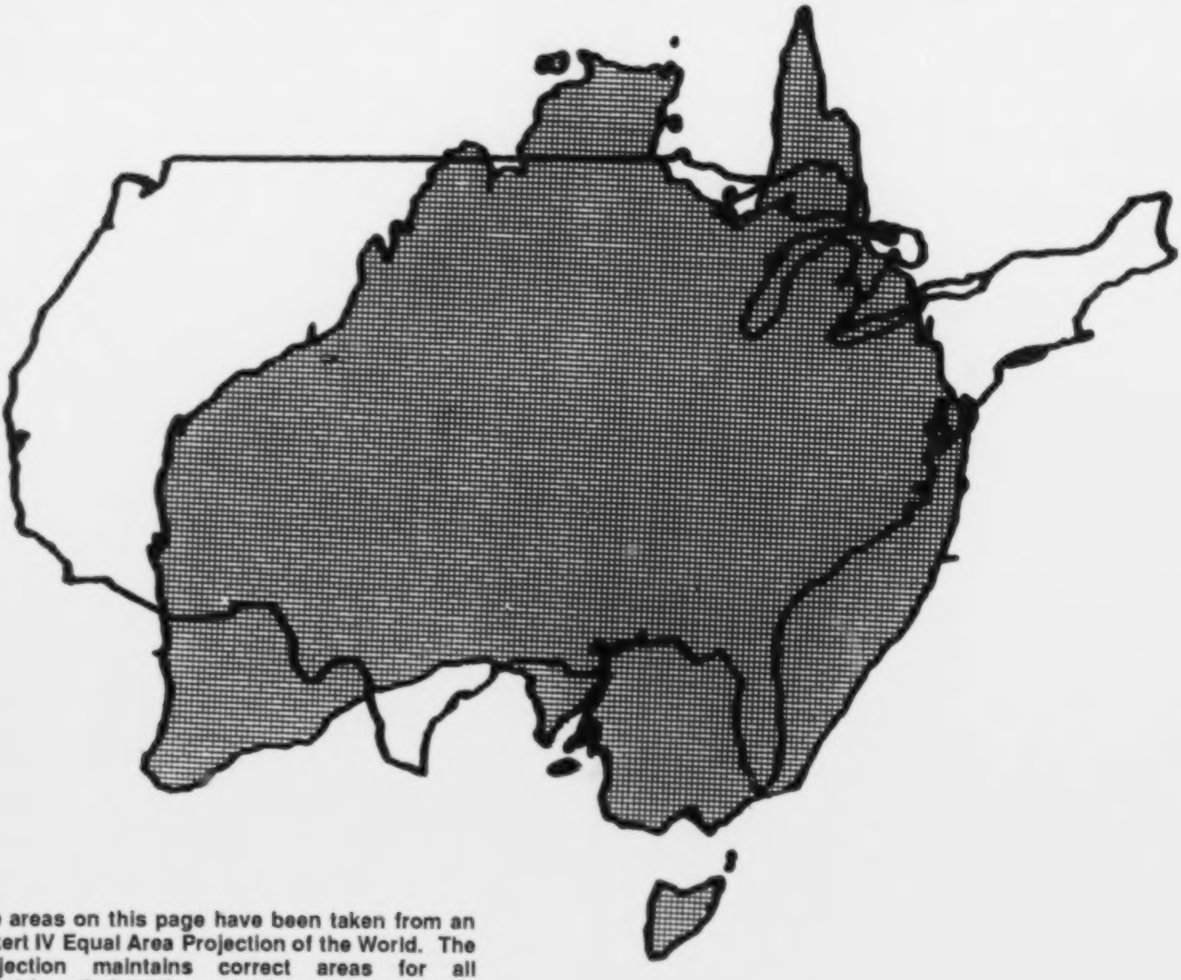
AUSTRALIA SUPERIMPOSED ON THE 48 CONTIGUOUS STATES OF THE U.S.A

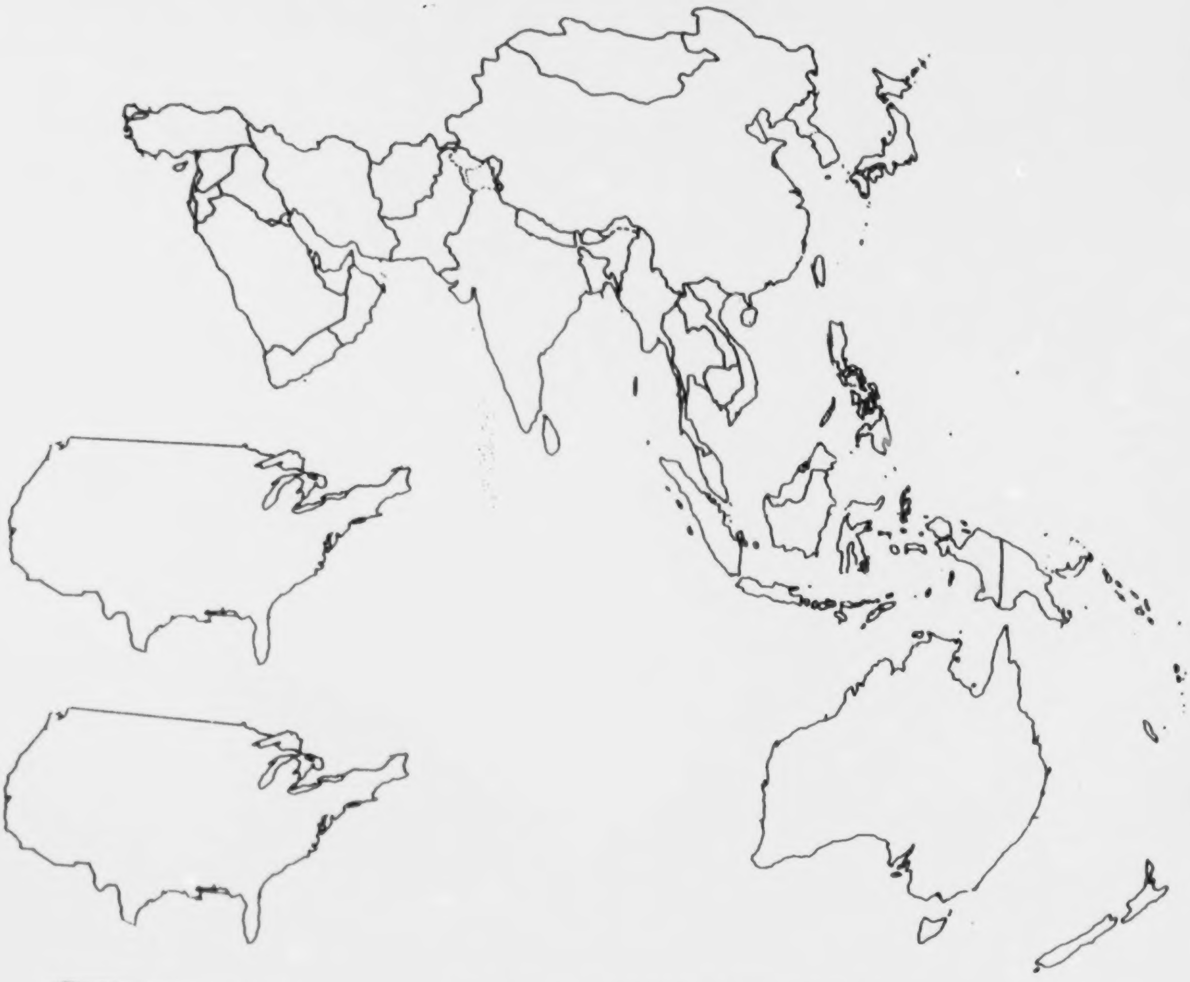


The areas on this page have been taken from an Eckert IV Equal Area Projection of the World. The projection maintains correct areas for all countries albeit at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction.

		Area	
		sq mi	sq km
Australia		2,966,200	7,682,458
U.S. 48 States	Land	2,962,031	7,671,658
	Water	59,264	153,494
	Total	3,021,295	7,825,154
U.S. All 50	Land	3,539,289	9,166,759
	Water	79,481	205,856
	Total	3,618,770	9,372,614

Figures from 1990 World Almanac and Book of Facts, pp. 688 & 421.

CUT OUT PARTS. MAKE YOUR OWN OVERLAYS



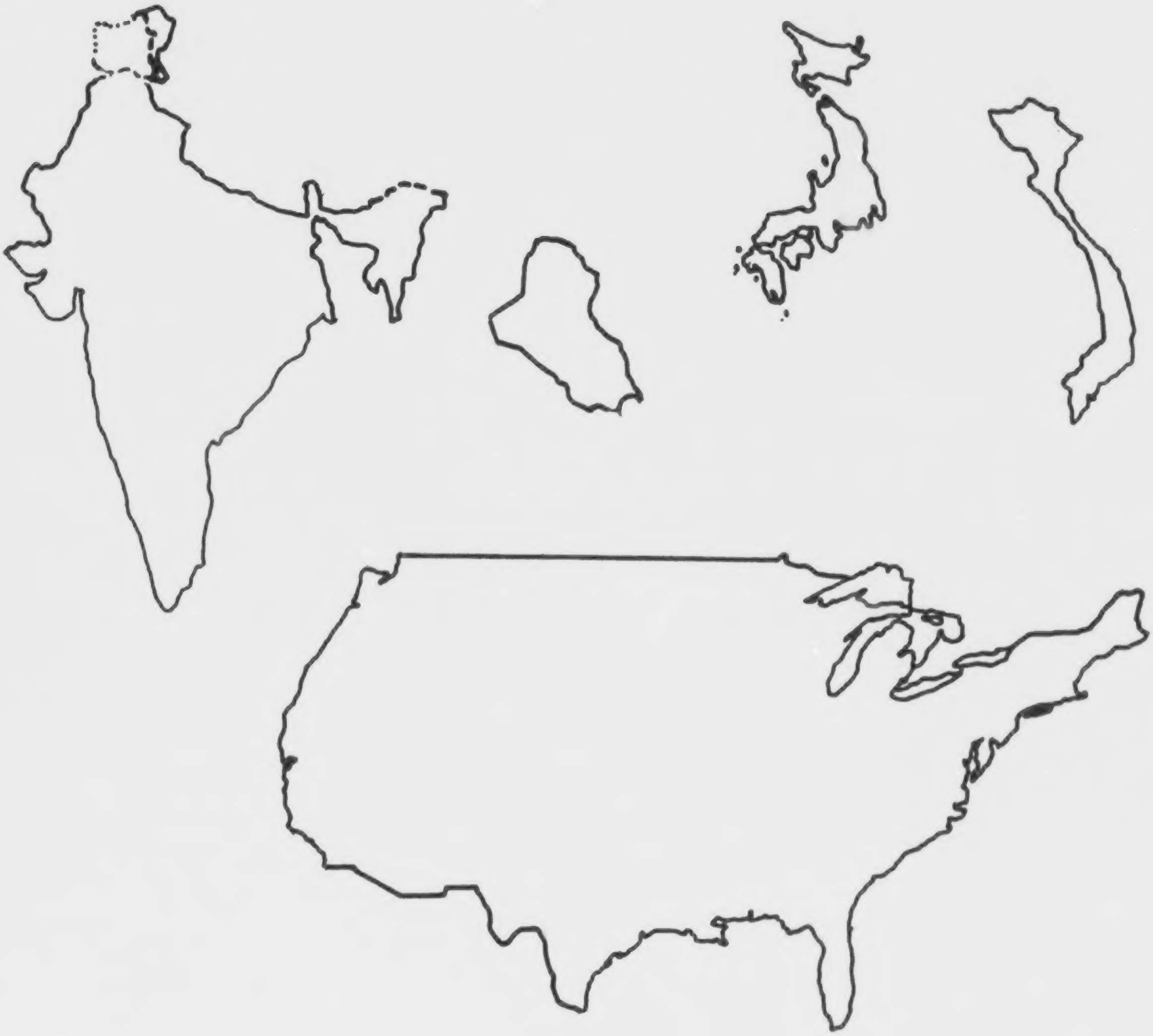
The areas on this page have been taken from an Eckert IV Equal Area Projection of the World. The projection maintains correct areas for all countries albeit at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction.

	Area	
	Sq Mi	Sq Km
Countries of Western Asia	**1,753,666**	**4,542,000**
Countries of Southern Asia	**2,619,588**	**6,784,740**
Countries of Southeast Asia	**1,729,195**	**4,478,620**
Countries of East Asia	**4,552,134**	**11,790,040**
Countries of Oceania	**3,284,196**	**8,506,076**
Total Asia & Oceania	**13,938,779**	**36,101,476**
Lower 48 of the U.S. **(Total Area: Land and Water)**	**3,021,295**	**7,825,156**

Data from 1990 World Almanac and Book of Facts and CIA 1987 World Factbook.

ALL FIVE COUNTRIES ARE IN THE SAME SCALE

Cut Out Parts. Make Your Own Overlays.



	Area Sq Mi	 Sq Km
India	1,266,595	3,280,481
Iraq	167,924	434,923
Japan	145,856	377,767
Vietnam	128,401	332,559
Lower 48 of the U.S. (Total Area: Land & Water)	3,021,295	7,825,156

The areas on this page have been taken from an Eckert IV Equal Area Projection of the World. The projection maintains correct areas for all countries albeit at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction.

Data from 1990 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

ASIA'S POPULATION BY REGIONS

Western Asia	131,800,000
Bahrain	500,000
Cyprus	700,000
Iraq	18,800,000
Israel	4,600,000
Jordan	4,100,000
Kuwait	2,100,000
Lebanon	3,300,000
Oman	1,500,000
Qatar	500,000
Saudi Arabia	15,000,000
Syria	12,600,000
Turkey	56,700,000
United Arab Emirates	1,600,000
Yemen	9,800,000

Southern Asia	1,192,400,000
Afghanistan	15,900,000
Bangladesh	114,800,000
Bhutan	1,600,000
India	853,400,000
Iran	55,600,000
Maldives	200,000
Nepal	19,100,000
Pakistan	114,600,000
Sri Lanka	17,200,000

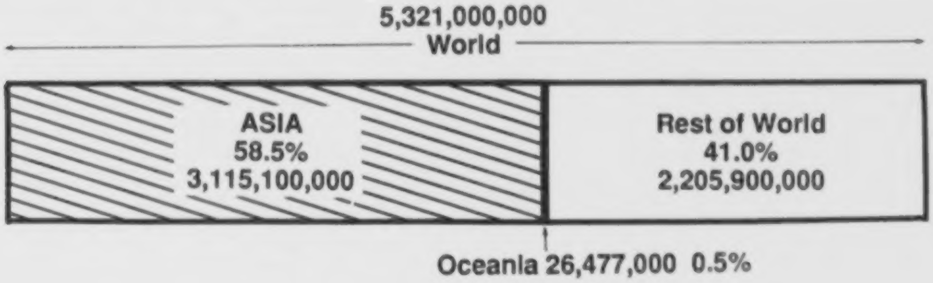
Southeast Asia	454,600,000
Brunei	300,000
Cambodia	7,000,000
Indonesia	189,400,000
Laos	4,000,000
Malaysia	17,900,000
Myanmar	41,300,000
Philippines	66,100,000
Singapore	2,700,000
Thailand	55,700,000
Vietnam	70,200,000

East Asia	1,336,300,000
China	1,119,900,000
Hong Kong	5,800,000
Japan	123,600,000
Korea, North	21,300,000
Korea, South	42,800,000
Macau	500,000
Mongolia	2,200,000
Taiwan	20,200,000

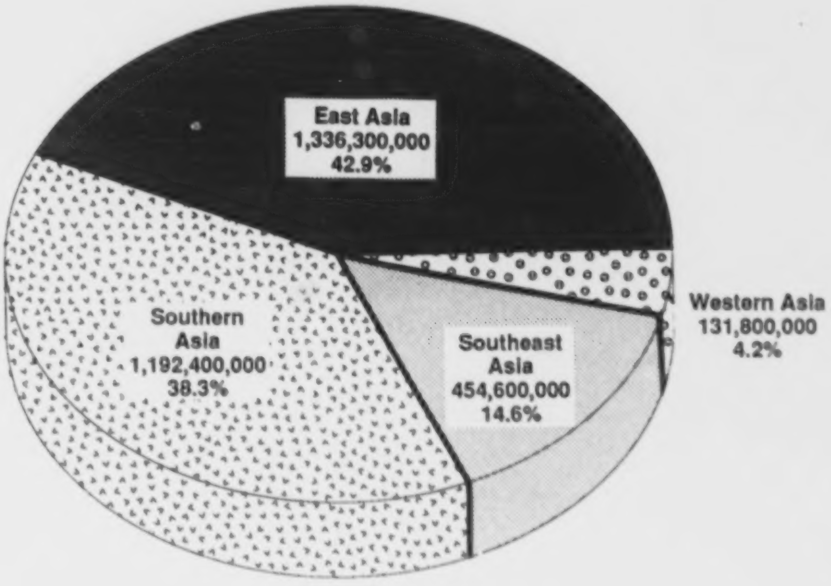
Oceania	26,477,000	
Australia	17,100,000	
Fiji	800,000	
French Polynesia	200,000	
Kiribati	66,110	(1985 cen.)
Nauru	8,042	(1983 cen.)
New Caledonia	200,000	
New Zealand	3,300,000	
Papua New Guinea	4,000,000	
Solomon Islands	300,000	
Tonga	94,535	(1986 cen.)
Tuvalu	8,229	(1985 mini-cen.)
Vanuatu	200,000	
Western Samoa	200,000	

World Eagle table. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Data Sheet. Except that data for Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga, and Tuvalu from The Europa World Year Book 1990.

OVER 58% OF WORLD'S POPULATION IS IN ASIA



Population Estimates for Mid-1990



ASIA 3,115,100,000 people

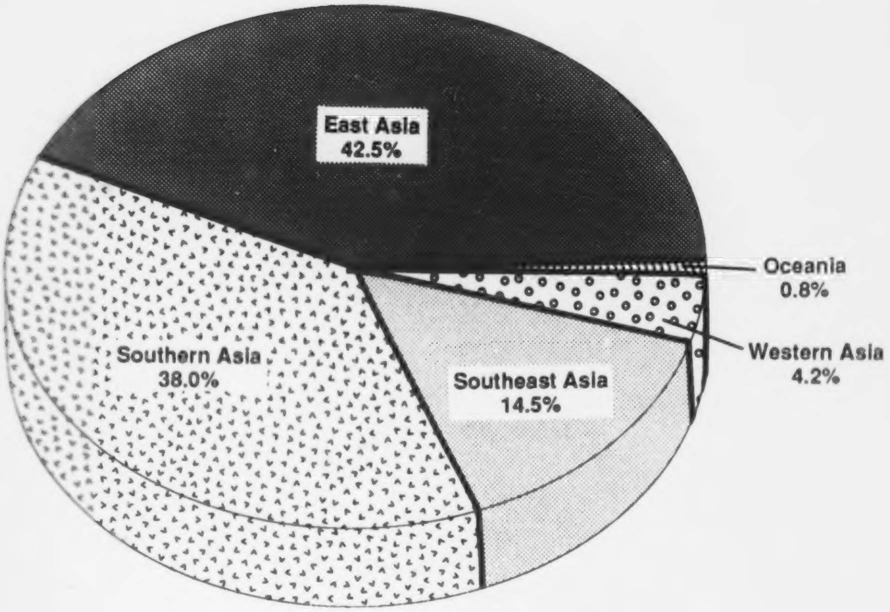
(not including Oceania)

Figures do not add to 100% due to rounding of constituent parts.

World Eagle charts. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Data Sheet.

POPULATION OF ASIA BY REGION, SHARES OF TOTAL

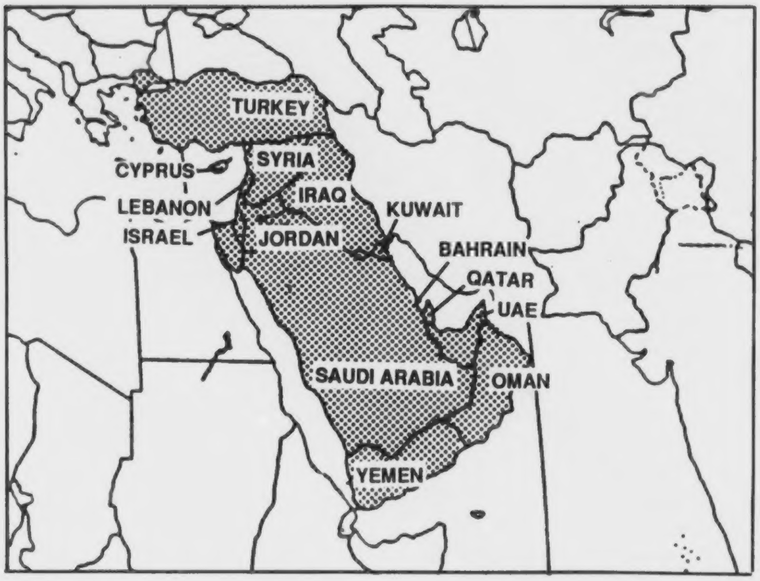
-- Oceania included --



Western Asia	131,800,000	4.2%
Southern Asia	1,192,400,000	38.0%
Southeast Asia	454,600,000	14.5%
East Asia	1,336,300,000	42.5%
Oceania	26,477,000	0.8%
Total Asia	3,141,577,000	

World Eagle chart. Population data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Data.

WESTERN ASIA


TURKEY
SYRIA
CYPRUS
IRAQ
LEBANON
KUWAIT
ISRAEL
JORDAN
BAHRAIN
QATAR
UAE
SAUDI ARABIA
OMAN
YEMEN

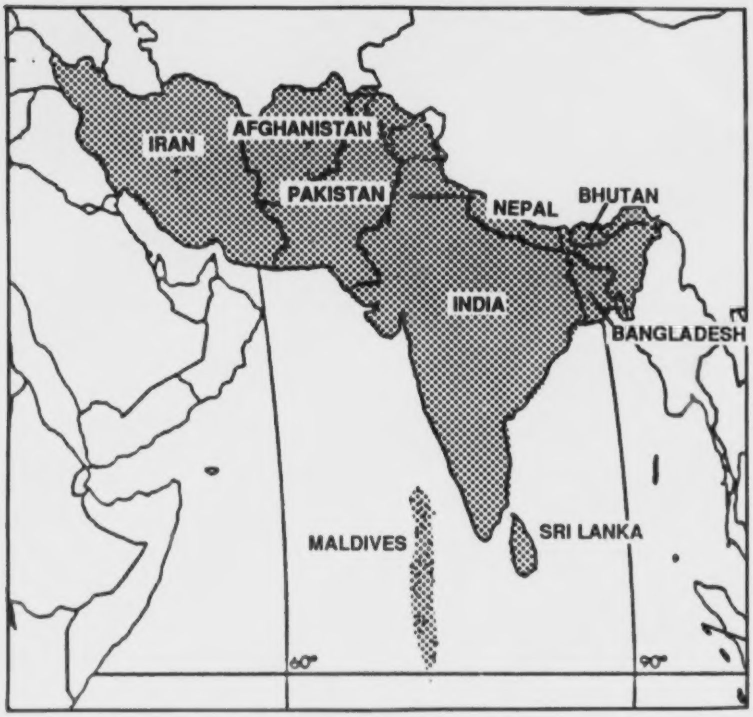
	Population Est'd for Mid-1990	Area, sq km
Bahrain	500,000	620
Cyprus	700,000	9,250
Iraq	18,800,000	434,920
Israel	4,600,000	20,770
Jordan	4,100,000	91,880
Kuwait	2,100,000	17,820
Lebanon	3,300,000	10,400
Oman	1,500,000	212,460

	Population Est'd for Mid-1990	Area, sq km
Qatar	500,000	11,000
Saudi Arabia	15,000,000	2,149,690
Syria	12,600,000	185,180
Turkey	56,700,000	780,580
UAE	1,600,000	83,600
Yemen	9,800,000	527,970

Total Population Western Asia . . 131,800,000
Area . . . . 4,536,140 sq km
1,751,404 sq mi

Population data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Sheet. Area data from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's 1990 World Factbook.

SOUTHERN ASIA


IRAN
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
NEPAL
BHUTAN
INDIA
BANGLADESH
MALDIVES
SRI LANKA
60°
90°

Country	Population Est'd for Mid-1990	Area, sq km
Afghanistan	15,900,000	647,500
Bangladesh	114,800,000	144,000
Bhutan	1,600,000	47,000
India	853,400,000	3,287,590
Iran	55,600,000	1,648,000

Country	Population Est'd for Mid-1990	Area, sq km
Maldives	200,000	300
Nepal	19,100,000	140,800
Pakistan	114,600,000	803,940
Sri Lanka	17,200,000	65,610

Total Southern Asia 1,192,400,000
Area . . . . 6,784,740 sq km
2,619,588 sq km

Population data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Sheet. Area data from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's 1990 World Factbook.

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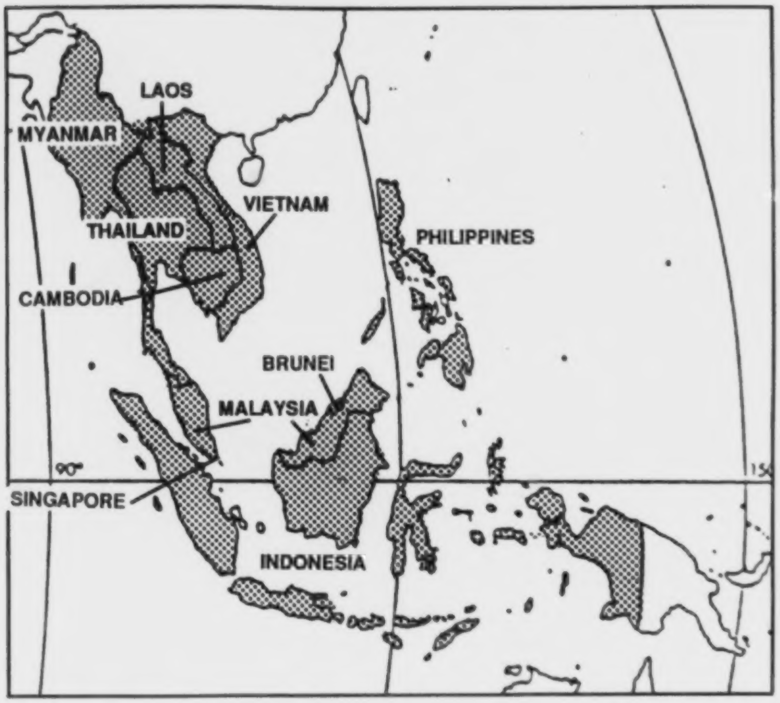
SOUTHEAST ASIA


LAOS
MYANMAR
VIETNAM
THAILAND
PHILIPPINES
CAMBODIA
BRUNEI
MALAYSIA
90°
15
SINGAPORE
INDONESIA

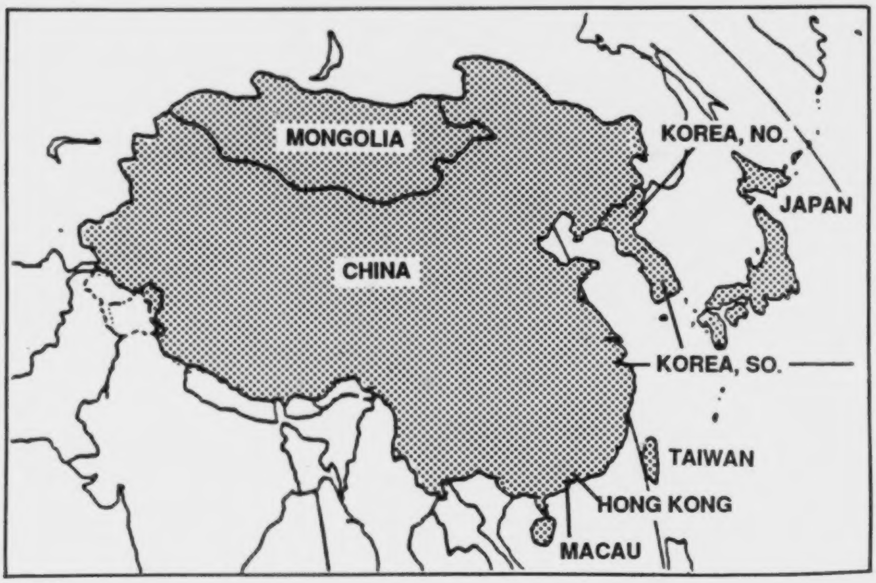
	Population Est'd for Mid-1990	Area, sq km
Brunei	300,000	5,770
Cambodia	7,000,000	181,040
Indonesia	189,400,000	1,919,440
Laos	4,000,000	236,800
Malaysia	17,900,000	329,750

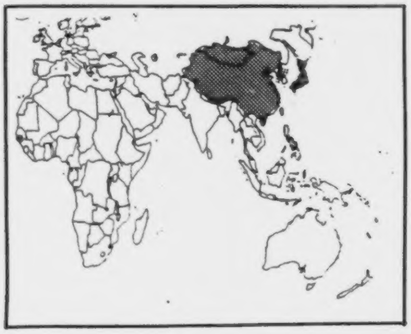
	Population Est'd for Mid-1990	Area, sq km
Myanmar	41,300,000	678,500
Philippines	66,100,000	300,000
Singapore	2,700,000	633
Thailand	55,700,000	514,000
Vietnam	70,200,000	329,560

Total Population Southeast Asia . . . 454,600,000
Area . . . . 4,495,493 sq km
1,735,710 sq mi

Population data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Sheet. Area data from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's 1990 World Factbook.

EAST ASIA





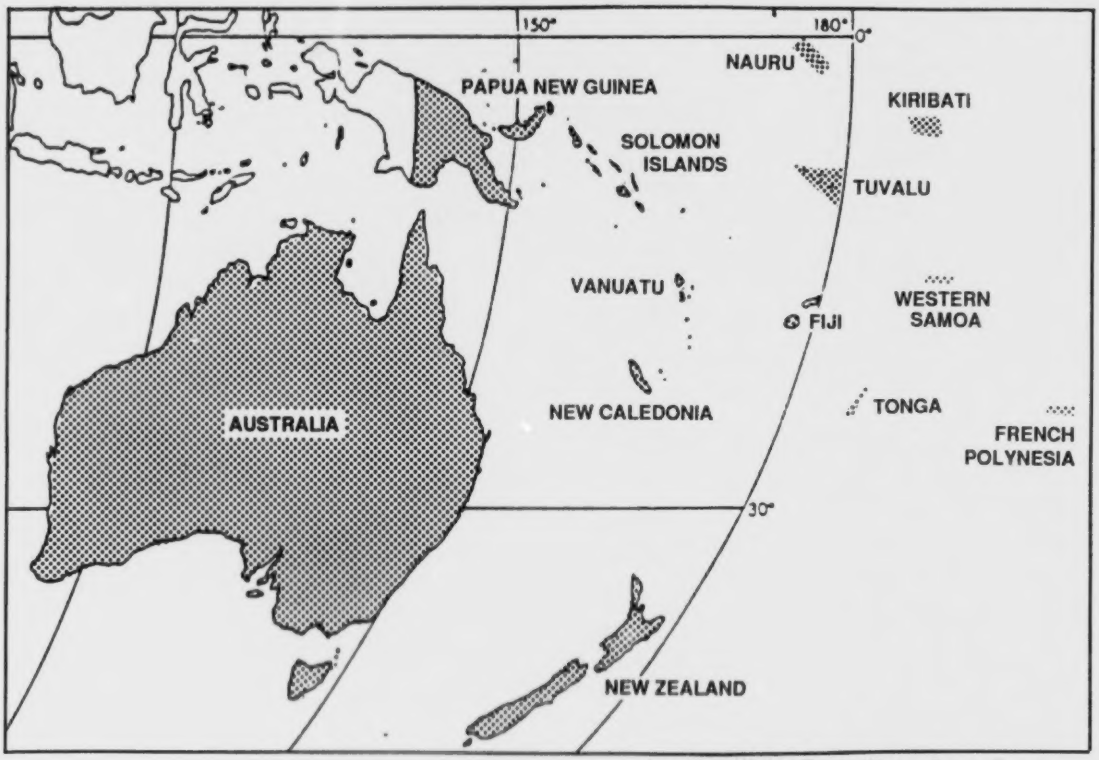
	Population Est'd for Mid-1990	Area, sq km
China	1,119,900,000	9,596,960
Hong Kong	5,800,000	1,040
Japan	123,600,000	377,835
Korea, No.	21,300,000	120,540

	Population Est'd for Mid-1990	Area, sq km
Korea, So.	42,800,000	98,480
Macau	500,000	16
Mongolia	2,200,000	1,565,000
Taiwan	20,200,000	35,980

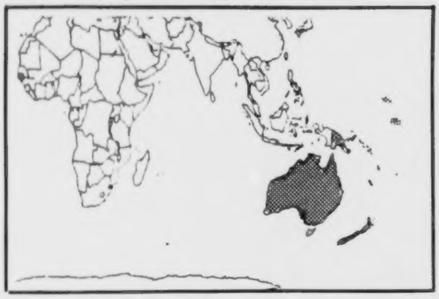
Total Population East Asia . . . 1,336,300,000
Area . . . . 11,795,851 sq km
4,554, 378 sq mi

Population data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Sheet. Area data from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's 1990 World Factbook.

OCEANIA


150°
180°
0°
NAURU
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
KIRIBATI
SOLOMON ISLANDS
TUVALU
VANUATU
FIJI
WESTERN SAMOA
AUSTRALIA
NEW CALEDONIA
TONGA
FRENCH POLYNESIA
30°
NEW ZEALAND

(Locations of Kiribati, Tuvalu, Western Samoa, Tonga, and French Polynesia are approximate.)



	Population Est'd for Mid-1990	Area, sq km
Australia	17,100,000	7,686,850
Fiji	800,000	18,270
French Polynesia	200,000	3,941
Kiribati	(July 1990) 0,012	717
Nauru	(July 1990) 9,202	21
New Caledonia	200,000	19,060
New Zealand	3,300,000	268,680

	Population Est'd for Mid-1990	Area, sq km
Papua New Guinea	4,000,000	461,690
Solomon Islands	300,000	28,450
Tonga	(1986 cen.) 94,535	748
Tuvalu	(1985 mini-cen.) 8,229	26
Vanuatu	200,000	14,760
Western Samoa	200,000	2,860

Total Population Oceania	26,476,916
Area	8,506,073 sq km 3,284,195 sq mi

Population data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Sheet except that data for Kiribati and Nauru are from The World Factbook 1990, and that data for Tonga and Tuvalu are from The Europa World Year Book 1990. The area figures are from The World Factbook 1990.

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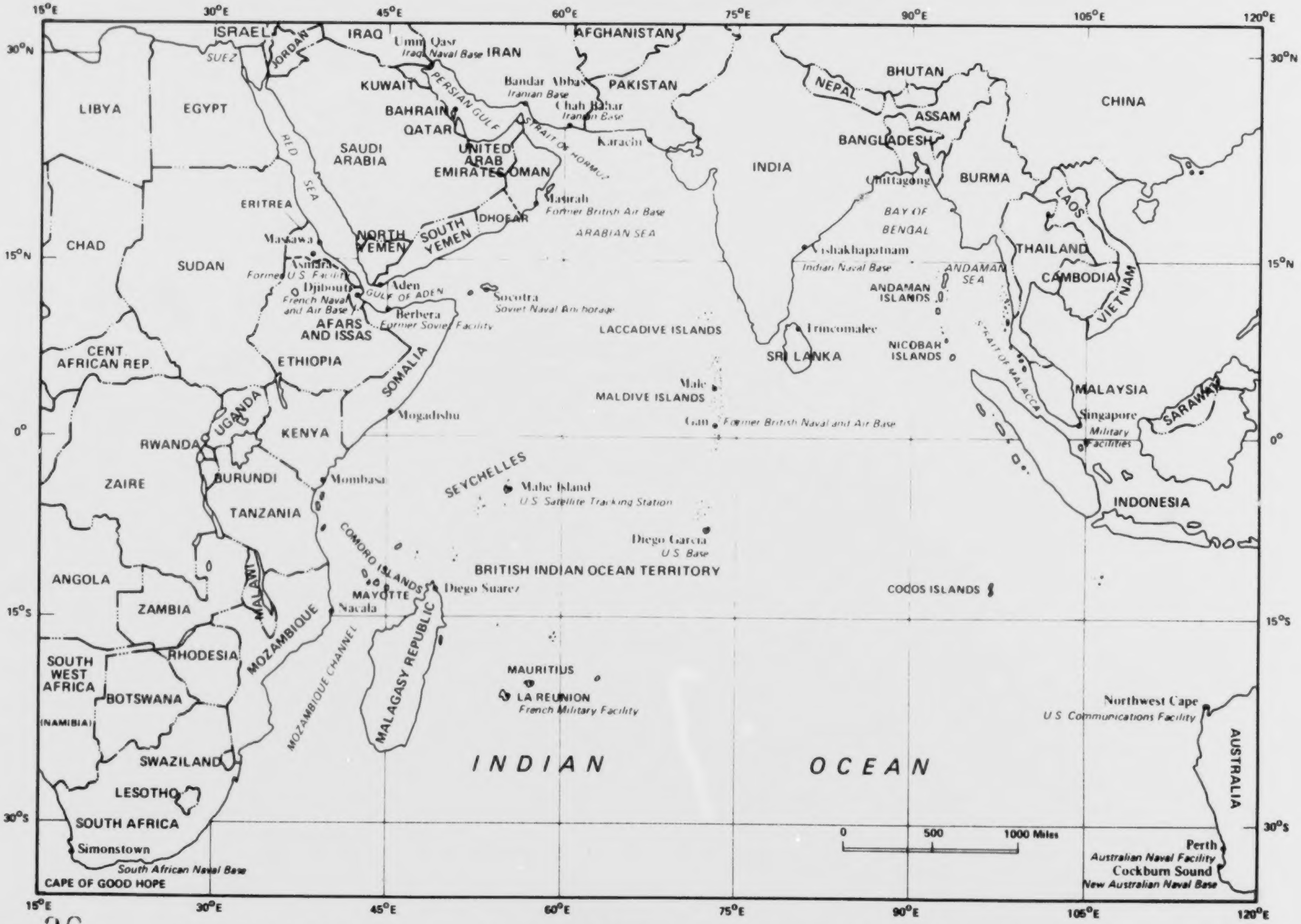
THE INDIAN OCEAN REGION

This map was originally printed in (The Congress of the United States) Congressional Budget Office's "U.S. Naval Forces: The Peacetime Presence Mission". December 1978. P. 30. Place name changes have not been made.


15°E
30°E
45°E
60°E
75°E
90°E
105°E
120°E
30°N
15°N
0°
15°S
30°S
ISRAEL
JORDAN
SUEZ
IRAQ
Umm Qasr
Iraqi Naval Base
IRAN
AFGHANISTAN
KUWAIT
PERSIAN GULF
Bandar Abbas
Iranian Base
Chah Bahar
Iranian Base
PAKISTAN
Karachi
STRAIT OF HORMUZ
BAHRAIN
QATAR
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
OMAN
SAUDI ARABIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
RED SEA
Masirah
Former British Air Base
DHOFAR
ARABIAN SEA
ERITREA
Massawa
Asmara
Former U.S. Facility
NORTH YEMEN
SOUTH YEMEN
Aden
GULF OF ADEN
Djibouti
French Naval and Air Base
Berbera
Former Soviet Facility
AFARS AND ISSAS
Socotra
Soviet Naval Anchorage
CHAD
SUDAN
ETHIOPIA
CENT. AFRICAN REP.
SOMALIA
UGANDA
KENYA
Mogadishu
RWANDA
BURUNDI
ZAIRE
TANZANIA
Mombasa
SEYCHELLES
Mahe Island
U.S. Satellite Tracking Station
COMORO ISLANDS
MAYOTTE
Diego Suarez
Nacala
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL
RHODESIA
MALAGASY REPUBLIC
SOUTH WEST AFRICA
(NAMIBIA)
BOTSWANA
SWAZILAND
LESOTHO
SOUTH AFRICA
Simonstown
South African Naval Base
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BANGLADESH
CHINA
INDIA
Chittagong
BURMA
BAY OF BENGAL
LAOS
Vishakhapatnam
Indian Naval Base
ANDAMAN SEA
ANDAMAN ISLANDS
THAILAND
CAMBODIA
VIETNAM
LACCADIVE ISLANDS
Trincomalee
SRI LANKA
NICOBAR ISLANDS
STRAIT OF MALACCA
Male
MALDIVE ISLANDS
Gan
Former British Naval and Air Base
MALAYSIA
Singapore
Military Facilities
SARAWAK
INDONESIA
Diego Garcia
U.S. Base
BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY
COCOS ISLANDS
MAURITIUS
LA REUNION
French Military Facility
Northwest Cape
U.S. Communications Facility
AUSTRALIA
INDIAN
OCEAN
0
500
1000 Miles
Perth
Australian Naval Facility
Cockburn Sound
New Australian Naval Base

36

Source: Adapted from Dale H. Tahtinen, *Arms in the Indian Ocean: Interests and Challenges* (Washington D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1977).

37

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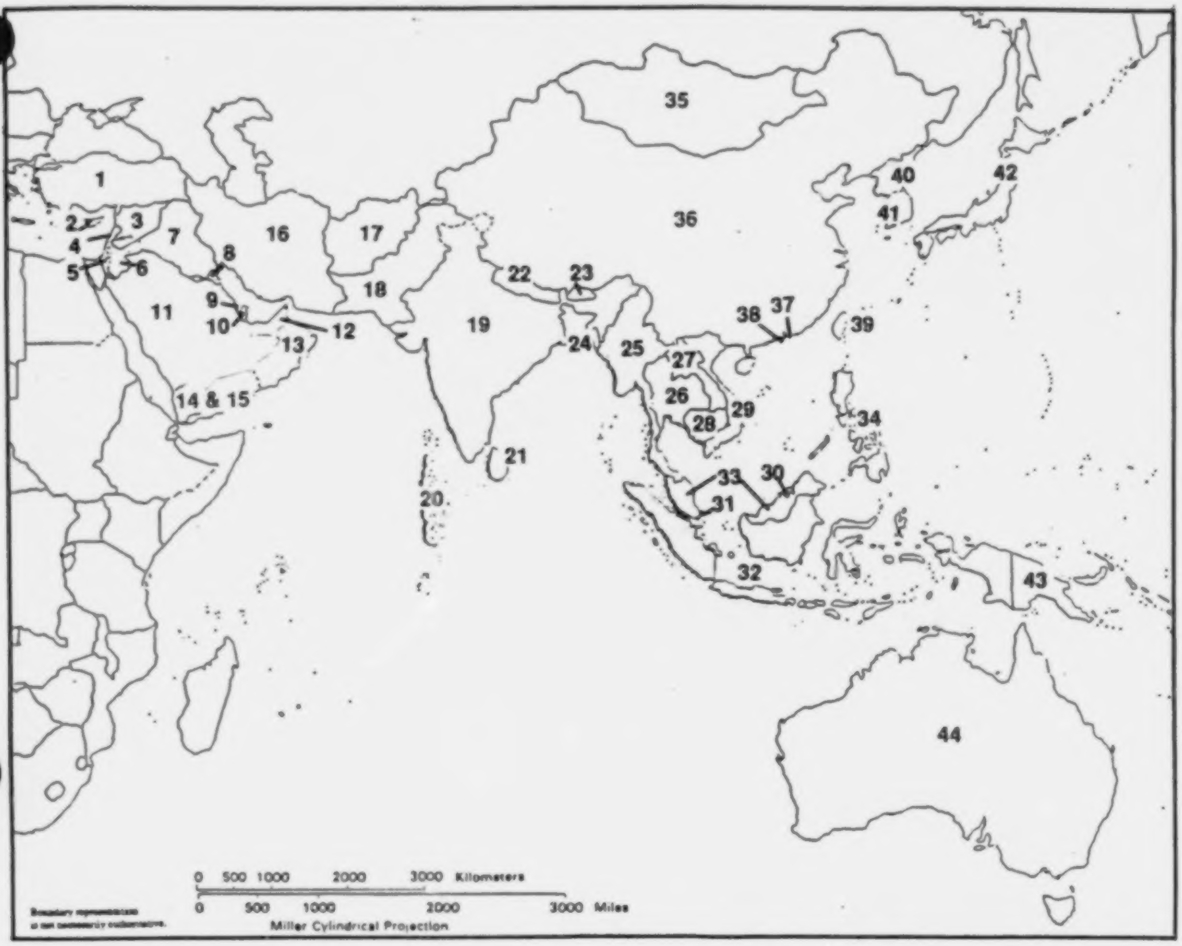
NAME THEM !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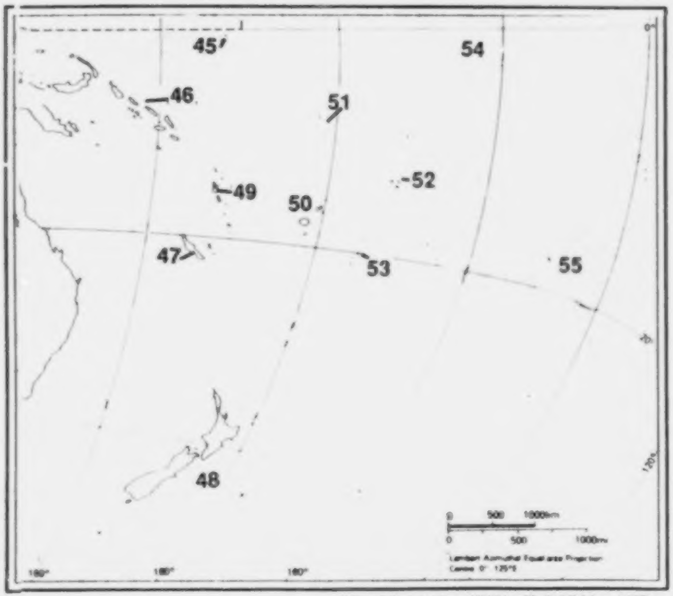
0 500 1000 2000 3000 Kilometers
0 500 1000 2000 3000 Miles
Miller Cylindrical Projection
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

1 Turkey, 2 Cyprus, 3 Syria, 4 Lebanon, 5 Israel, 6 Jordan, 7 Iraq, 8 Kuwait, 9 Bahrain, 10 Qatar, 11 Saudi Arabia, 12 UAE, 13 Oman, 14 & 15 Yemen, 16 Iran, 17 Afghanistan, 18 Pakistan, 19 India, 20 Maldives, 21 Sri Lanka, 22 Nepal, 23 Bhutan, 24 Bangladesh, 25 Myanmar, 26 Thailand, 27 Laos, 28 Cambodia, 29 Vietnam, 30 Brunei, 31 Singapore, 32 Indonesia, 33 Malaysia, 34 Philippines, 35 Mongolia, 36 China, 37 Hong Kong, 38 Macau, 39 Taiwan, 40 Korea, No., 41 Korea, So., 42 Japan, 43 Papua New Guinea, 44 Australia, 45 Nauru, 46 Solomon Islands, 47 New Caledonia, 48 New Zealand, 49 Vanuatu, 50 Fiji, 51 Tuvalu, 52 Western Samoa, 53 Tonga, 54 Kiribati, 55 French Polynesia.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51
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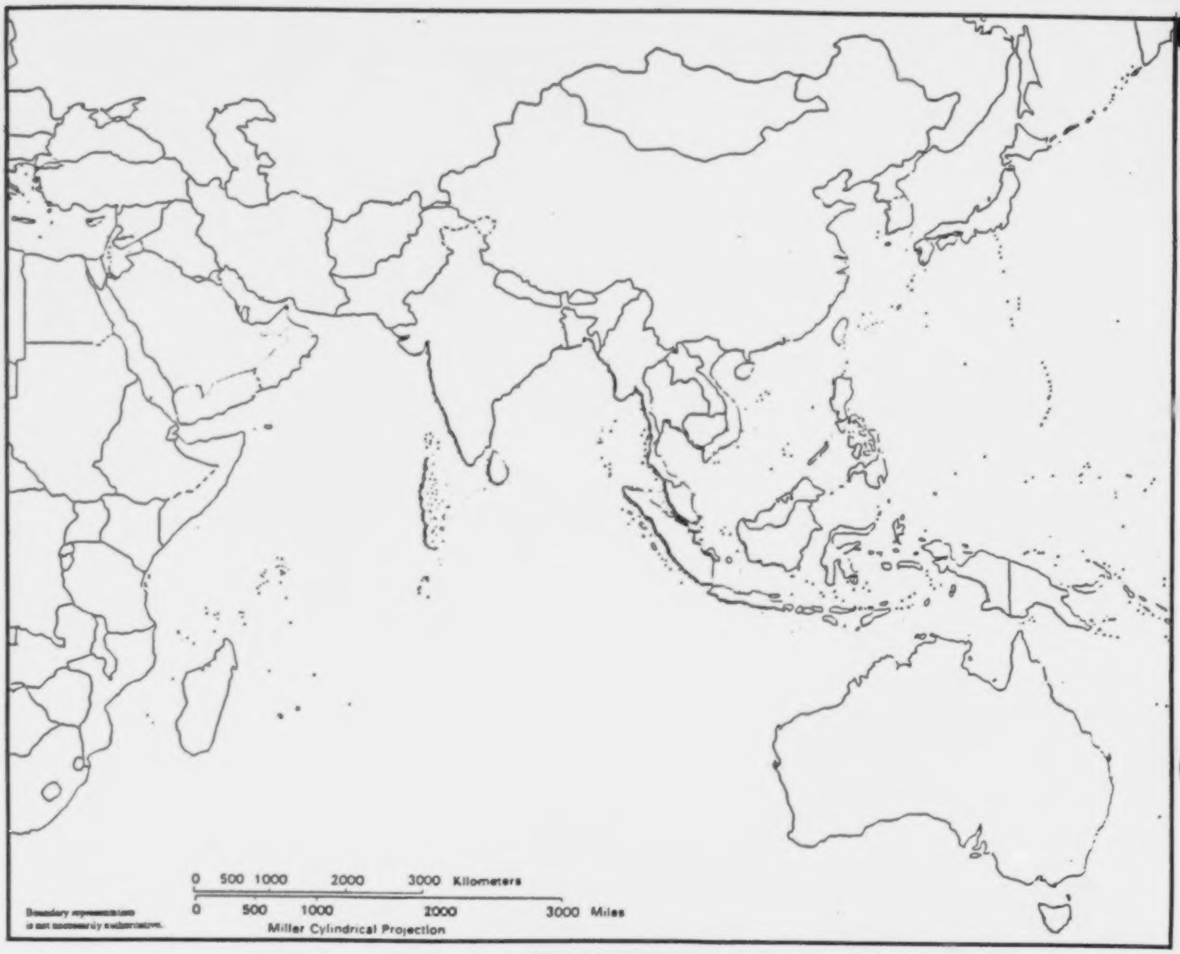
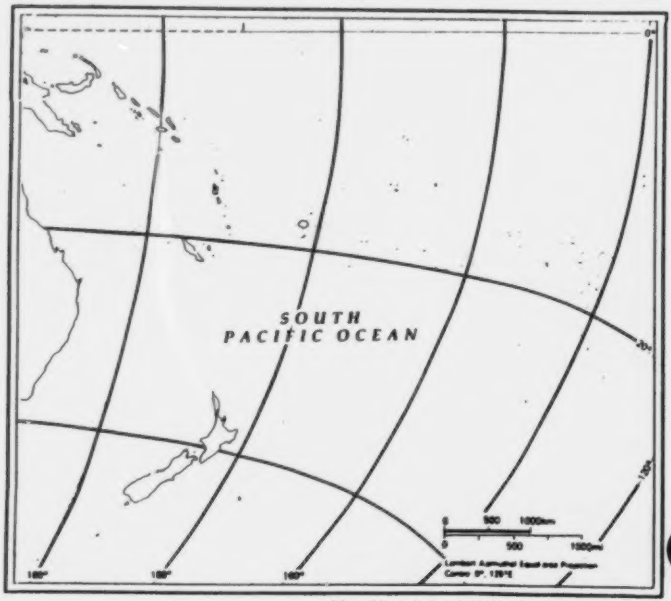
53
54
55
0 500 1000km
0 500 1000mi
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-area Projection

Map of Oceania from UN Map No.3435.2 June 1987.

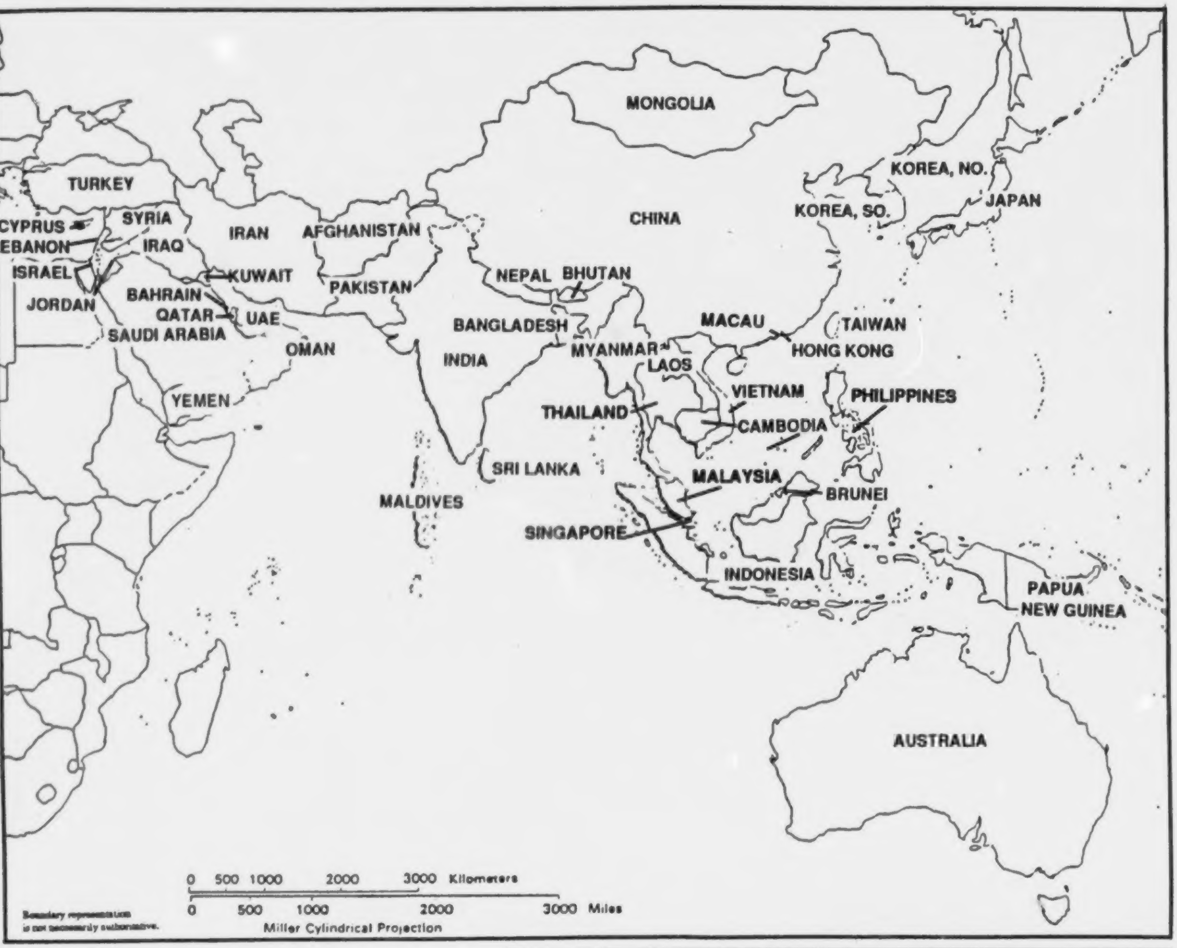
POLITICAL MAP: BLANK OUTLINE

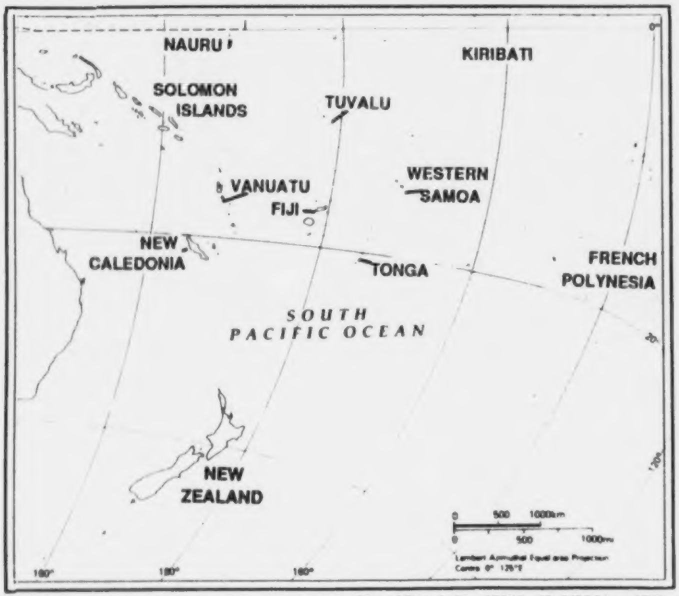

0 500 1000 2000 3000 Kilometers
0 500 1000 2000 3000 Miles
Miller Cylindrical Projection
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.


SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
0 500 1000km
0 500 1000mi
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-area Projection

Map of Oceania from UN Map No.3435.2 June 1987.

POLITICAL MAP: COUNTRIES ONLY


MONGOLIA
TURKEY
CYPRUS
SYRIA
LEBANON
IRAQ
ISRAEL
IRAN
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
KOREA, NO.
KOREA, SO.
JAPAN
KUWAIT
JORDAN
BAHRAIN
QATAR
UAE
PAKISTAN
NEPAL
BHUTAN
SAUDI ARABIA
OMAN
BANGLADESH
MACAU
TAIWAN
INDIA
MYANMAR
LAOS
HONG KONG
YEMEN
VIETNAM
PHILIPPINES
THAILAND
CAMBODIA
SRI LANKA
MALAYSIA
BRUNEI
MALDIVES
SINGAPORE
INDONESIA
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
AUSTRALIA
0 500 1000 2000 3000 Kilometers
0 500 1000 2000 3000 Miles
Miller Cylindrical Projection
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.


NAURU
KIRIBATI
SOLOMON ISLANDS
TUVALU
VANUATU
WESTERN SAMOA
FIJI
NEW CALEDONIA
TONGA
FRENCH POLYNESIA
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
NEW ZEALAND

Map of Oceania from UN Map No.3435.2 June 1987.

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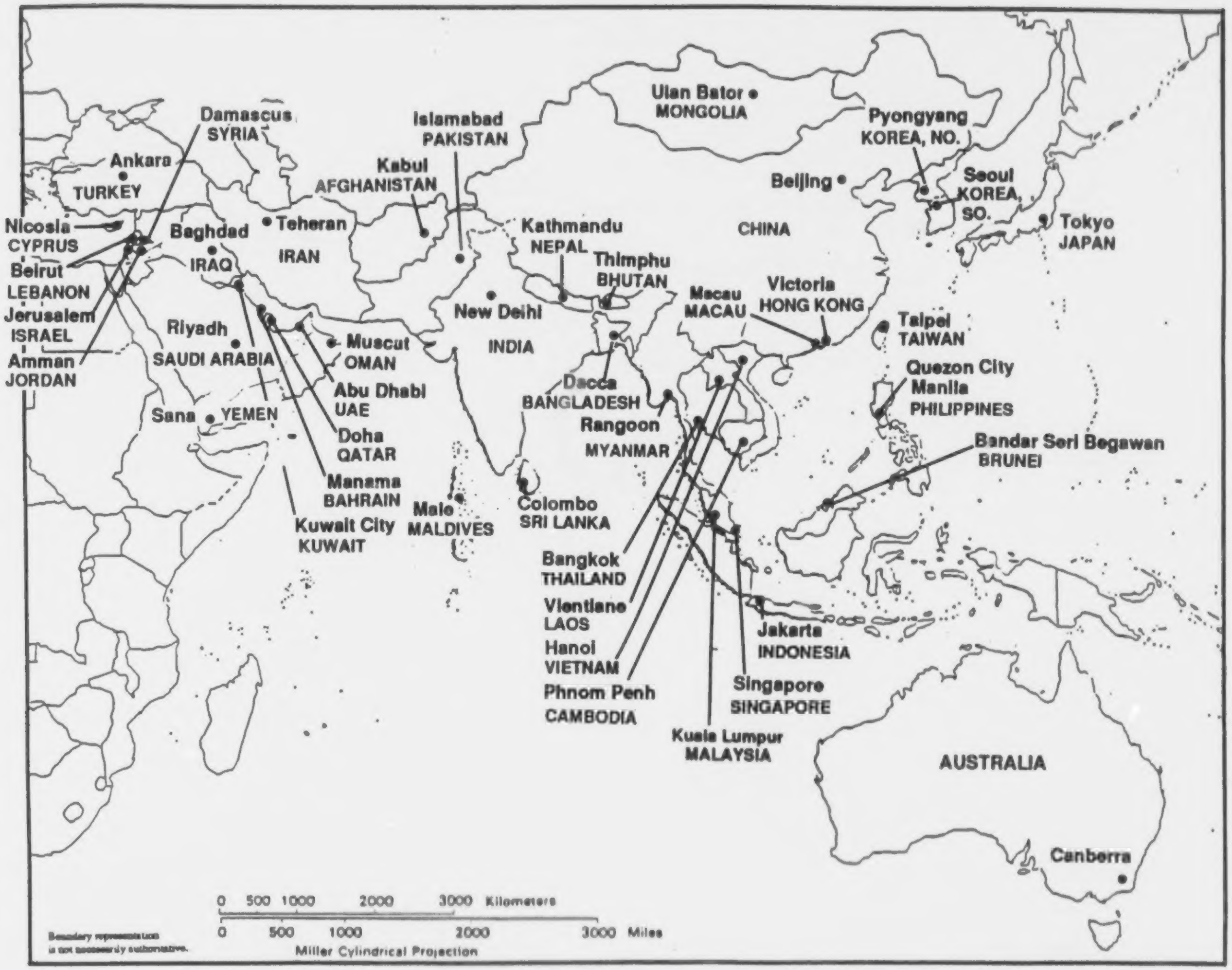
POLITICAL MAP: COUNTRIES AND CAPITALS


Ulan Bator
MONGOLIA
Damascus
SYRIA
Islamabad
PAKISTAN
Kabul
AFGHANISTAN
Ankara
TURKEY
Pyongyang
KOREA, NO.
Seoul
KOREA, SO.
Beijing
Tokyo
JAPAN
Nicosia
CYPRUS
Baghdad
IRAQ
Teheran
IRAN
Kathmandu
NEPAL
CHINA
Beirut
LEBANON
Thimphu
BHUTAN
Jerusalem
ISRAEL
New Delhi
INDIA
Macau
MACAU
Victoria
HONG KONG
Taipei
TAIWAN
Riyadh
SAUDI ARABIA
Muscat
OMAN
Amman
JORDAN
Dacca
BANGLADESH
Quezon City
Manila
PHILIPPINES
Abu Dhabi
UAE
Sana
YEMEN
Rangoon
MYANMAR
Doha
QATAR
Bandar Seri Begawan
BRUNEI
Manama
BAHRAIN
Male
MALDIVES
Colombo
SRI LANKA
Kuwait City
KUWAIT
Bangkok
THAILAND
Vientiane
LAOS
Hanoi
VIETNAM
Phnom Penh
CAMBODIA
Jakarta
INDONESIA
Singapore
SINGAPORE
Kuala Lumpur
MALAYSIA
AUSTRALIA
Canberra
0 500 1000 2000 3000 Kilometers
0 500 1000 2000 3000 Miles
Miller Cylindrical Projection
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

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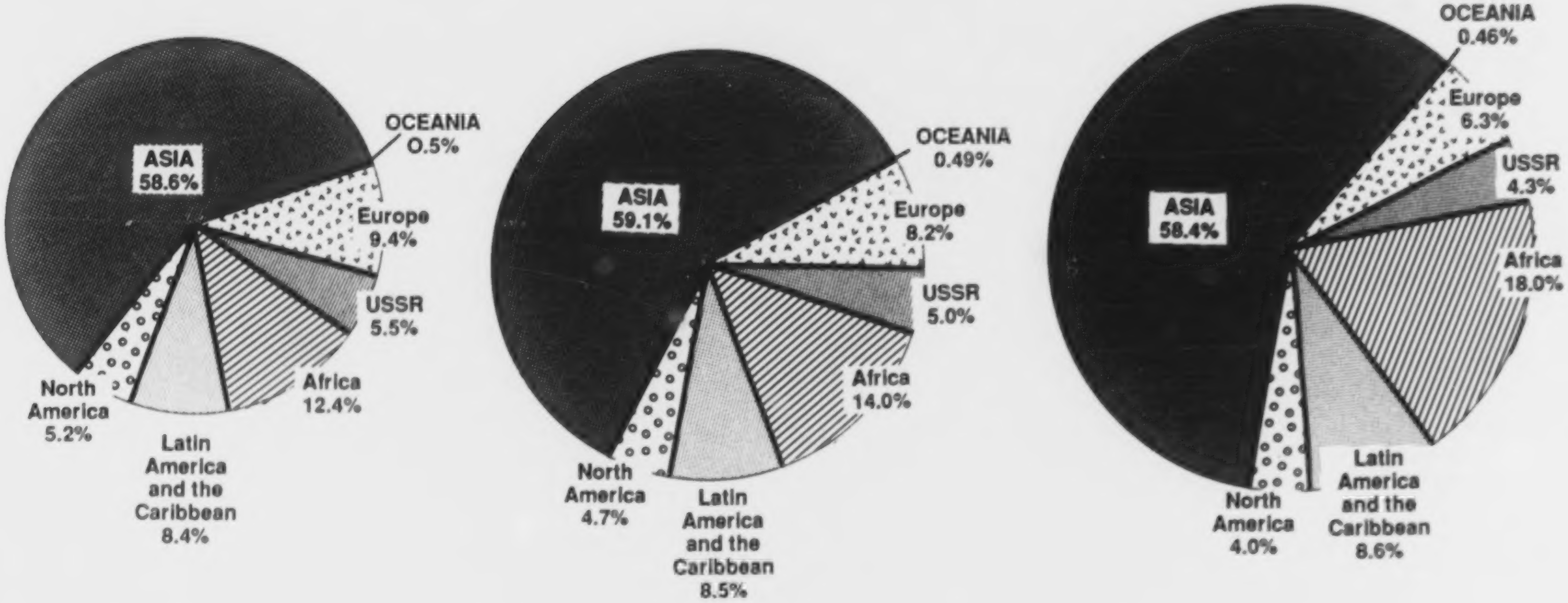
DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD POPULATION BY REGION: 1990, 2000, 2020



1990: 5.321 billion

2000: 6.292 billion

2020: 8.228 billion

Totals do not sum to 100 because of rounding of constituent parts.

World Eagle charts. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Data Sheet.

43

44

COUNTRIES, POPULATIONS AND CAPITALS

	Estimated Mid-1990 Population	Capital	Estimated Population	Year
Western Asia				
Bahrain	500,000	Manama	146,000	1987
Cyprus	700,000	Nicosia	124,300	1984
Iraq	18,800,000	Baghdad	3,400,000 (met.)	1985
Israel	4,600,000	Jerusalem	457,000	1986
Jordan	4,100,000	Amman	833,000	1986
Kuwait	2,100,000	Kuwait City	167,750 *	1985 cen.
Lebanon	3,300,000	Beirut	1,500,000	1985
Oman	1,500,000	Muscat	85,000	1982
Qatar	500,000	Doha	250,000	1987
Saudi Arabia	15,000,000	Riyadh	1,380,000	1986
Syria	12,600,000	Damascus	1,200,000	1987
Turkey	56,700,000	Ankara	1,700,000	1988
United Arab Emirates	1,600,000	Abu Dhabi	537,000	1984
Yemen	9,800,000	Sana	427,000	1986
Southern Asia				
Afghanistan	15,900,000	Kabul	1,200,000	1987
Bangladesh	114,800,000	Dacca	3,400,000 (met.)	1987
Bhutan	1,600,000	Thimphu	20,000	1987
India	853,400,000	New Delhi	7,200,000 (met.)	1988
Iran	55,600,000	Teheran	6,022,000	1986 cen.
Maldives	200,000	Male	46,334	1985
Nepal	19,100,000	Kathmandu	422,000	1987
Pakistan	114,600,000	Islamabad	201,000 *	1981 cen.
Sri Lanka	17,200,000	Colombo	664,000	1986
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	300,000	Bandar Seri Begawan	51,000	1982
Cambodia	7,000,000	Phnom Penh	300,000	1987
Indonesia	189,400,000	Jakarta	7,800,000	1985
Laos	4,000,000	Vientiane	120,000	1984
Malaysia	17,900,000	Kuala Lumpur	1,000,000	1986
Myanmar	41,300,000	Rangoon	2,458,712	1983
Philippines	66,100,000	Quezon City	1,300,000	1985
		Manila	1,700,000	1985
Singapore	2,700,000	Singapore	2,334,000	1978
Thailand	55,700,000	Bangkok	4,700,000 (met.)	1980
Vietnam	70,200,000	Hanoi	2,000,000	1981

*The Statesman's Year Book, 1990-91.

World Eagle table. Population figures from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Data Sheet. Population figures for capitals from The 1990 World Almanac.

continued →

COUNTRIES, POPULATIONS AND CAPITALS *continued*

	Estimated Mid-1990 Population	Capital	Estimated Population	Year
East Asia				
China	1,119,900,000	Beijing	5,900,000	1987
Hong Kong	5,800,000	Victoria	--	--
Japan	123,600,000	Tokyo	8,300,000	1987
Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep. (North)	21,300,00	Pyongyang	1,283,000	1983
Korea, Rep. of (South)	42,800,000	Seoul	9,600,000	1985 cen.
Macau	500,000	Macau	--	--
Mongolia	2,200,000	Ulan Bator	488,000	1985
Taiwan	20,200,000	Taipei	2,575,000 (met.)	1987
Oceania				
Australia	17,100,000	Canberra	273,600 +	1985
Fiji	800,000	Suva	69,000	1986
French Polynesia	200,000	Papeete	--	--
Kiribati	(July 1990) 70,012 #	Tarawa	21,000	1985
Nauru	(July 1990) 9,202 #	Yaren	--	--
New Caledonia	200,000	Noumea	65,110	1989
New Zealand	3,300,000	Wellington	137,000	1987
Papua New Guinea	4,000,000	Port Moresby	152,000	1987
Solomon Islands	300,000	Honiara	30,000	1988
Tonga	94,535 +	Nuku'alofa	29,000 (met)	1986
Tuvalu	(1985 mini-cen.) 8,229 +	Funafuti	2,800	1985
Vanuatu	200,000	Vila	15,000	1987
Western Samoa	200,000	Apia	35,000	1983

* The New Statesman's Year Book, 1990-91.
+ The Europa World Year Book 1990. Population figure for Canberra includes Queanbeyan in NSW.
# 1990 World Factbook

Population figures for countries from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Data Sheet. Population figures for capitals from The 1990 World Almanac.

46

THE MOST POPULOUS CITIES IN ASIA, BY COUNTRY

WESTERN ASIA

Bahrain		
Manama	146,100	(1987 est.)
Cyprus		
Nicosia	124,300	(1984 est.)
Iraq		
Baghdad (met.)	3,400,000	(1985 est.)
Israel (1986 est.)		
Jerusalem	457,000	
Tel Aviv-Yafo	322,000	
Haifa	224,000	
Jordan		
Amman	833,000	(1986 est.)
az-Zarqa	285,000	(1986 est.)
Irbid	155,000	(1984 est.)
Kuwait		
Kuwait City	167,750	* (1985 cen.)
Hawilli	145,000	(1985 est.)
Lebanon (1985 est.)		
Beirut	1,500,000	
Tripoli	500,000	
Oman (1982 est.)		
Muscat	85,000	
Qatar (1987 est.)		
Doha	250,000	
Saudi Arabia (1986 est.)		
Riyadh	1,380,000	
Jidda	1,210,000	
Mecca	463,000	
Syria (1987 est.)		
Damascus	1,200,000	
Aleppo	1,200,000	
Homs	431,000	
Turkey (1988 est.)		
Istanbul	5,800,000	
Ankara	1,700,000	
Izmir	2,300,000	
Adana	1,700,000	
United Arab Emirates (1984 est.)		
Abu Dhabi	537,000	
Dubai	278,000	
Yemen		
Sanaa	427,000	(1986 est.)
Aden	318,000	(1985 est.)

SOUTHERN ASIA

Afghanistan		
Kabul	1,200,000	(1987 est.)
Bangladesh (1987 est.)		
Dhaka (met.)	3,400,000	
Chittagong (met.)	1,400,000	
Khulna (met.)	646,000	
India (1988 est.)		
Calcutta	9,900,000	
Bombay (met.)	8,700,000	
Delhi	7,200,000	
Madras	4,900,000	
Bangalore	3,900,000	
Hyderabad	2,800,000	
Ahmedabad	2,300,000	
Iran (1986 cen.)		
Teheran	6,022,000	
Esfahan	1,001,000	
Mashhad	1,466,000	
Tabriz	994,000	
Shiraz	848,000	
Maldives (1985 est.)		
Male	46,334	
Nepal (1987 est.)		
Kathmandu	422,000	
Pakistan (1981 cen.)		
Karachi	5,100,000	
Lahore	2,900,000	
Faisalabad	1,000,000	
Rawalpindi	928,000	
Hyderabad	795,000	
Sri Lanka (1986)		
Colombo	664,000	

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Brunei (1982 est.)		
Bandar Seri Begawan	51,000	
Cambodia (1987 est.)		
Phnom Penh	300,000	
Indonesia (1985 est.)		
Jakarta	7,800,000	
Surabaja	2,345,000	
Bandung	1,613,000	
Medan	1,110,000	
Laos (1984 est.)		
Vientiane	120,000	
Malaysia (1986 est.)		
Kuala Lumpur	1,000,000	
Myanmar (1983 est.)		
Rangoon	2,458,712	
Mandalay	458,000	
Karbe	253,600	(1973 cen.)
Moulmein	188,00	

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* The Statesman's Year-book, 1990-91.

continued ↗

THE MOST POPULOUS CITIES IN ASIA, BY COUNTRY continued

Philippines (1985 est.)	
Manila	1,700,000
Quezon City	1,300,000
Cebu	552,000
Singapore (1978 est.)	
Singapore	2,334,000
Thailand (1980 est.)	
Bangkok (met.)	4,700,000
Vietnam (1981)	
Ho Chi Minh City	3,500,000
Hanoi	2,000,000

EAST ASIA

China (1987 est.)	
Shanghai	7,000,000
Beijing	5,900,000
Tianjin	5,400,000
Shenyang	4,200,000
Wuhan	3,400,000
Canton	3,300,000
Chendu	2,600,000

(Also see page 38 for list (from a different source) containing six additional cities with a population of 2 million or more.)

Hong Kong (July 1990)	
Hong Kong	5,800,000 #
Japan (1987 est.)	
Tokyo	8,300,000
Yokohama	3,000,000
Osaka	2,600,000
Nagoya	2,100,000
Sapporo	1,500,000
Kyoto	1,400,000
Kobe	1,400,000
Kawasaki	1,100,000
Fukuoka	1,100,000
Kitakyushi	1,000,000
Korea, North (1981 est.)	
Pyongyang	1,283,000
Korea, South (1985 est.)	
Seoul	9,600,000
Pusan	3,500,000
Taegu	2,000,000
Macau (July 1990)	
Macau	500,000 #
Mongolia (1985 est.)	
Ulaanbaatar	488,000
Darhan	69,000
Twiwan (1987)	
Taipei (met.)	2,575,000
Kaohsiung	1,320,000
Taichung	695,000
Tainan	646,000

OCEANIA

Australia (1987 est.)	
Sydney	3,500,000
Melbourne	3,000,000
Brisbane	1,200,000
Perth	1,100,000
Adelaide	993,000
Fiji (1986 est.)	
Suva	69,000
French Polynesia	
Capital: Papeete	--
Kiribati (1985)	
Tarawa	21,000
Nauru	
Capital: Yaren	--
New Caledonia	
Capital: Noumea	65,110 *
New Zealand (1987)	
Aukland	149,000
Christchurch	168,000
Wellington	137,000
Manukau	181,000
Papua New Guinea (1987)	
Port Moresby	152,000
Solomon Islands (1988)	
Honiara	30,000
Tonga (1986)	
Nuku'alofa (met.)	29,000
Tuvalu (1985)	
Funafuti	2,800
Vanuatu (1987)	
Vila	15,000
Western Samoa (1983 est.)	
Apia	35,000

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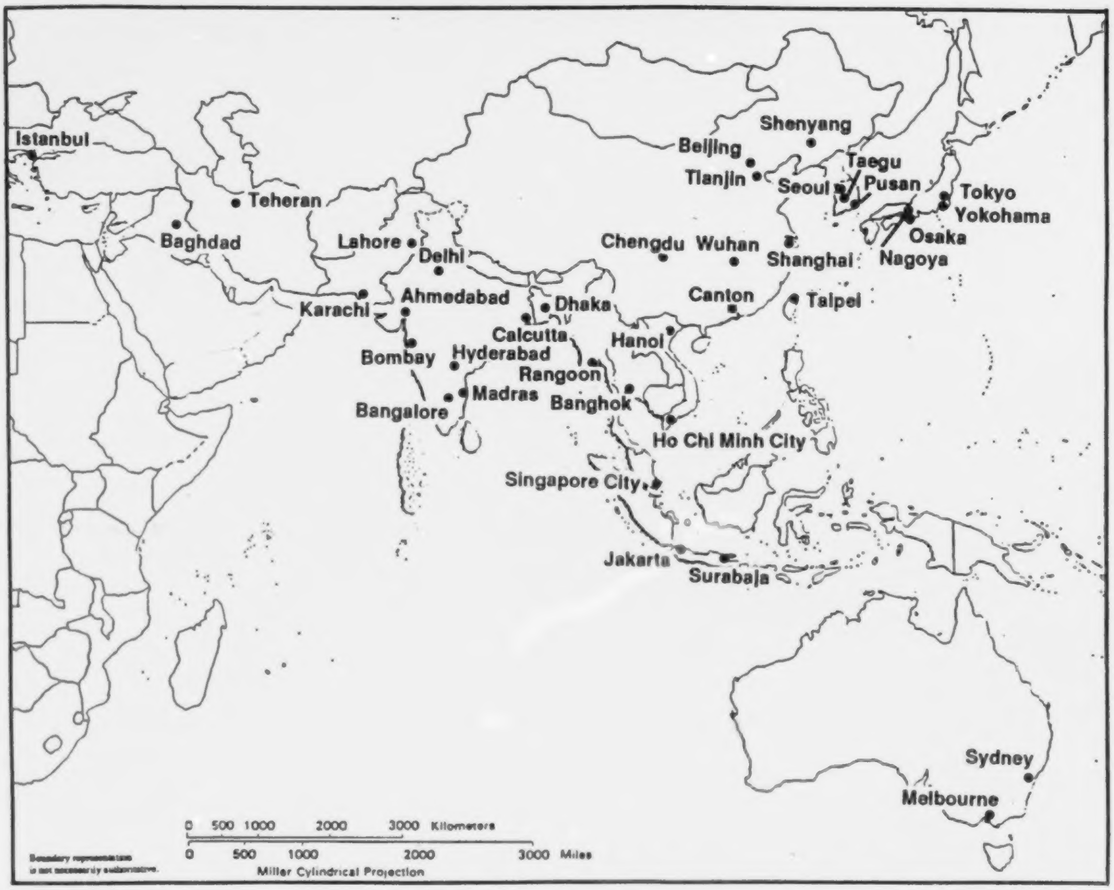
* The Statesman's Year-Book, 1990-91.

# Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Data Sheet.

World Eagle table. Data from The 1990 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

THE 37 CITIES IN ASIA WITH A POPULATION OF 2 MILLION OR MORE


Istanbul
Teheran
Baghdad
Lahore
Delhi
Karachi
Ahmedabad
Bombay
Hyderabad
Bangalore
Madras
Dhaka
Calcutta
Rangoon
Banghok
Hanoi
Ho Chi Minh City
Singapore City
Jakarta
Surabaja
Chengdu
Wuhan
Shanghai
Canton
Taipei
Beijing
Tianjin
Shenyang
Seoul
Taegu
Pusan
Tokyo
Yokohama
Osaka
Nagoya
Sydney
Melbourne
0 500 1000 2000 3000 Kilometers
0 500 1000 2000 3000 Miles
Miller Cylindrical Projection
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

WESTERN ASIA

Iraq	
Baghdad (met.)	3,400,000
Turkey	
Istanbul	5,800,000

SOUTHERN ASIA

Bangladesh	
Dhaka	3,400,000
India	
Calcutta	9,900,000
Bombay (met.)	8,700,000
Delhi	7,200,000
Madras	4,900,000
Bangalore	3,900,000
Hyderabad	2,800,000
Ahmedabad	2,300,000
Iran	
Teheran	6,022,000
Pakistan	
Karachi	5,100,000
Lahore	2,900,000

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Indonesia	
Jakarta	7,800,000
Surabaja	2,345,000
Myanmar	
Rangoon	2,458,712
Singapore	
Singapore City	2,334,000
Thailand	
Bangkok (met.)	4,700,000
Vietnam	
Ho Chi Minh City	3,500,000
Hanoi	2,000,000

EAST ASIA

China	
Shanghai	7,000,000
Beijing	5,900,000
Tianjin	5,400,000
Shenyang	4,200,000
Wuhan	3,400,000
Canton	3,300,000
Chengdu	2,600,000

(Also see page 38 for list (from a different source) containing six additional cities with a population of 2 million or more.)

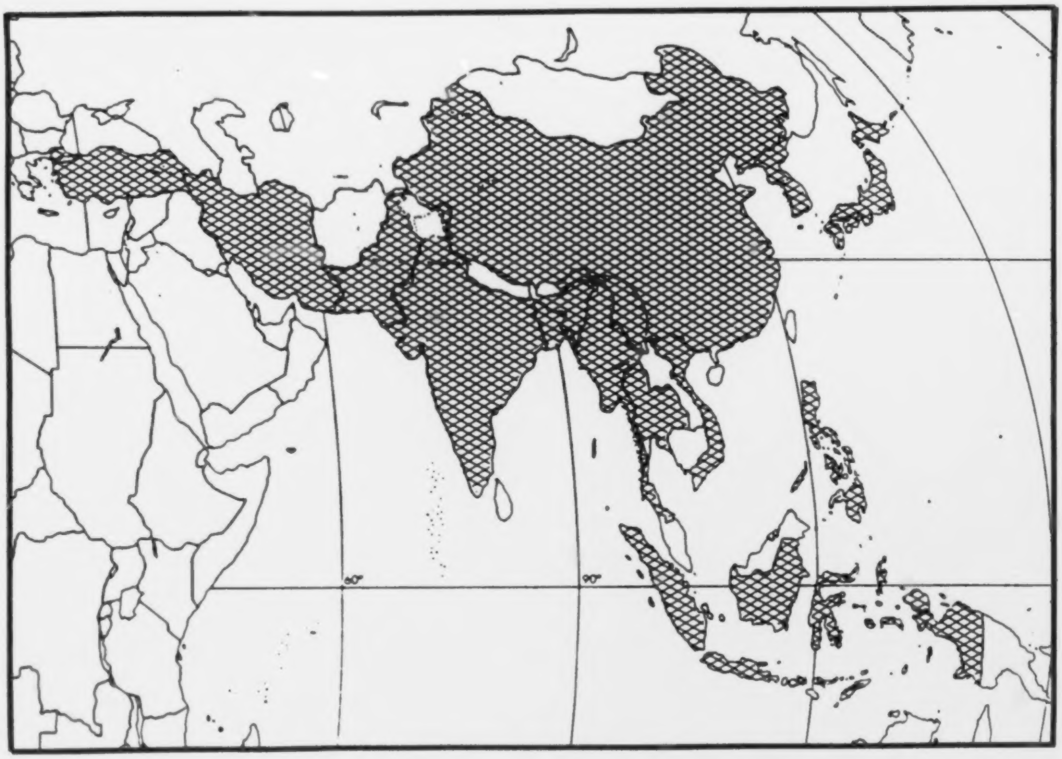
Japan	
Tokyo	8,300,000
Yokohama	3,000,000
Osaka	2,600,000
Nagoya	2,100,000
Korea, South	
Seoul	9,600,000
Pusan	3,500,000
Taegu	2,000,000
Taiwan	
Taipei	2,575,000

OCEANIA

Australia	
Sydney	3,500,000
Melbourne	3,000,000

World Eagle map. Data from The 1990 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

FROM ISTANBUL TO TOKYO, MORE THAN HALF THE WORLD'S POPULATION IN THESE 14 COUNTRIES



China	**1,119,900,000**
India	**853,400,000**
Indonesia	**189,400,000**
Japan	**123,600,000**
Bangladesh	**114,800,000**
Pakistan	**114,600,000**
Vietnam	**70,200,000**
Philippines	**66,100,000**
Turkey	**56,700,000**
Thailand	**55,700,000**
Iran	**55,600,000**
Korea, South	**42,800,000**
Myanmar	**41,300,000**
Korea, North	**21,300,000**
TOTAL	**2,925,400,000**

**or 55% of the world's
estimated population for mid-1990
of 5.321 billion people**

Map is part of World Eagle 17"x22" poster map ©1984. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Data Sheet.

PROVINCE-LEVEL NAMES

Previous Romanization (Wade-Giles)	Characters	Pinyin (Officially adopted 1/1/79)	Pronunciation
Anhwei	安徽	Anhui	ahn - way
Chekiang	浙江	Zhejiang	juh - jee_ong
Fukien	福建	Fujian	foo - jee_en
Heilungkiang	黑龙江	Heilongjiang	hay - loong - jee_ong
Honan	河南	Henan	huh - non
Hopeh	河北	Hebei	huh - bay
Hunan	湖南	Hunan	hoo - nan
Hupeh	湖北	Hubei	hoo - bay
Inner Mongolia	内蒙古	Nei Monggol	nay - mung - goo
Kansu	甘肃	Gansu	gahn - soo
Kiangsi	江西	Jiangxi	jee_ong - she
Kiangsu	江苏	Jiangsu	jee_ong - su
Kirin	吉林	Jilin	jee - lynn
Kwangsi	广西	Guangxi	g_wong - she
Kwangtung	广东	Guangdong	g_wong - doong
Kweichow	贵州	Guizhou	g_way - joe
Liaoning	辽宁	Liaoning	lee_ow - ning
Ningsia	宁夏	Ningxia	ning - she_ah
Peking	北京	Beijing	bay - jing
Shanghai	上海	Shanghai	shong - hi
Shansi	山西	Shanxi	shahn - she
Shantung	山东	Shandong	shahn - doong
Shensi	陕西	Shaanxi	shun - she
Sinkiang	新疆	Xinjiang	shin - jee_ong
Szechwan	四川	Sichuan	ssu - ch_wan
Tibet	西藏	Xizang	she - dzong
Tientsin	天津	Tianjin	te_en - jin
Tsinghai	青海	Qinghai	ching - hi
Yunnan	云南	Yunnan	yu_oon - nan

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poster map © 1984.

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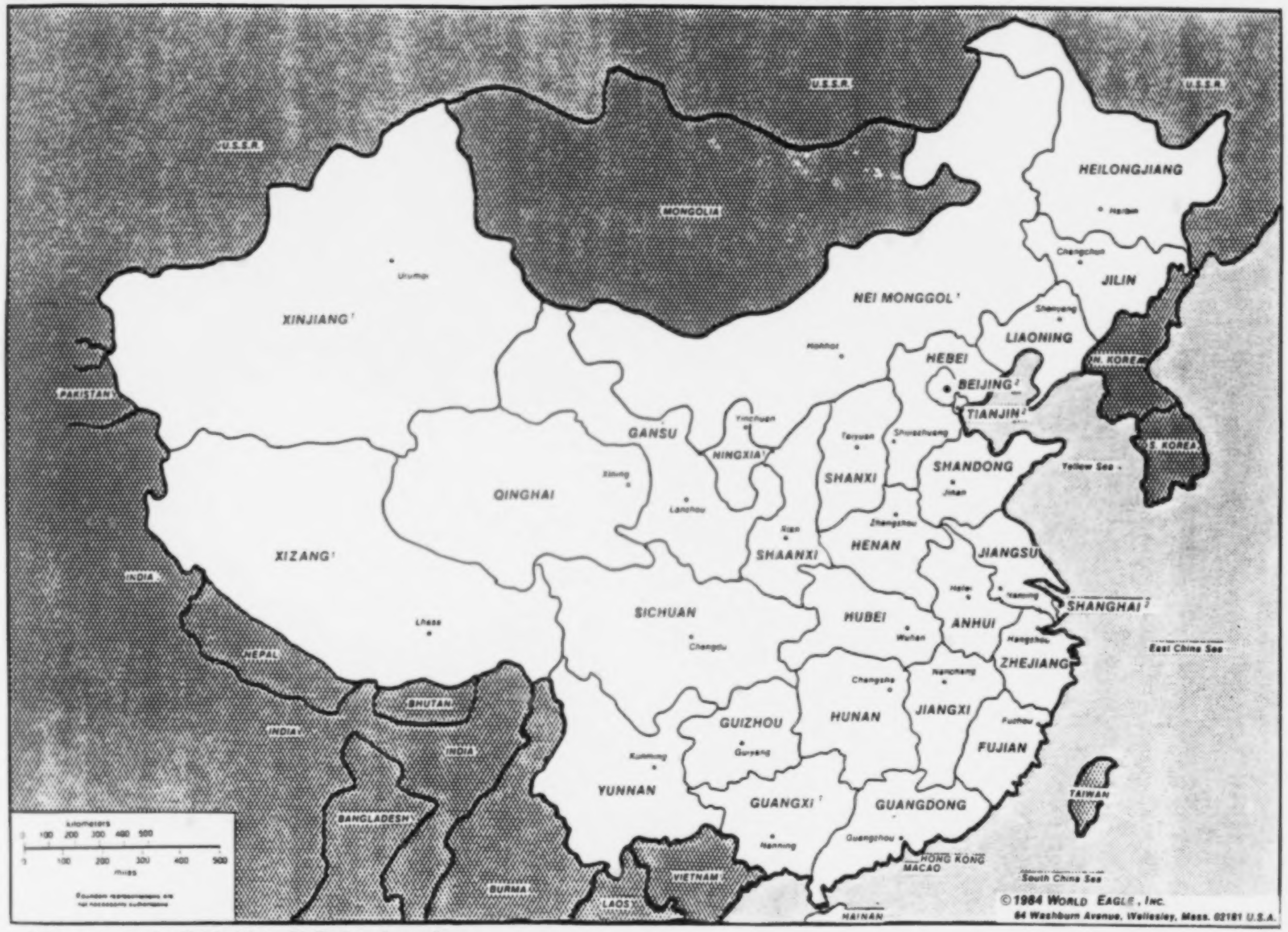
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Political, By Administrative Division *


U.S.S.R.
U.S.S.R.
U.S.S.R.
MONGOLIA
HEILONGJIANG
Harbin
Changchun
JILIN
NEI MONGGOL 1
Shenyang
LIAONING
XINJIANG 1
Urumqi
Hohhot
HEBEI
BEIJING 2
TIANJIN 2
N. KOREA
S. KOREA
PAKISTAN
Yinchuan
GANSU
NINGXIA 1
Taiyuan
Shijiazhuang
SHANDONG
Yellow Sea
Xining
QINGHAI
Lanzhou
SHANXI
Jinan
Xian
Zhengzhou
HENAN
XIZANG 1
SHAANXI
JIANGSU
INDIA
Hefei
Nanjing
SHANGHAI 2
SICHUAN
HUBEI
ANHUI
Lhasa
Chengdu
Wuhan
Hangzhou
East China Sea
NEPAL
ZHEJIANG
Changsha
Nanchang
BHUTAN
GUIZHOU
HUNAN
JIANGXI
Fuzhou
INDIA
INDIA
Kunming
Guiyang
FUJIAN
YUNNAN
GUANGXI 1
GUANGDONG
TAIWAN
BANGLADESH
Nanning
Guangzhou
HONG KONG
MACAO
kilometers
0 100 200 300 400 500
0 100 200 300 400 500
miles
BURMA
VIETNAM
South China Sea
LAOS
HAINAN

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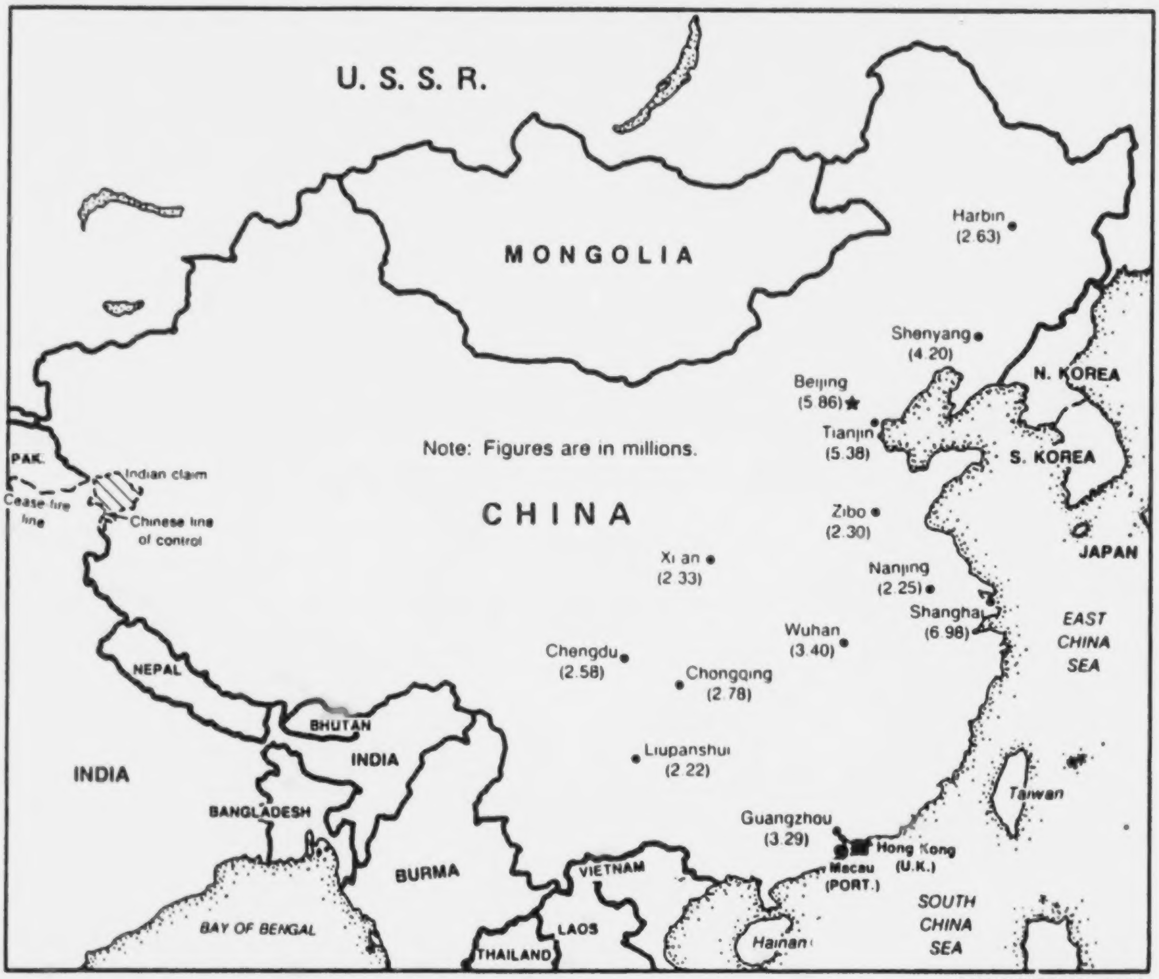
* The country is divided into 29 first-order units:
    21 provinces (sheng), no numeral after their names
    5 autonomous regions (tzu-chih'-chou), each with a 1 after the name
    3 municipalities (shih) directly under the central authority, each with a 2 after the name.

Part of World Eagle 17" x 22" poster map © 1984.

CHINA SAYS IT HAS 13 CITIES WITH A CORE POPULATION OF 2,000,000 OR MORE

Plus 34* Other Cities With a Population of More Than 1,000,000 (Totals May Differ When 1990 Census Reports Are Published.)


U. S. S. R.
MONGOLIA
Harbin (2.63)
Shenyang (4.20)
Beijing (5.86)
Tianjin (5.38)
N. KOREA
S. KOREA
JAPAN
Note: Figures are in millions.
PAK.
Indian claim
Cease-fire line
Chinese line of control
CHINA
Zibo (2.30)
Xi an (2.33)
Nanjing (2.25)
Shanghai (6.98)
EAST CHINA SEA
Wuhan (3.40)
Chengdu (2.58)
Chongqing (2.78)
NEPAL
BHUTAN
INDIA
INDIA
Liupanshui (2.22)
Taiwan
BANGLADESH
Guangzhou (3.29)
Hong Kong (U.K.)
Macau (PORT.)
BURMA
VIETNAM
LAOS
THAILAND
BAY OF BENGAL
Hainan
SOUTH CHINA SEA

6875 12-86 STATE (INR/GE)

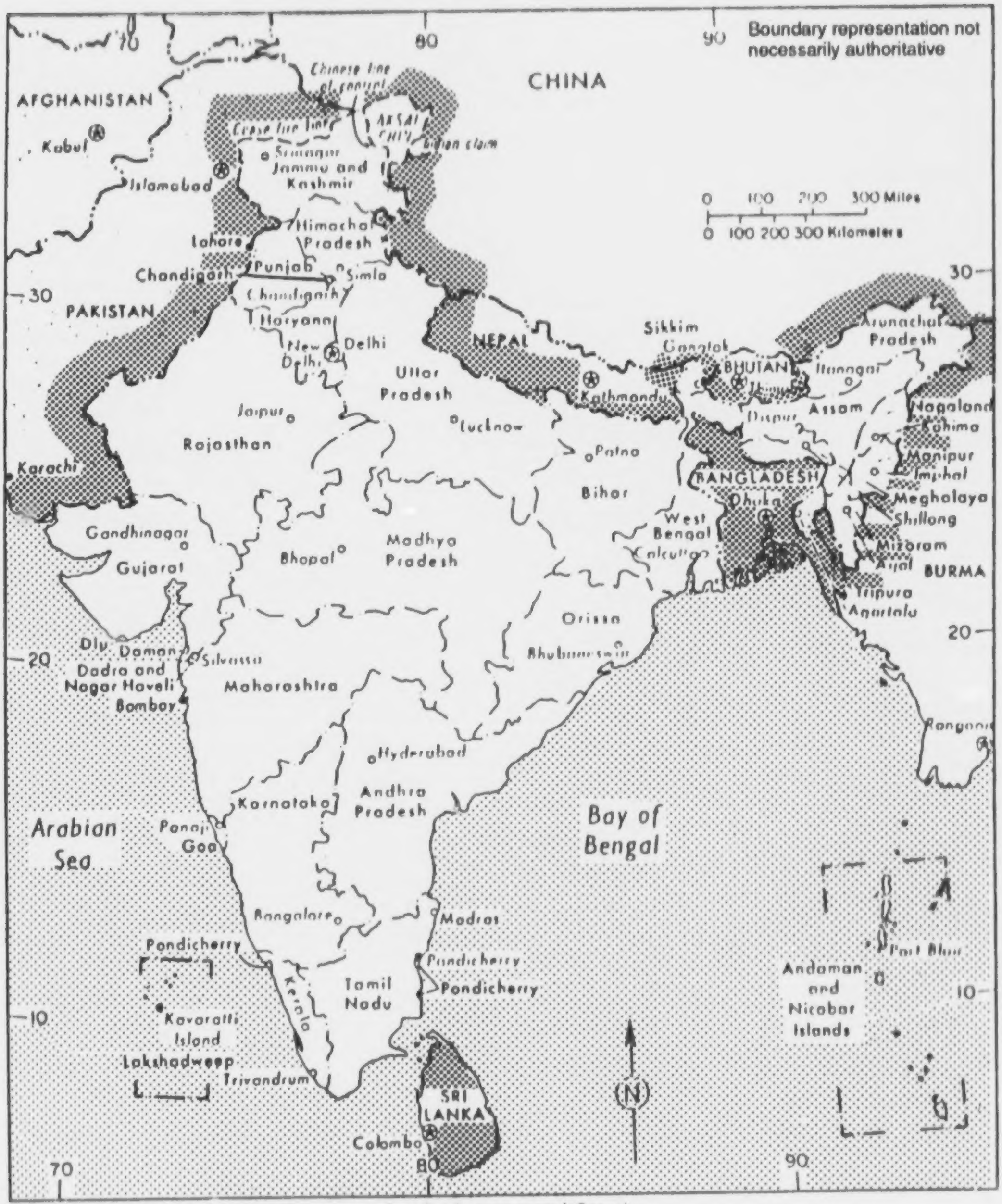
Source: People's Republic of China Ministry of Public Security

* **Note: Thirty-four other Chinese cities have more than one million people. None is slated for increased development.**

Shanghai	**6.98 million**
Tianjin	**5.38**
Beijing	**5.26**
Shenyang	**4.20**
Wuhan	**3.40**
Guangzhou	**3.29**
Chongging	**2.78**
Harbin	**2.63**
Chengdu	**2.58**
Xian	**2.33**
Zibo	**2.30**
Nanjing	**2.25**
Liupanchui	**2.22**

Source: U.S. Department of State. Office of the Geographer. Geographic Notes. December 8, 1986. P. 18.

REPUBLIC OF INDIA


Boundary representation not necessarily authoritative
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
Kabul
Islamabad
Chinese line of control
Cease fire line
AKSAI CHIN
Indian claim
Srinagar
Jammu and Kashmir
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers
Lahore
Himachal Pradesh
Chandigarh
Punjab
Simla
Chandigarh
PAKISTAN
Haryana
New Delhi
Delhi
Uttar Pradesh
NEPAL
Kathmandu
Sikkim
Gangtok
BHUTAN
Arunachal Pradesh
Itanagar
Dispur
Assam
Nagaland
Kohima
Manipur
Imphal
Meghalaya
Shillong
Mizoram
Aijal
Tripura
Agartala
BURMA
BANGLADESH
Dhaka
Jaipur
Lucknow
Patna
Bihar
Rajasthan
Karachi
West Bengal
Calcutta
Gandhinagar
Gujarat
Bhopal
Madhya Pradesh
Orissa
Bhubaneswar
Diu
Daman
Silvassa
Dadra and Nagar Haveli
Bombay
Maharashtra
Hyderabad
Rangoon
Karnataka
Andhra Pradesh
Arabian Sea
Panaji
Goa
Bay of Bengal
Bangalore
Madras
Pondicherry
Pondicherry
Pondicherry
Port Blair
Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Tamil Nadu
Kerala
Kavaratti Island
Lakshadweep
Trivandrum
SRI LANKA
Colombo
N
70
80
90
30
20
10

NOTE - Goa Daman, and Diu one union territory, three locales, one capital (Panaji) Punjab and Haryana administered from city of Chandigarh

—·· — International boundary

—x— International boundary in dispute

— · — State or union territory boundary

⊛ National capital

o State or union territory capital

Source: Richard F. Nyrop (ed.) India: A Country Study. Washington, DC: GPO for the American University. Fourth Edition, 1985. P. xxvi. Used with permission.

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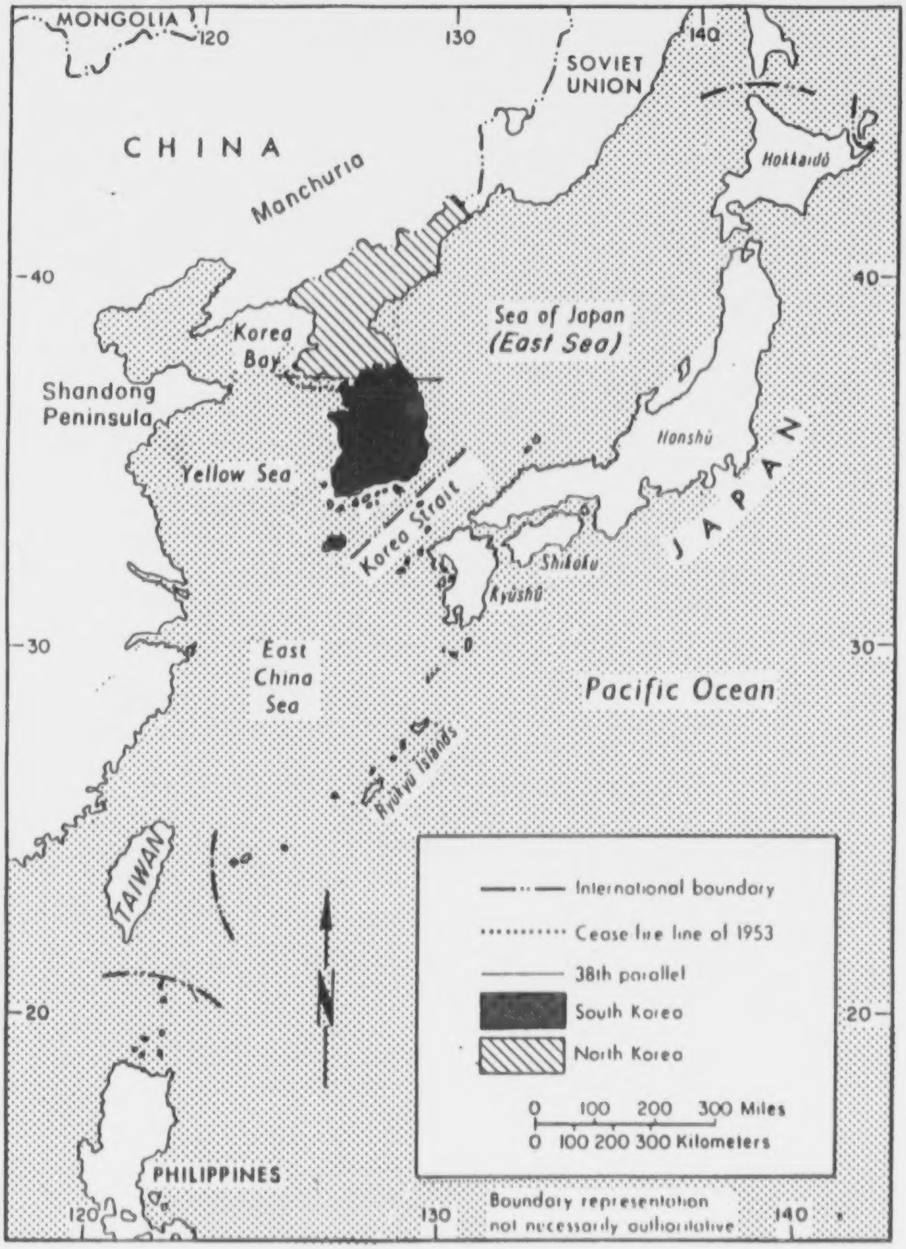
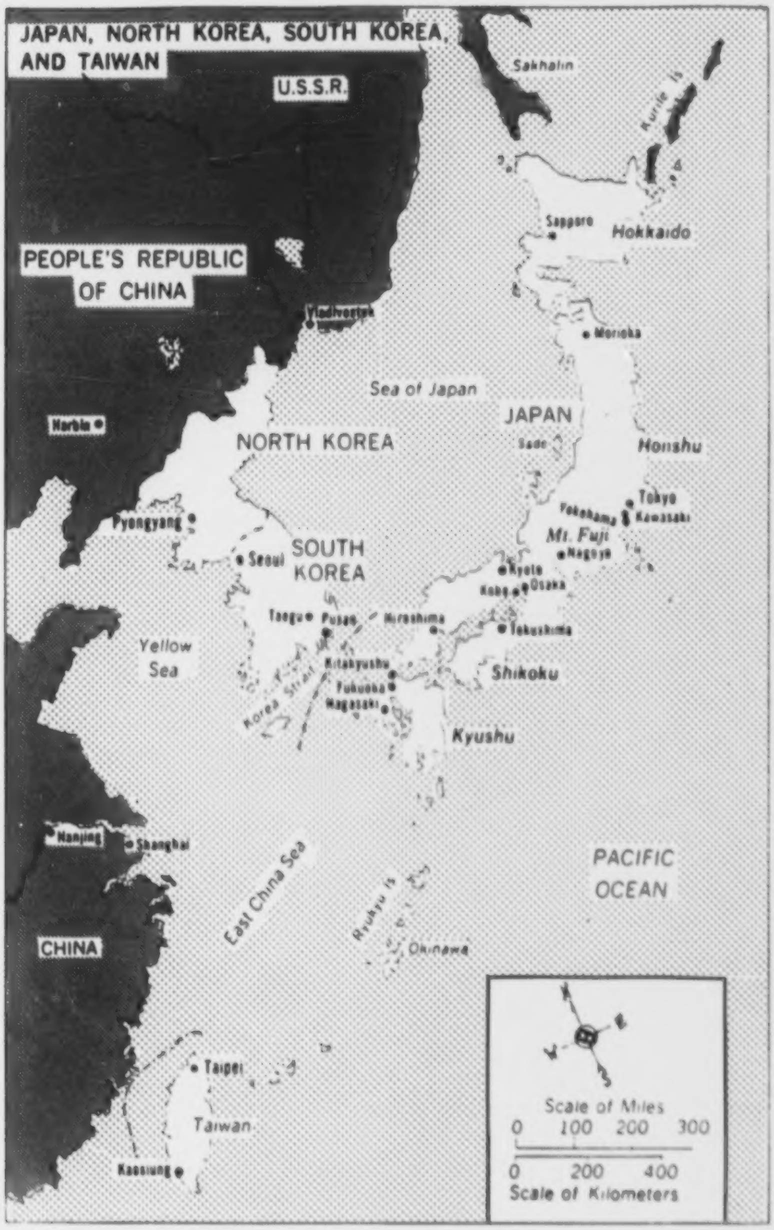
(a) JAPAN, NORTH KOREA, SOUTH KOREA, AND TAIWAN


MONGOLIA
120
130
140
SOVIET UNION
CHINA
Manchuria
Hokkaidō
40
Sea of Japan (East Sea)
Korea Bay
Shandong Peninsula
Honshū
JAPAN
Yellow Sea
Korea Strait
Shikoku
Kyūshū
30
East China Sea
Pacific Ocean
Ryūkyū Islands
TAIWAN
20
International boundary
Cease fire line of 1953
38th parallel
South Korea
North Korea
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers
PHILIPPINES
Boundary representation not necessarily authoritative

Source: Richard F. Nyrop (ed.) India: A Country Study. Washington, DC: GPO for the American University. Fourth Edition, 1985. P. 51. Used with permission.

(b) JAPAN, NORTH KOREA, SOUTH KOREA, AND TAIWAN


JAPAN, NORTH KOREA, SOUTH KOREA, AND TAIWAN
U.S.S.R.
Sakhalin
Kurile Is.
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
Sapporo
Hokkaido
Vladivostok
Morioka
Sea of Japan
JAPAN
Harbin
NORTH KOREA
Sado
Honshu
Tokyo
Yokohama
Kawasaki
Mt. Fuji
Nagoya
Pyongyang
Seoul
SOUTH KOREA
Kyoto
Kobe
Osaka
Taegu
Pusan
Hiroshima
Tokushima
Yellow Sea
Kitakyushu
Fukuoka
Nagasaki
Korea Strait
Shikoku
Kyushu
Nanjing
Shanghai
PACIFIC OCEAN
East China Sea
Ryukyu Is.
CHINA
Okinawa
N
E
W
S
Taipei
Taiwan
Kaosiung
Scale of Miles
0 100 200 300
0 200 400
Scale of Kilometers

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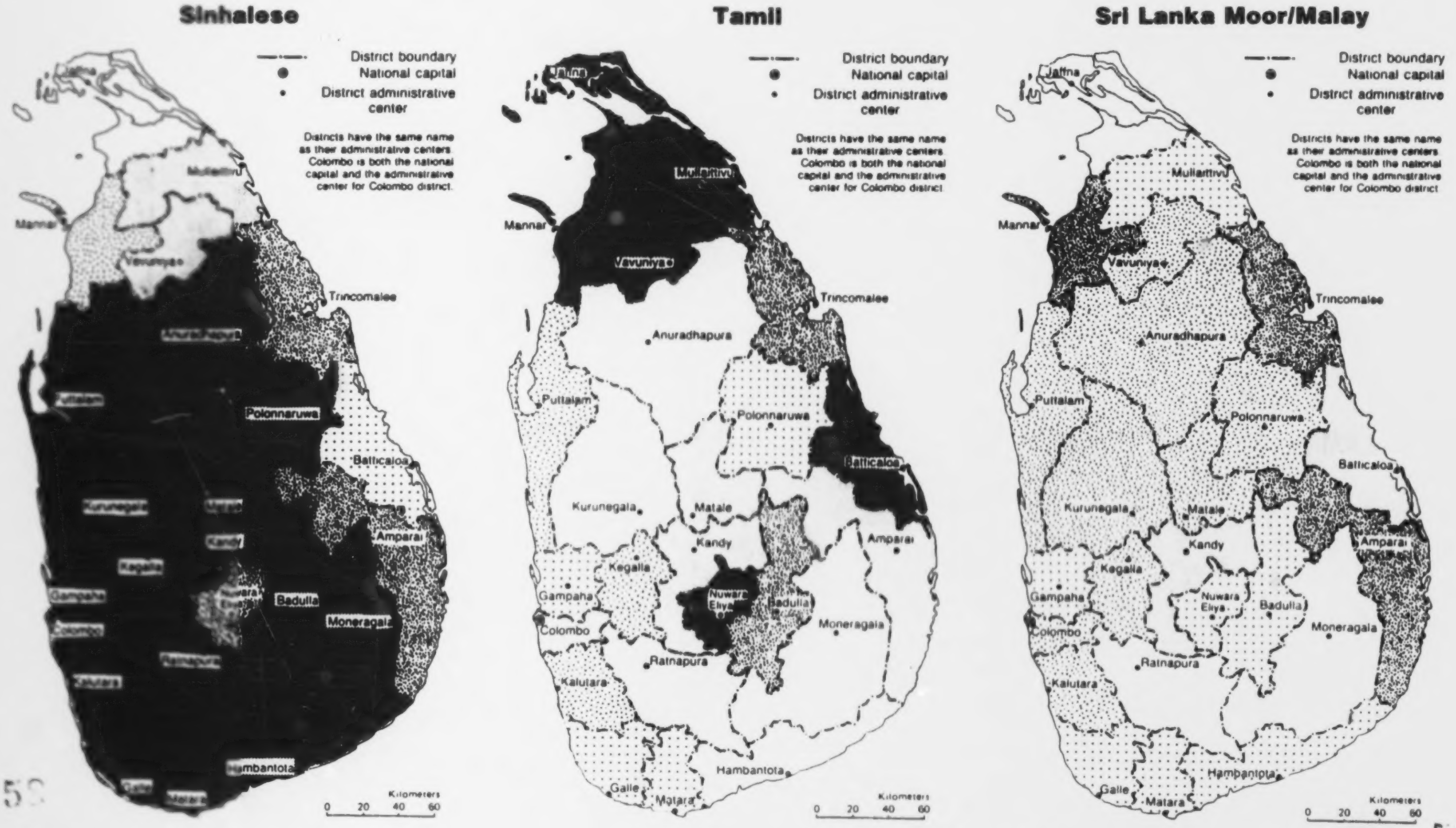
SRI LANKA: Distribution of Principal Ethnic Groups

(by percent)

Source: 1981 Sri Lankan Census of Population

The area claimed by the Tamil separatists is : Jaffna, Mannar Mullaittivu, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Amparai districts.

- ☐ Less than 2.00%
- ░ 2.00% - 5.00%
- ▒ 5.01% - 10.00%
- ☐ 10.01% - 25.00%
- ▓ 25.01% - 60.00%
- ■ More than 60.00%


Sinhalese
Tamil
Sri Lanka Moor/Malay
District boundary
National capital
District administrative center
Districts have the same name as their administrative centers. Colombo is both the national capital and the administrative center for Colombo district.
Jaffna
Mullaittivu
Mannar
Vavuniya
Trincomalee
Anuradhapura
Puttalam
Polonnaruwa
Batticaloa
Kurunegala
Matale
Kandy
Amparai
Kegalla
Gampaha
Nuwara Eliya
Badulla
Colombo
Moneragala
Ratnapura
Kalutara
Hambantota
Galle
Matara
Kilometers
0
20
40
60

Source: U.S. Department of State, Geographic Notes, July 15, 1987. P. 26.

SRI LANKA:
Distribution of Principal Ethnic Groups

(by percent)

District	**Tamil**	**Sinhalese**	**Sri Lanka Moor & Malay**
Amparai	20.50	37.64	41.58
Anuradhapura	1.34	91.33	7.16
Badulla	26.81	68.47	4.21
Batticaloa	72.00	3.21	23.98
Colombo	11.03	77.88	9.45
Galle	2.10	94.39	3.19
Gampaha	3.71	92.18	3.35
Hambantota	.43	97.37	2.14
Jaffna	97.73	.55	1.66
Kalutara	5.09	87.29	7.54
Kandy	14.25	74.96	10.18
Kegalla	8.49	86.26	5.14
Kurunegala	1.64	93.05	5.07
Mannar	64.68	8.14	26.61
Matale	12.59	79.87	7.37
Matara	2.77	94.59	2.56
Moneragala	1.85	92.87	1.95
Mullaittivu	89.88	13.89	4.89
Nuwara Eliya	60.82	35.86	3.02
Polonnaruwa	2.31	90.88	6.55
Puttalam	7.33	82.59	9.89
Ratnapura	13.36	84.70	1.75
Trincomalee	36.41	33.62	29.26
Vavuniya	76.25	16.55	6.95
NATIONAL TOTAL	**18.16**	**73.97**	**7.14**

Source: U.S. Department of State, Geographic Notes,
July 15, 1987. P. 27.

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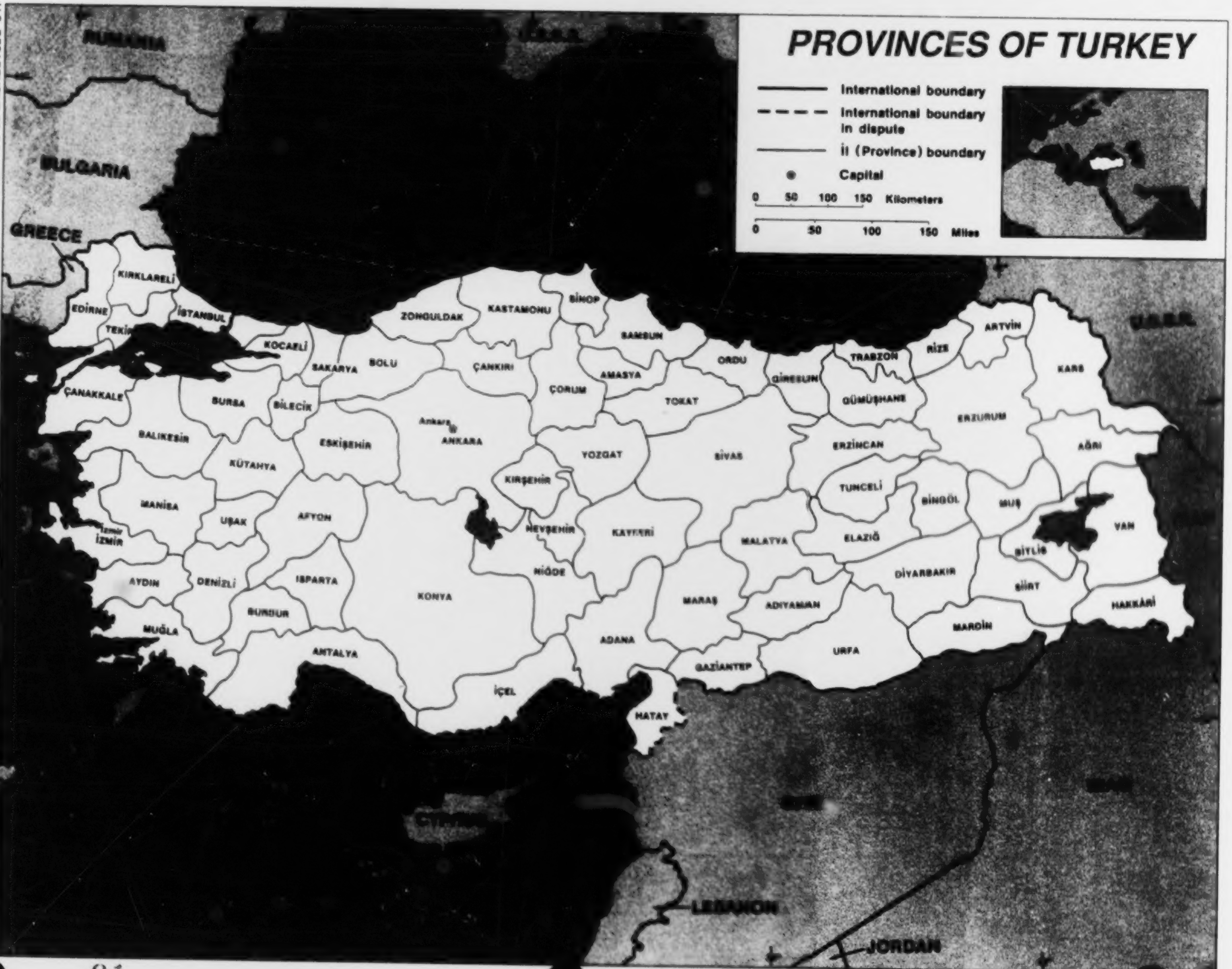
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Bureau of the Census


PROVINCES OF TURKEY
International boundary
International boundary in dispute
İl (Province) boundary
Capital
0 50 100 150 Kilometers
0 50 100 150 Miles
RUMANIA
U.S.S.R.
BULGARIA
GREECE
KIRKLARELİ
EDİRNE
TEKİR
İSTANBUL
ÇANAKKALE
KOCAELİ
SAKARYA
BOLU
ZONGULDAK
KASTAMONU
SİNOP
SAMSUN
ÇANKIRI
ÇORUM
AMASYA
TOKAT
ORDU
GİRESUN
TRABZON
RİZE
ARTVİN
KARS
U.S.S.R.
GÜMÜŞHANE
ERZURUM
AĞRI
BURSA
BİLECİK
BALIKESİR
ESKİŞEHİR
Ankara
ANKARA
YOZGAT
SİVAS
ERZİNCAN
KÜTAHYA
KIRŞEHİR
TUNCELİ
BİNGÖL
MUŞ
VAN
MANİSA
UŞAK
AFYON
NEVŞEHİR
KAYSERİ
MALATYA
ELAZIĞ
BİTLİS
İzmir
İZMİR
AYDIN
DENİZLİ
ISPARTA
KONYA
NİĞDE
DİYARBAKIR
SİİRT
HAKKÂRİ
BURDUR
MUĞLA
ANTALYA
MARAŞ
ADIYAMAN
MARDİN
ADANA
URFA
GAZİANTEP
İÇEL
HATAY
LEBANON
JORDAN

Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative

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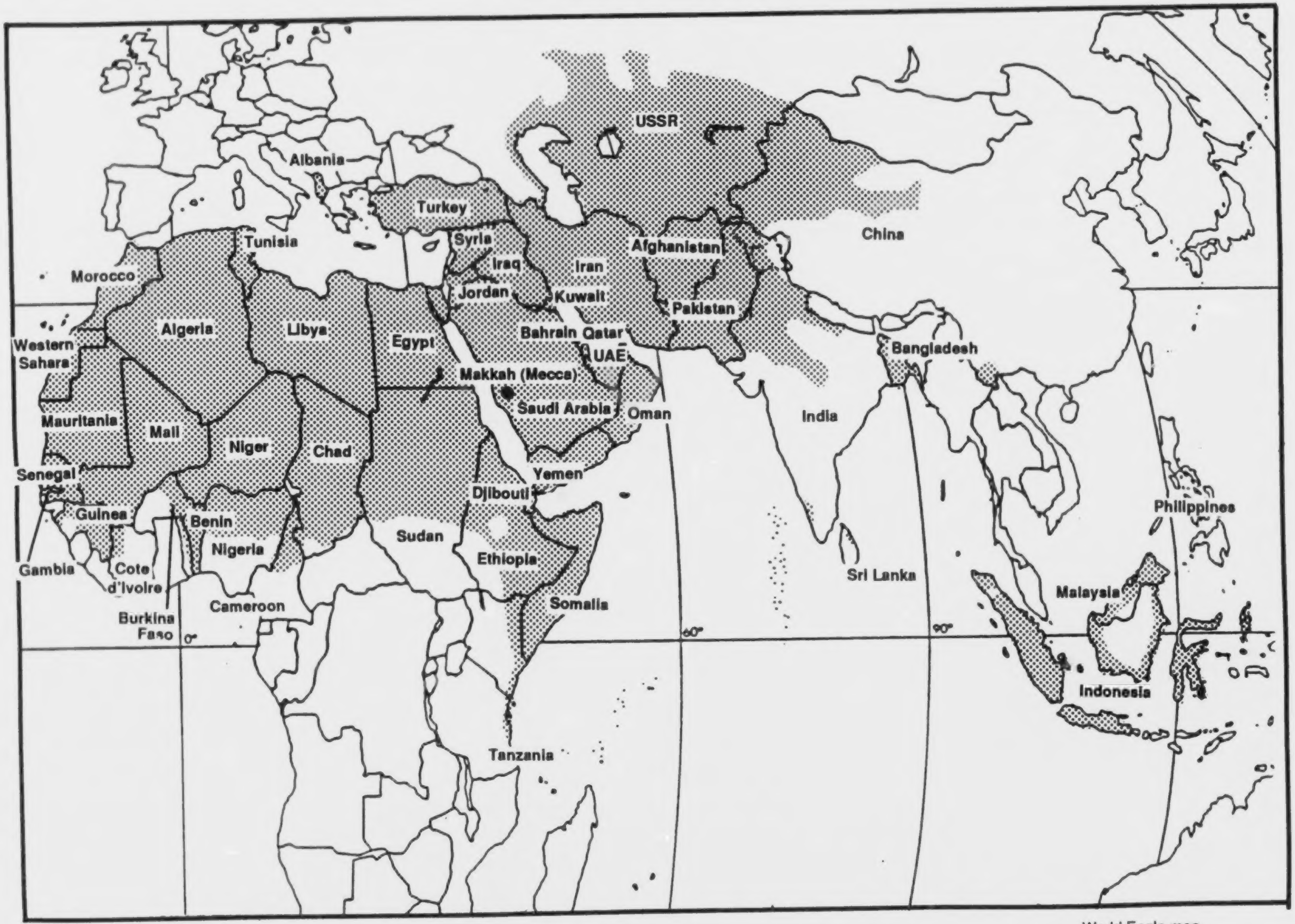
THE MUSLIM WORLD


USSR
Albania
Turkey
China
Tunisia
Syria
Iraq
Iran
Afghanistan
Morocco
Jordan
Kuwait
Pakistan
Algeria
Libya
Egypt
Bahrain
Qatar
UAE
Western Sahara
Bangladesh
Makkah (Mecca)
Saudi Arabia
Oman
India
Mauritania
Mali
Niger
Chad
Senegal
Yemen
Djibouti
Philippines
Guinea
Benin
Sudan
Nigeria
Ethiopia
Gambia
Cote d'Ivoire
Sri Lanka
Malaysia
Somalia
Cameroon
Burkina Faso
0°
60°
90°
Indonesia
Tanzania

Eckert IV Equal Area Projection

World Eagle map.

ESTIMATED ETHNIC GROUPINGS WITHIN EACH COUNTRY

WESTERN ASIA

BAHRAIN

Ethnic divisions: 63% Bahraini, 13% Asian, 10% other Arab, 8% Iranian, 6% other

CYPRUS

Ethnic divisions: 78% Greek; 18% Turkish; 4% other

IRAQ

Ethnic divisions: 75-80% Arab, 15-20% Kurdish, 5% Turkoman, Assyrian or other

ISRAEL

Ethnic divisions: 83% Jewish, 17% non-Jewish (mostly Arab)

JORDAN

Ethnic divisions: 98% Arab, 1% Circassian, 1% Armenian

KUWAIT

Ethnic divisions: 27.9% Kuwaiti, 39% other Arab, 9% South Asian, 4% Iranian, 20.1% other

LEBANON

Ethnic divisions: 93% Arab, 6% Armenian, 1% other

OMAN

Ethnic divisions: almost entirely Arab, with small Balochi, Zanzibari, and Indian groups

QATAR

Ethnic divisions: 40% Arab, 18% Pakistani, 18% Indian, 10% Iranian, 14% other

SAUDI ARABIA

Ethnic divisions: 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Asian

SYRIA

Ethnic divisions: 90.3% Arab; 9.7% Kurds, Armenians, and other

TURKEY

Ethnic divisions: 85% Turkish, 12% Kurd, 3% other

UAE

Ethnic divisions: 19% Emirian, 23% other Arab, 50% South Asian (fluctuating), 8% other expatriates (includes Westerners and East Asians); less than 20% of the population are UAE citizens (1982)

YEMEN (Merged into a single nation, The Republic of Yemen, on May 22, 1990.) Latest data available are for:

North Yemen:

Ethnic divisions: 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Arab (mixed)

South Yemen:

Ethnic divisions: almost all Arabs; a few Indians, Somalis, and Europeans

SOUTHERN ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Ethnic divisions: 50% Pashtun, 25% Tajik, 9% Uzbek, 12-15% Hazara; minor ethnic groups include Chahar Aimaks, Turkmen, Baloch, and others

BANGLADESH

Ethnic divisions: 98% Bengali; 250,000 Biharis, and less than 1 million tribals

BHUTAN

Ethnic divisions: 60% Bhote, 25% ethnic Nepalese, 15% indigenous or migrant tribes

INDIA

Ethnic divisions: 72% Indo-Aryan, 25% Dravidian, 3% Mongoloid and other

IRAN

Ethnic divisions: 51% Persian, 25% Azerbaijani, 9% Kurd, 8% Gilaki and Mazandarani, 2% Lur, 1% Baloch, 1% Arab, 3% other

MALDIVES

Ethnic divisions: admixtures of Sinhalese, Dravidian, Arab, and black

NEPAL

Ethnic divisions: Newars, Indians, Tibetans, Gurungs, Magars, Tamangs, Bhotias, Rais, Limbus, Sherpas, as well as many smaller groups

PAKISTAN

Ethnic divisions: Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtun (Pathan), Baloch, Muhajir (immigrants from India and their descendents)

SRI LANKA

Ethnic divisions: 74% Sinhalese; 18% Tamil; 7% Moor; 1% Burgher, Malay, and Veddha

SOUTHEAST ASIA

BRUNEI

Ethnic divisions: 64% Malay, 20% Chinese, 16% other

CAMBODIA

Ethnic divisions: 90% Khmer (Cambodian), 5% Chinese, 5% other minorities

INDONESIA

Ethnic divisions: majority of Malay stock comprising 45.0% Javanese, 14.0% Sundanese, 7.5% Madurese, 7.5% coastal Malays, 26.0% other

LAOS

Ethnic divisions: 50% Lao, 15% Phoutheung (Kha), 20% tribal Thai, 15% Meo, Hmong, Yao, and other

MALAYSIA

Ethnic divisions: 59% Malay and other indigenous, 32% Chinese, 9% Indian

MYANMAR

Ethnic divisions: 68% Burman, 9% Shan, 7% Karen, 4% Rakhine, 3% Chinese, 2% Mon, 2% Indian, 5% other

PHILIPPINES

Ethnic divisions: 91.5% Christian Malay, 4% Muslim Malay, 1.5% Chinese, 3% other

SINGAPORE

Ethnic divisions: 76.4% Chinese, 14.9% Malay, 6.4% Indian, 2.3% other

THAILAND

Ethnic divisions: 75% Thai, 14% Chinese, 11% other

VIETNAM

Ethnic divisions: 85-90% predominantly Vietnamese; 3% Chinese; ethnic minorities include Muong, Thai, Meo, Khmer, Man, Cham; other mountain tribes

EAST ASIA

CHINA (PRC)

Ethnic divisions: 93.3% Han Chinese; 6.7% Zhuang, Uygur, Hui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Manchu, Mongol, Buyi, Korean, and other nationalities

continued →

ETHNIC GROUPINGS continued

HONG KONG

Ethnic divisions: 98% Chinese, 2% other

JAPAN

Ethnic divisions: 99.4% Japanese, 0.6% other (mostly Korean)

KOREA, NO.

Ethnic divisions: racially homogeneous

KOREA, SO.

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous; small Chinese minority (about 20,000)

MACAU

Ethnic divisions: 95% Chinese, 3% Portuguese, 2% other

MONGOLIA

Ethnic divisions: 90% Mongol, 4% Kazakh, 2% Chinese, 2% Russian, 2% other

TAWIAN

Ethnic divisions: 84% Taiwanese, 14% mainland Chinese, 2% aborigine

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Ethnic divisions: 95% Caucasian, 4% Asian, 1% Aboriginal and other

FIJI

Ethnic divisions: 49% Indian, 46% Fijian, 5% European, other Pacific Islanders, overseas Chinese, and others

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Ethnic divisions: 78% Polynesian, 12% Chinese, 6% local French, 4% metropolitan French

KIRIBATI

Ethnic divisions: Micronesian

NAURU

Ethnic divisions: 58% Nauruan, 26% other Pacific Islander, 8% Chinese, 8% European

NEW CALEDONIA

Ethnic divisions: Melanesian 42.5%, European 37.1%, Wallisian 8.4%, Polynesian 3.8%, Indonesian 3.6%, Vietnamese 1.6%, other 3.0%

NEW ZEALAND

Ethnic divisions: 88% European, 8.9% Maori, 2.9% Pacific Islander, 0.2% other

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Ethnic divisions: predominantly Melanesian and Papuan; some Negrito, Micronesian, and Polynesian

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Ethnic divisions: 93.0% Melanesian, 4.0% Polynesian, 1.5% Micronesian, 0.8% European, 0.3% Chinese, 0.4% other

TONGA

Ethnic divisions: Polynesian; about 300 Europeans

TUVALU

Ethnic divisions: 96% Polynesian

VANUATU

Ethnic divisions: 94% indigenous Melanesian, 4% French, remainder Vietnamese, Chinese, and various Pacific Islanders

WESTERN SAMOA

Ethnic divisions: Samoan; about 7% Euronesians (persons of European and Polynesian blood), 0.4% Europeans

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Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1990.

ESTIMATES OF RELIGIONS FOR EACH COUNTRY

WESTERN ASIA

BAHRAIN

Religion: Muslim (70% Shi'a, 30% Sunni)

CYPRUS

Religion: 78% Greek Orthodox; 18% Muslim; 4% Maronite, Armenian, Apostolic, and other

IRAQ

Religion: 97% Muslim (60-65% Shi'a, 32-37% Sunni), 3% Christian or other

ISRAEL

Religion: 83% Judaism, 13.1% Islam (mostly Sunni Muslim), 2.3% Christian, 1.6% Druze

JORDAN

Religion: 92% Sunni Muslim, 8% Christian

KUWAIT

Religion: 85% Muslim (30% Shi'a, 45% Sunni, 10% other), 15% Christian, Hindu, Parsi, and other

LEBANON

Religion: 75% Islam, 25% Christian, NEGL% Judaism; 17 legally recognized sects—4 Orthodox Christian (Armenian Orthodox, Greek Orthodox, Nestorean, Syriac Orthodox), 7 Uniate Christian (Armenian Catholic, Caldean, Greek Catholic, Maronite, Protestant, Roman Catholic, Syrian Catholic), 5 Islam (Alawite or Nusayri, Druze, Isma'ilite, Shi'a, Sunni), and 1 Jewish

OMAN

Religion: 75% Ibadhi Muslim; remainder Sunni Muslim, Shi'a Muslim, some Hindu

QATAR

Religion: 95% Muslim

SAUDI ARABIA

Religion: 100% Muslim

SYRIA

Religion: 74% Sunni Muslim; 16% Alawite, Druze, and other Muslim sects; 10% Christian (various sects); tiny Jewish communities in Damascus, Al Qamishli, and Aleppo

TURKEY

Religion: 98% Muslim (mostly Sunni), 2% other (mostly Christian and Jewish)

UAE

Religion: 96% Muslim (16% Shi'a); 4% Christian, Hindu, and other

YEMEN (Merged into a single nation, The Republic of Yemen, on May 22, 1990.) Latest data available are for:

North Yemen:

Religion: 100% Muslim (Sunni and Shi'a)

South Yemen:

Religion: Sunni Muslim, some Christian and Hindu

SOUTHERN ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Religion: 74% Sunni Muslim, 15% Shi'a Muslim, 11% other

BANGLADESH

Religion: 83% Muslim, about 16% Hindu, less than 1% Buddhist, Christian, and other

BHUTAN

Religion: 75% Lamaistic Buddhism, 25% Indian- and Nepalese-influenced Hinduism

INDIA

Religion: 82.6% Hindu, 11.4% Muslim, 2.4% Christian, 2.0% Sikh, 0.7% Buddhist. 0.5% Jains. 0.4% other

IRAN

Religion: 95% Shi'a Muslim, 4% Sunni Muslim, 2% Zoroastrian, Jewish, Christian, and Baha'i

MALDIVES

Religion: Sunni Muslim

NEPAL

Religion: only official Hindu state in world, although no sharp distinction between many Hindu (about 88% of population) and Buddhist groups; small groups of Muslims and Christians

PAKISTAN

Religion: 97% Muslim (77% Sunni, 20% Shi'a), 3% Christian, Hindu, and other

SRI LANKA

Religion: 69% Buddhist, 15% Hindu, 8% Christian, 8% Muslim

SOUTHEAST ASIA

BRUNEI

Religion: 60% Muslim (official); 8% Christian; 32% Buddhist and indigenous beliefs

CAMBODIA

Religion: 95% Theravada Buddhism, 5% other

INDONESIA

Religion: 88% Muslim, 6% Protestant, 3% Roman Catholic, 2% Hindu, 1% other

LAOS

Religion: 85% Buddhist, 15% animist and other

MALAYSIA

Religion: Peninsular Malaysia—Malays nearly all Muslim, Chinese predominantly Buddhists, Indians predominantly Hindu; Sabah—38% Muslim, 17% Christian, 45% other; Sarawak—35% tribal religion, 24% Buddhist and Confucianist, 20% Muslim, 16% Christian, 5% other

MYANMAR

Religion: 85% Buddhist, 15% animist beliefs, Muslim, Christian, or other

PHILIPPINES

Religion: 83% Roman Catholic, 9% Protestant, 5% Muslim, 3% Buddhist and other

SINGAPORE

Religion: majority of Chinese are Buddhists or atheists; Malays nearly all Muslim (minorities include Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, Taoists, Confucianists)

THAILAND

Religion: 95.5% Buddhist, 4% Muslim, 0.5% other

VIETNAM

Religion: Buddhist, Confucian, Taoist, Roman Catholic, indigenous beliefs, Islamic, Protestant

EAST ASIA

CHINA (PRC)

Religion: officially atheist, but traditionally pragmatic and eclectic; most important elements of religion are Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism; about 2-3% Muslim, 1% Christian

continued →

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ESTIMATES OF RELIGIONS continued

HONG KONG

Religion: 90% eclectic mixture of local religions, 10% Christian

JAPAN

Religion: most Japanese observe both Shinto and Buddhist rites; about 16% belong to other faiths, including 0.8% Christian

KOREA, NO.

Religion: Buddhism and Confucianism; religious activities now almost nonexistent

KOREA, SO.

Religion: strong Confucian tradition; vigorous Christian minority (28% of the total population); Buddhism; pervasive folk religion (Shamanism); Chondokyo (religion of the heavenly way), eclectic religion with nationalist overtones founded in 19th century, claims about 1.5 million adherents

MACAU

Religion: mainly Buddhist; 17,000 Roman Catholics, of whom about half are Chinese

MONGOLIA

Religion: predominantly Tibetan Buddhist, about 4% Muslim, limited religious activity because of Communist regime

TAWIAN

Religion: 93% mixture of Buddhist, Confucian, and Taoist; 4.5% Christian; 2.5% other

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Religion: 26.1% Anglican, 26.0% Roman Catholic, 24.3% other Christian

FIJI

Religion: Fijians are mainly Christian, Indians are Hindu with a Muslim minority

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Religion: mainly Christian; 55% Protestant, 32% Roman Catholic

KIRIBATI

Religion: 48% Roman Catholic, 45% Protestant (Congregational), some Seventh-Day Adventist and Baha'i

NAURU

Religion: Christian (two-thirds Protestant, one-third Roman Catholic)

NEW CALEDONIA

Religion: over 60% Roman Catholic, 30% Protestant, 10% other

NEW ZEALAND

Religion: 81% Christian, 18% none or unspecified, 1% Hindu, Confucian, and other

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Religion: over half of population nominally Christian (490,000 Roman Catholic, 320,000 Lutheran, other Protestant sects); remainder indigenous beliefs

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Religion: almost all at least nominally Christian; Anglican, Seventh-Day Adventist, and Roman Catholic Churches dominant

TONGA

Religion: Christian; Free Wesleyan Church claims over 30,000 adherents

TUVALU

Religion: Christian, predominantly Protestant

VANUATU

Religion: most at least nominally Christian

WESTERN SAMOA

Religion: 99.7% Christian (about half of population associated with the London Missionary Society; includes Congregational, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Latter Day Saints, Seventh-Day Adventist)

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1990.

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THE LANGUAGES OF EACH COUNTRY

WESTERN ASIA

BAHRAIN

Language: Arabic (official); English also widely spoken; Farsi, Urdu

CYPRUS

Language: Greek, Turkish, English

IRAQ

Language: Arabic (official), Kurdish (official in Kurdish regions), Assyrian, Armenian

ISRAEL

Language: Hebrew (official); Arabic used officially for Arab minority; English most commonly used foreign language

JORDAN

Language: Arabic (official); English widely understood among upper and middle classes

KUWAIT

Language: Arabic (official); English widely spoken

LEBANON

Language: Arabic and French (both official); Armenian, English

OMAN

Language: Arabic (official); English, Balochi, Urdu, Indian dialects

QATAR

Language: Arabic (official); English is commonly used as second language

SAUDI ARABIA

Language: Arabic

SYRIA

Language: Arabic (official), Kurdish, Armenian, Aramaic, Circassian; French widely understood

TURKEY

Language: Turkish (official), Kurdish, Arabic

UAE

Language: Arabic (official); Farsi and English widely spoken in major cities; Hindi, Urdu

YEMEN (Merged into a single nation, The Republic of Yemen, on May 22, 1990.) Latest data available are for:

North Yemen:
Language: Arabic

South Yemen:
Language: Arabic

SOUTHERN ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Language: 50% Pashtu, 35% Afghan Persian (Dari), 11% Turkic languages (primarily Uzbek and Turkmen), 4% thirty minor languages (primarily Balochi and Pashai); much bilingualism

BANGLADESH

Language: Bangla (official), English widely used

BHUTAN

Language: Bhotes speak various Tibetan dialects—most widely spoken dialect is Dzongkha (official); Nepalese speak various Nepalese dialects

INDIA

Language: Hindi, English, and 14 other official languages—Bengali, Telgu, Marathi, Tamil, Urdu, Gujarati, Malayalam, Kannada, Oriya, Punjabi, Assamese, Kashmiri, Sindhi, and Sanskrit; 24 languages spoken by a million or more persons each; numerous other languages and dialects, for the most part mutually unintelligible; Hindi is the national language and primary tongue of 30% of the people; English enjoys associate status but is the most important language for national, political, and commercial communication; Hindustani, a popular variant of Hindi/Urdu, is spoken widely throughout northern India

IRAN

Language: 58% Persian and Persian dialects, 26% Turkic and Turkic dialects, 9% Kurdish, 2% Luri, 1% Baloch, 1% Arabic, 1% Turkish, 2% other

MALDIVES

Language: Divehi (dialect of Sinhala; script derived from Arabic); English spoken by most government officials

NEPAL

Language: Nepali (official); 20 languages divided into numerous dialects

PAKISTAN

Language: Urdu and English (official); total spoken languages—64% Punjabi, 12% Sindhi, 8% Pashtu, 7% Urdu, 9% Balochi and other; English is lingua franca of Pakistani elite and most government ministries, but official policies are promoting its gradual replacement by Urdu

SRI LANKA

Language: Sinhala (official); Sinhala and Tamil listed as national languages; Sinhala spoken by about 74% of population, Tamil spoken by about 18%; English commonly used in government and spoken by about 10% of the population

SOUTHEAST ASIA

BRUNEI

Language: Malay (official), English, and Chinese

CAMBODIA

Language: Khmer (official), French

INDONESIA

Language: Bahasa Indonesia (modified form of Malay; official); English and Dutch leading foreign languages; local dialects, the most widely spoken of which is Javanese

LAOS

Language: Lao (official), French, and English

MALAYSIA

Language: Peninsular Malaysia—Malay (official); English, Chinese dialects, Tamil; Sabah—English, Malay, numerous tribal dialects, Mandarin and Hakka dialects predominate among Chinese; Sarawak—English, Malay, Mandarin, numerous tribal languages

MYANMAR

Language: Burmese; minority ethnic groups have their own languages

PHILIPPINES

Language: Pilipino (based on Tagalog) and English; both official

SINGAPORE

Language: Chinese, Malay, Tamil, and English (official); Malay (national)

continued →

LANGUAGES continued

THAILAND
Language: Thai; English is the secondary language of the elite; ethnic and regional dialects

VIETNAM
Language: Vietnamese (official), French, Chinese, English, Khmer, tribal languages (Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian)

EAST ASIA

CHINA (PRC)
Language: Standard Chinese (Putonghua) or Mandarin (based on the Beijing dialect); also Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghainese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, and minority languages (see ethnic divisions)

HONG KONG
Language: Chinese (Cantonese), English

JAPAN
Language: Japanese

KOREA, NO.
Language: Korean

KOREA, SO.
Language: Korean; English widely taught in high school

MACAU
Language: Portuguese (official); Cantonese is the language of commerce

MONGOLIA
Language: Khalkha Mongol used by over 90% of population; minor languages include Turkic, Russian, and Chinese

TAWIAN
Language: Mandarin Chinese (official); Taiwanese and Hakka dialects also used

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA
Language: English, native languages

FIJI
Language: English (official); Fijian; Hindustani

FRENCH POLYNESIA
Language: French (official), Tahitian

KIRIBATI
Language: English (official), Gilbertese

NAURU
Language: Nauruan, a distinct Pacific Island language (official); English widely understood, spoken, and used for most government and commercial purposes

NEW CALEDONIA
Language: French; Melanesian-Polynesian dialects

NEW ZEALAND
Language: English (official), Maori

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Language: 715 indigenous languages; English spoken by 1-2%, pidgin English widespread, Motu spoken in Papua region

SOLOMON ISLANDS
Language: 120 indigenous languages; Melanesian pidgin in much of the country is lingua franca; English spoken by 1-2% of population

TONGA
Language: Tongan, English

TUVALU
Language: Tuvaluan, English

VANUATU
Language: English and French (official); pidgin (known as Bislama or Bichelama)

WESTERN SAMOA
Language: Samoan (Polynesian), English

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1990.

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POPULATION PROJECTED TO YEAR 2000 AND YEAR 2020

(in millions)

WESTERN ASIA	Year 2000	Year 2020
Bahrain	0.7	1.0
Cyprus	0.8	0.9
Iraq	27.2	50.9
Israel	5.4	7.0
Jordan	5.7	9.7
Kuwait	2.9	4.6
Lebanon	4.1	5.8
Oman	2.1	3.8
Qatar	0.7	1.1
Saudi Arabia	22.0	42.2
Syria	18.0	32.6
Turkey	69.0	93.8
UAE	2.0	2.6
Yemen	13.6	25.9

SOUTHERN ASIA	Year 2000	Year 2020
Afghanistan	25.4	43.0
Bangladesh	146.6	201.4
Bhutan	1.9	2.7
India	1,042.5	1,374.5
Iran	75.7	130.2
Maldives	0.3	0.6
Nepal	24.3	37.5
Pakistan	149.1	251.3
Sri Lanka	19.4	24.0

SOUTHEAST ASIA	Year 2000	Year 2020
Brunei	0.3	0.4
Cambodia	8.5	11.9
Indonesia	223.8	287.3
Laos	5.0	6.9
Malaysia	21.5	27.3
Myanmar	49.8	67.7
Philippines	82.7	117.5
Singapore	3.0	3.4
Thailand	63.7	78.1
Vietnam	88.3	119.5

EAST ASIA	Year 2000	Year 2020
China	1,280.0	1,496.3
Hong Kong	6.3	6.9
Japan	127.5	124.2
Korea, No.	24.9	29.8
Korea, So.	46.0	48.9
Macau	0.5	0.5
Mongolia	2.8	4.3
Taiwan	22.1	24.1

OCEANIA	Year 2000	Year 2020
Australia	19.1	22.9
Fiji	0.9	1.2
French Polynesia	0.2	0.3
Kiribati	--	--
Nauru	--	--
New Caledonia	0.2	0.2
New Zealand	3.5	3.6
Papua New Guinea	5.1	7.9
Solomon Islands	0.5	0.8
Tonga	--	--
Tuvalu	--	--
Vanuatu	0.2	0.3
Western Samoa	0.2	0.3

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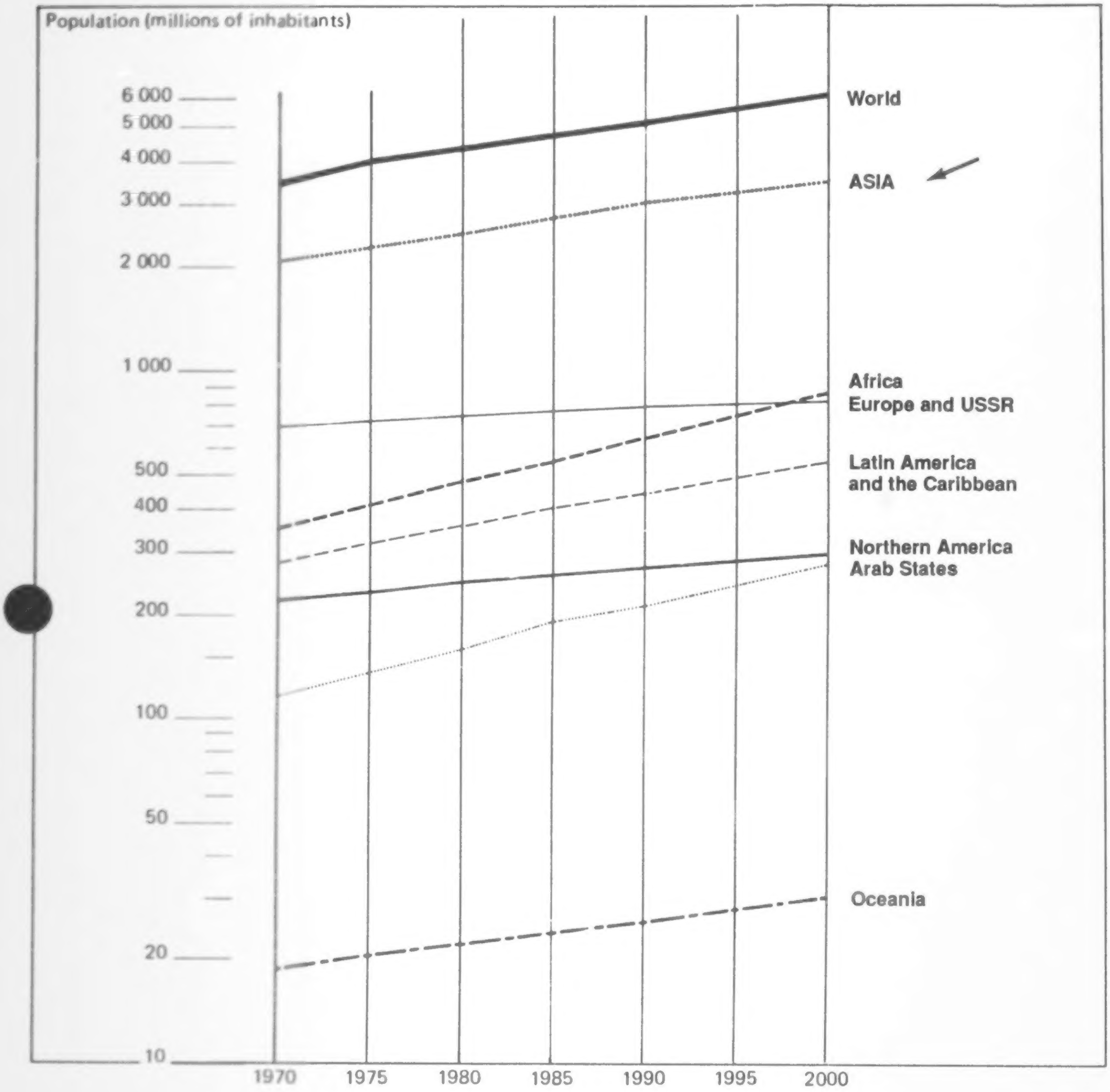
World Eagle table. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Data Sheet.

GROWTH IN THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD AND OF MAJOR AREAS, 1970-2000



From UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1989. © Unesco 1989. Page 1-4. Reprinted by permission of Unesco.

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POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE

(Rounded to Nearest Whole Number)

WESTERN ASIA	
Bahrain	1,872
Cyprus	194
Iraq	104
Israel	570
Jordan	80
Kuwait	285
Lebanon	710
Oman	16
Qatar	80
Saudi Arabia	15
Syria	170
Turkey	183
UAE	45
Yemen	46

SOUTHERN ASIA	
Afghanistan	65
Bangladesh	2,026
Bhutan	84
India	658
Iran	80
Maldives	1,756
Nepal	334
Pakistan	335
Sri Lanka	692

SOUTHEAST ASIA	
Brunei	119
Cambodia	98
Indonesia	255
Laos	42
Malaysia	132
Myanmar	152
Philippines	535
Singapore	11,910
Thailand	277
Vietnam	519

EAST ASIA	
China	288
Hong Kong	13,936
Japan	844
Korea, No.	471
Korea, So.	1,189
Macau	--
Mongolia	3
Taiwan	1,460

OCEANIA	
Australia	5
Fiji	107
French Polynesia	--
Kiribati	244
Nauru	987
New Caledonia	--
New Zealand	32
Papua New Guinea	20
Solomon Islands	29
Tonga	400
Tuvalu	900
Vanuatu	26
Western Samoa	149

World Eagle table. Data from The 1990 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

URBAN POPULATION (PERCENT)

Percentage of total population living in areas termed urban by that country.

WESTERN ASIA	(in percent)
Bahrain	81
Cyprus	62
Iraq	68
Israel	89
Jordan	64
Kuwait	94
Lebanon	80
Oman	9
Qatar	88
Saudi Arabia	73
Syria	50
Turkey	53
UAE	81
Yemen	perhaps 25

SOUTHERN ASIA	
Afghanistan	18
Bangladesh	13
Bhutan	5
India	26
Iran	54
Maldives	26
Nepal	7
Pakistan	28
Sri Lanka	22

SOUTHEAST ASIA	
Brunei	59
Cambodia	11
Indonesia	26
Laos	16
Malaysia	35
Myanmar	24
Philippines	42
Singapore	100
Thailand	18
Vietnam	20

EAST ASIA	(in percent)
China	21
Hong Kong	93
Japan	77
Korea, No.	64
Korea, So.	70
Macau	97
Mongolia	52
Taiwan	71

OCEANIA	
Australia	86
Fiji	39
French Polynesia	62
Kiribati	--
Nauru	--
New Caledonia	58
New Zealand	84
Papua New Guinea	13
Solomon Islands	9
Tonga	--
Tuvalu	--
Vanuatu	18
Western Samoa	21

Others	
Canada	77
France	73
Mexico	66
USA	74
USSR	66

-- figures not available

World Eagle table. Data from
Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1990 World Population Data Sheet.

MEDIAN AGE FOR THE WORLD AND BY MAJOR AREAS, MEDIUM VARIANT, 1950-2025

	1950	1970	1985	2000	2025
World	23.4	21.6	23.4	26.0	31.1
More Developed Regions	28.2	30.1	32.5	36.3	40.7
Less Developed Regions	21.2	19.0	21.0	23.8	29.7
ASIA	21.8	19.7	22.2	25.8	32.5
OCEANIA	27.9	25.1	27.6	30.5	34.5
Africa	18.7	17.6	17.3	17.7	22.6
Latin America	19.7	18.6	20.9	24.1	30.2
Northern America	30.0	27.7	31.5	36.5	40.8
Europe	30.5	32.2	33.9	37.5	42.9
USSR	24.7	28.7	30.0	33.0	36.4

Source: UN Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. Population Studies, No. 106. World Population Prospects 1988. Published 1989. Table 2.14, p. 53.

PERCENT OF POPULATION UNDER 15/OVER 64

The percentages of the population under age 15 and over 64, i.e. in the "dependent" ages, indicate the economic burden which must be carried by those in the working ages, 15 to 64. (However, in developing economies, many youth under 15 contribute productive labor, especially in agriculture.) Those under 15 also constitute the future population which must be absorbed into the labor market at the same time it begins to contribute to population growth by forming new families.

WESTERN ASIA	
Bahrain	33 / 2
Cyprus	26/ 10
Iraq	45 / 3
Israel	32 / 9
Jordan	46 / 2
Kuwait	37 / 1
Lebanon	40 / 5
Oman	46 / 3
Qatar	29 / 1
Saudi Arabia	45 / 3
Syria	49 / 4
Turkey	36 / 4
UAE	31 / 2
Yemen	50 / 3

SOUTHERN ASIA	
Afghanistan	46 / 4
Bangladesh	43 / 3
Bhutan	38 / 4
India	39 / 3
Iran	45 / 3
Maldives	45 / 2
Nepal	42 / 3
Pakistan	44 / 4
Sri Lanka	35 / 4

SOUTHEAST ASIA	
Brunei	37 / 3
Cambodia	36 / 3
Indonesia	38 / 3
Laos	43 / 3
Malaysia	38 / 4
Myanmar	37 / 4
Philippines	39 / 3
Singapore	23 / 6
Thailand	35 / 4
Vietnam	42 / 4

EAST ASIA	
China	27 / 6
Hong Kong	22 / 8
Japan	20 / 11
Korea, No.	34 / 4
Korea, So.	27 / 5
Macau	23 / 8
Mongolia	41 / 4
Taiwan	28 / 6

OCEANIA	
Australia	22 / 11
Fiji	38 / 3
French Polynesia	37 / 4
Kiribati	--
Nauru	--
New Caledonia	33 / 4
New Zealand	24/ 11
Papua New Guinea	41 / 2
Solomon Islands	47 / 3
Tonga	--
Tuvalu	--
Vanuatu	45 / 3
Western Samoa	40 / 4

OTHERS	
Canada	21 / 11
France	20 / 14
Mexico	42 / 4
USA	22 / 12
USSR	25 / 9

-- figures not available.

World Eagle table. Data from
Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1990 World Population Data Sheet.

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Current Annual Rate of Natural Increase	Infant Mortality Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)
WESTERN ASIA						
Bahrain	27	3	2.3	24	4.2	67
Cyprus	19	9	1.0	11	2.4	76
Iraq	46	7	3.9	67	7.3	67
Israel	23	7	1.6	10.0	3.1	75
Jordan	41	6	3.5	54	5.9	69
Kuwait	27	2	2.5	15.6	3.7	73
Lebanon	28	7	2.1	49	3.7	68
Oman	46	13	3.3	100	7.2	55
Qatar	25	2	2.3	25	4.5	69
Saudi Arabia	42	8	3.4	71	7.2	63
Syria	45	7	3.8	48	6.8	65
Turkey	29	8	2.1	74	3.6	64
UAE	23	4	1.9	26	4.8	71
Yemen	51	16	3.5	124	7.5	50
SOUTHERN ASIA						
Afghanistan	48	22	2.6	182	7.1	41
Bangladesh	39	14	2.5	120	4.9	54
Bhutan	38	17	2.1	128	5.5	48
India	32	11	2.1	95	4.2	57
Iran	45	10	3.6	91	6.3	63
Maldives	46	9	3.7	76	6.6	61
Nepal	42	17	2.5	112	6.1	52
Pakistan	44	13	3.0	110	6.5	56
Sri Lanka	21	6	1.5	22.5	2.3	70
SOUTHEAST ASIA						
Brunei	29	3	2.5	11	3.6	71
Cambodia	39	16	2.2	128	4.5	49
Indonesia	27	9	1.8	89	3.3	59
Laos	41	16	2.5	110	5.5	47
Malaysia	30	5	2.5	30	3.6	68
Myanmar	33	13	2.0	97	4.2	55
Philippines	33	7	2.6	48	4.3	64
Singapore	20	5	1.5	6.9	2.0	73
Thailand	22	7	1.5	39	2.6	66
Vietnam	33	8	2.5	50	4.2	66

continued →

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Data Sheet.

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS continued

	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Current Annual Rate of Natural Increase	Infant Mortality Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)
EAST ASIA						
China	21	8	1.4	37	2.3	68
Hong Kong	13	5	0.8	7.4	1.4	77
Japan	10	6	0.4	4.8	1.6	79
Korea, No.	26	5	2.1	33	2.5	70
Korea, So.	16	6	1.0	30	1.6	68
Macau	18	3	1.5	9	--	76
Mongolia	36	8	2.8	50	4.8	65
Taiwan	17	5	1.2	17	1.8	74
OCEANIA						
Australia	15	7	0.8	8.7	1.8	76
Fiji	27	6	2.2	21	3.3	63
French Polynesia	31	6	2.5	23	3.9	68
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nauru	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Caledonia	25	6	1.9	39	3.0	67
New Zealand	17	8	0.8	10.0	2.0	74
Papua New Guinea	39	12	2.7	59	5.7	54
Solomon Islands	41	5	3.5	40	6.3	61
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vanuatu	37	5	3.2	36	5.5	69
Western Samoa	31	7	2.4	51	5.0	65
OTHERS						
Canada	14	7	0.7	7.3	1.7	77
Germany	11	11	0.0	7.6	1.5	75
Mexico	30	6	2.4	50	3.8	68
USA	16	9	0.8	9.7	2.0	75
USSR	19	10	0.9	29	2.5	69

Birth and Death Rate: These rates are often referred to as "crude rates" since they do not take a population's age structure into account. Thus, crude deathrates in more developed countries (MDCs) are often higher than those in less developed countries (LDCs) because the MDCs have a larger proportion of older persons.

Rate of Natural Increase (RNI): Birth rate minus the death rate, implying the annual rate of population growth without accounting for net immigration or emigration.

Infant Mortality Rate: The annual number of deaths to infants under age 1 year per 1,000 live births. Rates shown with one decimal place are those generally considered to be completely registered. Some differences in definition of an infant death affect comparability of rates from country to country and some "complete" rates are for year of registration rather than occurrence.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR): The average number of children a woman will bear in her lifetime assuming that current age-specific birth rates will remain constant throughout her childbearing years (usually considered to be ages 15-49).

Life Expectancy at Birth: The average number of years a newborn infant can be expected to live under current mortality rates.

-- figures not available

Data and definitions from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Data Sheet.

CURRENT RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE AND POPULATION DOUBLING TIME IN YEARS, IF CURRENT RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE CONTINUED

	Current Rate of Natural Increase	Population Doubling Time (In Years)
WESTERN ASIA		
Bahrain	2.3	30
Cyprus	1.0	67
Iraq	3.9	18
Israel	1.6	43
Jordan	3.5	20
Kuwait	2.5	28
Lebanon	2.1	33
Oman	3.3	21
Qatar	2.3	30
Saudi Arabia	3.4	20
Syria	3.8	18
Turkey	2.1	32
UAE	1.9	36
Yemen	3.5	20
SOUTHERN ASIA		
Afghanistan	2.6	27
Bangladesh	2.5	28
Bhutan	2.1	32
India	2.1	33
Iran	3.6	20
Maldives	3.7	19
Nepal	2.5	28
Pakistan	3.0	23
Sri Lanka	1.5	47
SOUTHEAST ASIA		
Brunei	2.5	27
Cambodia	2.2	31
Indonesia	1.8	38
Laos	2.5	28
Malaysia	2.5	28
Myanmar	2.0	34
Philippines	2.6	27
Singapore	1.5	47
Thailand	1.5	45
Vietnam	2.5	28

	Current Rate of Natural Increase	Population Doubling Time (In Years)
EAST ASIA		
China	1.4	49
Hong Kong	0.8	82
Japan	0.4	175
Korea, No.	2.1	32
Korea, So.	1.0	72
Macau	1.5	47
Mongolia	2.8	25
Taiwan	1.2	57
OCEANIA		
Australia	0.8	90
Fiji	2.2	32
French Polynesia	2.5	27
Kiribati	--	--
Nauru	--	--
New Caledonia	1.9	36
New Zealand	0.8	82
Papua New Guinea	2.7	26
Solomon Islands	3.5	20
Tonga	--	--
Tuvalu	--	--
Vanuatu	3.2	22
Western Samoa	2.8	25

POPULATION DOUBLING TIME

For a given geographical area, an annual growth rate of this % ...	will cause the population of that area to double in ...
0.5%	139 years
1.0	69
1.5	46
2.0	35
2.5	28
3.0	23
3.5	20
4.0	17

-- Figures are not available.

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Data Sheet.

NUMBER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL AS PERCENTAGE OF AGE GROUP, YEAR 1987

	Percentage of age group enrolled in education in 1987			
	Primary		Secondary	
	Total	Female	Total	Female
WESTERN ASIA				
Bahrain	--	--	--	--
Cyprus	--	--	--	--
Iraq	111	98	67	37
Israel	97	99	70	78
Jordan	--	--	--	--
Kuwait	105	102	85	79
Lebanon (1965)	118	93	--	--
Oman	93	72	40	19
Qatar	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia	77	58	47	29
Syria	115	98	70	47
Turkey	117	113	46	34
UAE	97	97	52	65
Yemen	--	--	--	--
SOUTHERN ASIA				
Afghanistan (1965)	--	--	--	--
Bangladesh	59	49	18	11
Bhutan	24	17	4	1
India	98	81	39	27
Iran	117	95	51	35
Maldives	--	--	--	--
Nepal	82	--	26	--
Pakistan	52	35	19	11
Sri Lanka	104	102	66	69
SOUTHEAST ASIA				
Brunei	--	--	--	--
Cambodia (1961)	--	--	14	4
Indonesia	118	115	46	--
Laos	111	100	23	19
Malaysia	98	97	53	53
Myanmar	--	--	20	11
Philippines	106	106	68	69
Singapore	118	113	70	73
Thailand	95	--	28	--
Vietnam	102	99	42	40

	Percentage of age group enrolled in education in 1987			
	Primary		Secondary	
	Total	Female	Total	Female
EAST ASIA				
China	132	124	43	37
Hong Kong	106	104	66	72
Japan	100	101	94	94
Korea, No.	--	--	--	--
Korea, So.	99	99	94	88
Macau	--	--	--	--
Mongolia	104	106	84	92
Taiwan	--	--	--	--
OCEANIA				
Australia	107	106	92	95
Fiji	--	--	--	--
French Polynesia	--	--	--	--
Kiribati	--	--	--	--
Nauru	--	--	--	--
New Caledonia	--	--	--	--
New Zealand	107	105	84	86
Papua New Guinea	70	64	12	9
Solomon Islands	--	--	--	--
Tonga	--	--	--	--
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--
Vanuatu	--	--	--	--
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--

-- figures not available

Table constructed from World Bank, 1990 World Development Report. Table 29, Pp. 234-235.

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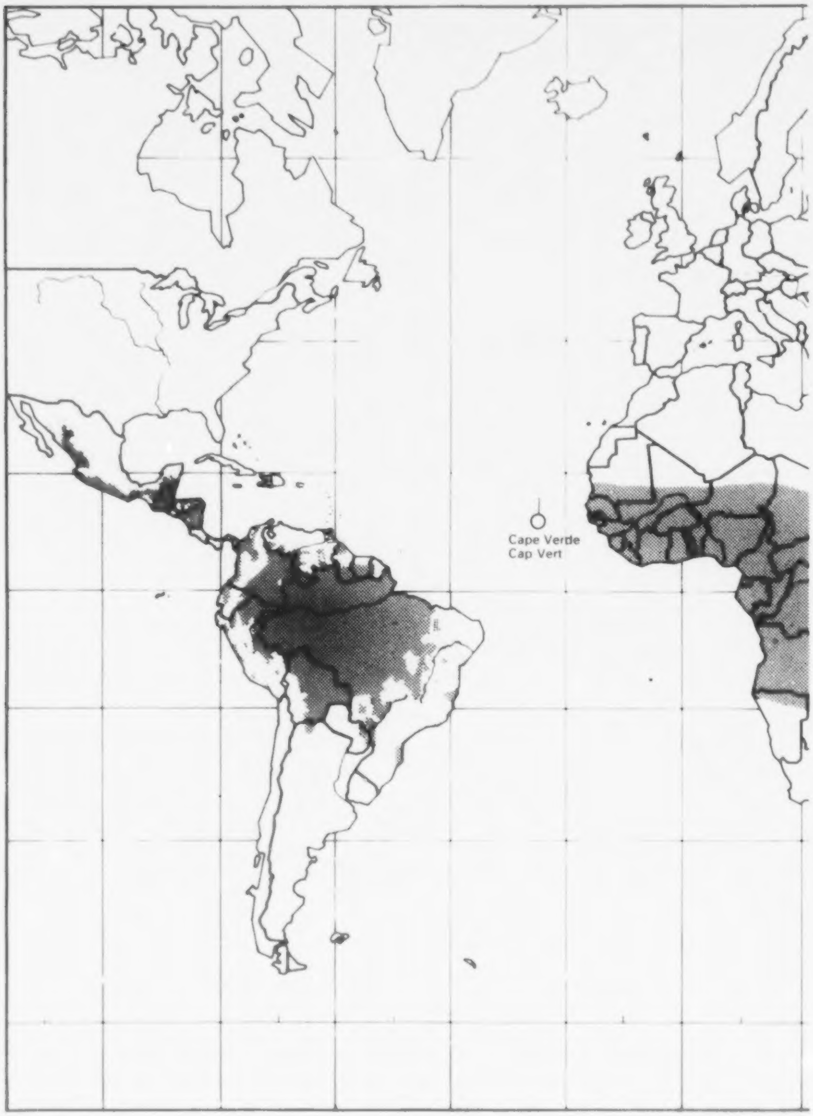
MALARIA STILL A PROBLEM IN MUCH OF THE WORLD

Epidemiological Assessment Of The Status of Malaria, 1988



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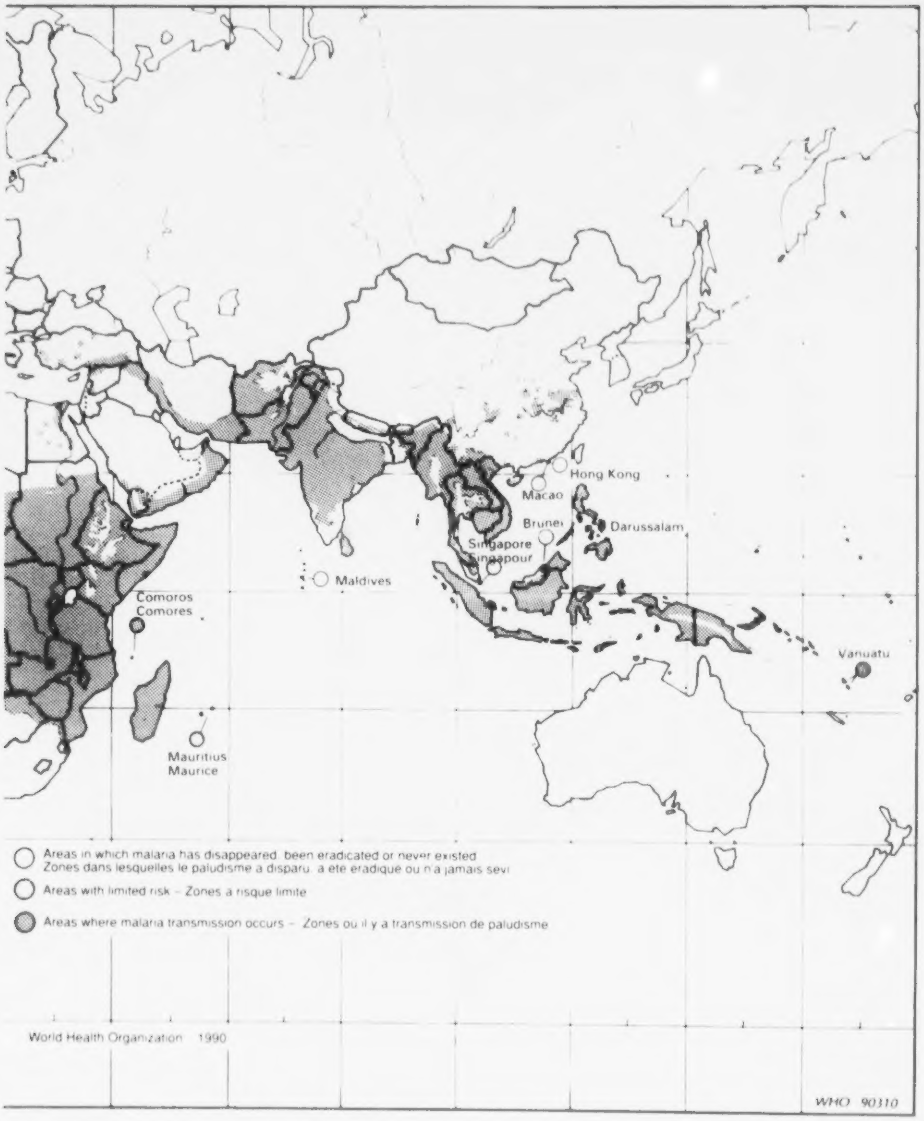
81

MAP OF MALARIA continued


Hong Kong
Macao
Brunei Darussalam
Singapore
Singapour
Maldives
Comoros
Comores
Vanuatu
Mauritius
Maurice
○ Areas in which malaria has disappeared, been eradicated or never existed
Zones dans lesquelles le paludisme a disparu, a ete eradique ou n'a jamais sevi
○ Areas with limited risk – Zones a risque limite
● Areas where malaria transmission occurs – Zones ou il y a transmission de paludisme
World Health Organization 1990
WHO 90310

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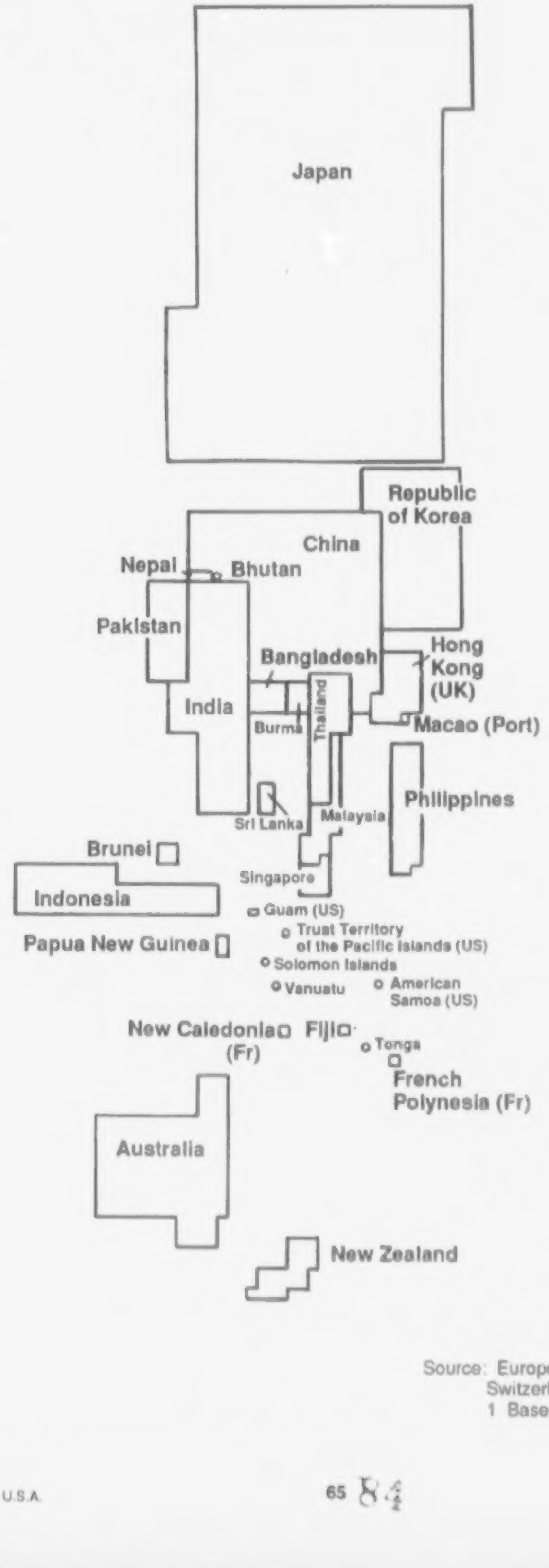
ASIAN SHARES OF WORLD TOTALS (SOME COMPARISONS WITH OTHERS)

*** = Excluding Arab States**

Estimated Percentage of Book Production Distribution, 1987	Asia*	23.3	Europe & USSR	54.4	Africa*	1.3
	Oceania	1.3	Latin America	6.1	Arab States	0.8
			Northern America	12.7		
Estimated Percentage of Circulation of Daily General Interest Newspapers, 1986	Asia*	32.3	Europe & USSR	27.7	Africa*	1.6
	Oceania	1.3	Latin America	15.0	Arab States	1.4
			Northern America	20.7		
Estimated Percentage of Newsprint Consumption, 1987	Asia*	16.1	Europe & USSR	28.3	Africa*	1.3
	Oceania	2.6	Latin America	4.9	Arab States	0.7
			Northern America	46.1		
Estimated Percentage of Distribution of Radio Receivers, 1987	Asia*	27.8	Europe & USSR	28.3	Africa*	3.4
	Oceania	1.3	Latin America	7.5	Arab States	2.7
			Northern America	29.0		
Estimated Distribution of Television Receivers, 1987	Asia	16.3	Europe & USSR	42.5	Africa*	0.6
	Oceania	1.2	Latin America	7.1	Arab States	1.8
			Northern America	30.4		
Estimated Percentage of World Long-Film Production, 1987	Asia*	51.7	Europe & USSR	24.3	Africa*	0.2
	Oceania	1.0	Latin America	5.7	Arab States	2.0
			Northern America	15.1		
Estimated Cinema Seating Capacity per 1,000 Inhabitants, 1987 (not including China)	Asia*	7	Europe & USSR	62	Africa*	3
	Oceania	22	Latin America	19	Arab States	4
			Northern America	41		

Data from Unesco Statistical Yearbook 1989. Unesco 1989. Pp. 6-3 -- 6-10.

CARTOGRAM DEPICTING RELATIVE SHARES OF ASIA'S GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT A FEW YEARS AGO


Japan
Republic of Korea
China
Nepal
Bhutan
Pakistan
Bangladesh
Hong Kong (UK)
India
Burma
Thailand
Macao (Port)
Philippines
Sri Lanka
Malaysia
Brunei
Singapore
Indonesia
Guam (US)
Papua New Guinea
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (US)
Solomon Islands
Vanuatu
American Samoa (US)
New Caledonia (Fr)
Fiji
Tonga
French Polynesia (Fr)
Australia
New Zealand

Source: European Free Trade Association. Geneva, Switzerland. EFTA Trade, December 1985. Cover 1 Based on a map in The World Bank Atlas 1985.

THE AGRICULTURE OF EACH COUNTRY

WESTERN ASIA

BAHRAIN

Agriculture: including fishing, accounts for less than 2% of GDP; not self-sufficient in food production; heavily subsidized sector produces fruit, vegetables, poultry, dairy products, shrimp, and fish; fish catch 9,000 metric tons in 1987

CYPRUS

Agriculture: accounts for 8% of GDP and employs 22% of labor force; major crops—potatoes, vegetables, barley, grapes, olives, and citrus fruits; vegetables and fruit provide 25% of export revenues

IRAQ

Agriculture: accounts for less than 10% of GNP but 33% of labor force; principal products—wheat, barley, rice, vegetables, dates, other fruit, cotton, wool; livestock—cattle, sheep; not self-sufficient in food output

ISRAEL

Agriculture: accounts for 5% of GNP; largely self-sufficient in food production, except for bread grains; principal products—citrus and other fruits, vegetables, cotton; livestock products—beef, dairy, and poultry

JORDAN

Agriculture: accounts for only 5% of GDP; principal products are wheat, barley, citrus fruit, tomatoes, melons, olives; livestock—sheep, goats, poultry; large net importer of food

KUWAIT

Agriculture: virtually none; dependent on imports for food; about 75% of potable water must be distilled or imported

LEBANON

Agriculture: accounts for about one-third of GDP; principal products—citrus fruits, vegetables, potatoes, olives, tobacco, hemp (hashish), sheep, and goats; not self-sufficient in grain

OMAN

Agriculture: accounts for 3.4% of GDP and 60% of the labor force (including fishing); less than 2% of land cultivated; largely subsistence farming (dates, limes, bananas, alfalfa, vegetables, camels, cattle); not self-sufficient in food; annual fish catch averages 100,000 metric tons

QATAR

Agriculture: farming and grazing on small scale, less than 2% of GDP; commercial fishing increasing in importance; most food imported

SAUDI ARABIA

Agriculture: accounts for about 10% of GDP, 16% of labor force; fastest growing economic sector; subsidized by government; products—wheat, barley, tomatoes, melons, dates, citrus fruit, mutton, chickens, eggs, milk; approaching self-sufficiency in food

SYRIA

Agriculture: accounts for 27% of GDP and one-third of labor force; all major crops (wheat, barley, cotton, lentils, chickpeas) grown on rainfed land causing wide swings in yields; animal products—beef, lamb, eggs, poultry, milk; not self-sufficient in grain or livestock products

TURKEY

Agriculture: accounts for 20% of GDP and employs majority of population; products—tobacco, cotton, grain, olives, sugar beets, pulses, citrus fruit, variety of animal products; self-sufficient in food most years

UAE

Agriculture: accounts for 1% of GNP and 5% of labor force; cash crop—dates; food products—vegetables, watermelons, poultry, eggs, dairy, fish; only 25% self-sufficient in food

YEMEN (Merged into a single nation, The Republic of Yemen, on May 22, 1990.) Latest data available are for:

North Yemen:

Agriculture: accounts for 50% of GDP and 70% of labor force; farm products—grain, fruits, vegetables, qat (mildly narcotic shrub), coffee, cotton, dairy, poultry, meat, goat meat; not self-sufficient in grain

South Yemen:

Agriculture: accounts for 13% of GNP and 45% of labor force; products—grain, qat (mildly narcotic shrub), coffee, fish, livestock; fish and honey major exports; most food imported

SOUTHERN ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Agriculture: largely subsistence farming and nomadic animal husbandry; cash products—wheat, fruits, nuts, karakul pelts, wool, mutton

BANGLADESH

Agriculture: accounts for about 50% of GDP and 74% of both employment and exports; imports 10% of food grain requirements; world's largest exporter of jute; commercial products—jute, rice, wheat, tea, sugarcane, potatoes, beef, milk, poultry; shortages include wheat, vegetable oils and cotton; fish catch 778,000 metric tons in 1986

BHUTAN

Agriculture: accounts for 50% of GDP; based on subsistence farming and animal husbandry; self-sufficient in food except for foodgrains; other production—rice, corn, root crops, citrus fruit, dairy, and eggs

INDIA

Agriculture: accounts for about 33% of GNP and employs 67% of labor force; self-sufficient in food grains; principal crops—rice, wheat, oilseeds, cotton, jute, tea, sugarcane, potatoes; livestock—cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats and poultry; fish catch of about 3 million metric tons ranks India in the world's top 10 fishing nations

IRAN

Agriculture: principal products—rice, other grains, sugar beets, fruits, nuts, cotton, dairy products, wool, caviar; not self-sufficient in food

MALDIVES

Agriculture: accounts for almost 30% of GDP (including fishing); fishing more important than farming; limited production of coconuts, corn, sweet potatoes; most staple foods must be imported

NEPAL

Agriculture: accounts for 60% of GDP and 90% of work force; farm products—rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, root crops, milk, buffalo meat; not self-sufficient in food, particularly in drought years

continued →

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AGRICULTURE continued

KISTAN

Agriculture: 24% of GNP, over 50% of labor force; world's largest contiguous irrigation system; major crops—cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane, fruits, and vegetables; livestock products—milk, beef, mutton, eggs; self-sufficient in food grain

SRI LANKA

Agriculture: accounts for 25% of GDP and nearly half of labor force; most important staple crop is paddy rice; other field crops—sugarcane, grains, pulses, oilseeds, roots, spices; cash crops—tea, rubber, coconuts; animal products—milk, eggs, hides, meat; not self-sufficient in rice production

SOUTHEAST ASIA

BRUNEI

Agriculture: imports about 80% of its food needs; principal crops and livestock include rice, cassava, bananas, buffaloes, and pigs

CAMBODIA

riculture: mainly subsistence farming except for rubber plantations; main crops—rice, rubber, corn; food shortages—rice, meat, vegetables, dairy products, sugar, flour

INDONESIA

Agriculture: subsistence food production; small-holder and plantation production for export; rice, cassava, peanuts, rubber, cocoa, coffee, copra, other tropical products

LAOS

Agriculture: accounts for 60% of GDP and employs most of the work force; subsistence farming predominates; normally self-sufficient; principal crops—rice (80% of cultivated land), potatoes, vegetables, coffee, sugarcane, cotton

MALAYSIA

Agriculture: Peninsular Malaysia—natural rubber, palm oil, rice; Sabah—mainly subsistence; main crops—rubber, timber, coconut, rice; Sarawak—main crops—rubber, timber, pepper; there is a deficit of rice in all areas; fish catch of 608,000 metric tons in 1987

MYANMAR

Agriculture: accounts for about 40% of GDP (including fish and forestry); self-sufficient in food; principal crops—paddy rice, corn, oilseed, sugarcane, pulses; world's largest stand of hardwood trees; rice and teak account for 55% of export revenues; 1985 fish catch of 644 million metric tons

PHILIPPINES

Agriculture: accounts for about one-third of GNP and 50% of labor force; major crops—rice, coconut, corn, sugarcane, bananas, pineapple, mango; animal products—pork, eggs, beef; net exporter of farm products; fish catch of 2 million metric tons annually

SINGAPORE

Agriculture: occupies a position of minor importance in the economy; self-sufficient in poultry and eggs; must import much of other food; major crops—rubber, copra, fruit, vegetables

THAILAND

Agriculture: accounts for 16% of GNP and 73% of labor force; leading producer and exporter of rice and cassava (tapioca); other crops—rubber, corn, sugarcane, coconuts, soybeans; except for wheat, self-sufficient in food; fish catch of 2.2 million tons (1987)

VIETNAM

Agriculture: accounts for half of GNP; paddy rice, corn, potatoes make up 50% of farm output; commercial crops (rubber, soybeans, coffee, tea, bananas) and animal products other 50%; not self-sufficient in food staple rice; fish catch of 900,000 metric tons (1988 est.)

EAST ASIA

CHINA (PRC)

Agriculture: accounts for 26% of GNP; among the world's largest producers of rice, potatoes, sorghum, peanuts, tea, millet, barley, and pork; commercial crops include cotton, other fibers, and oilseeds; produces variety of livestock products; basically self-sufficient in food; fish catch of 8 million metric tons in 1986

HONG KONG

Agriculture: minor role in the economy; rice, vegetables, dairy products; less than 20% self-sufficient; shortages of rice, wheat, water

JAPAN

Agriculture: accounts for 3% of GNP; highly subsidized and protected sector, with crop yields among highest in world; principal crops—rice, sugar beets, vegetables, fruit; animal products include pork, poultry, dairy and eggs; about 50% self-sufficient in food production; shortages of wheat, corn, soybeans; world's largest fish catch of 11.8 million metric tons in 1987

KOREA, NO.

Agriculture: accounts for about 25% of GNP and 36% of work force; principal crops—rice, corn, potatoes, soybeans, pulses; livestock and livestock products—cattle, hogs, pork, eggs; not self-sufficient in grain; fish catch estimated at 1.7 million metric tons in 1987

KOREA, SO.

Agriculture: accounts for 11% of GNP and employs 21% of work force (including fishing and forestry); principal crops—rice, root crops, barley, vegetables, fruit; livestock and livestock products—cattle, hogs, chickens, milk, eggs; self-sufficient in food, except for wheat; fish catch of 2.9 million metric tons, seventh-largest in world

MACAU

Agriculture: rice, vegetables; food shortages—rice, vegetables, meat; depends mostly on imports for food requirements

MONGOLIA

Agriculture: accounts for 90% of exports and provides livelihood for about 50% of the population; livestock raising predominates (sheep, goats, horses); crops—wheat, barley, potatoes, forage

TAWIAN

Agriculture: accounts for 6% of GNP and 20% of labor force (includes part-time farmers); heavily subsidized sector; major crops—rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, fruits, vegetables; livestock—hogs, poultry, beef, milk, cattle; not self-sufficient in wheat, soybeans, corn; fish catch expanding, 1.1 million metric tons in (1987)

continued

AGRICULTURE continued

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Agriculture: accounts for 5% of GNP and 37% of export revenues; world's largest exporter of beef and wool, second-largest for mutton, and among top wheat exporters; major crops—wheat, barley, sugarcane, fruit; livestock—cattle, sheep, poultry

FIJI

Agriculture: principal cash crop is sugarcane; coconuts, cassava, rice, sweet potatoes, and bananas; small livestock sector includes cattle, pigs, horses, and goats

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Agriculture: coconut and vanilla plantations; vegetables and fruit; poultry, beef, dairy products

KIRIBATI

Agriculture: accounts for 30% of GDP (including fishing); copra and fish contribute 95% to exports; subsistence farming predominates; food crops—taro, breadfruit, sweet potatoes, vegetables; not self-sufficient in food

NAURU

Agriculture: negligible; almost completely dependent on imports for food and water

NEW CALEDONIA

Agriculture: large areas devoted to cattle grazing; coffee, corn, wheat, vegetables; 60% self-sufficient in beef

NEW ZEALAND

Agriculture: accounts for about 9% of GNP and 10% of the work force; livestock predominates—wool, meat, dairy products all export earners; crops—wheat, barley, potatoes, pulses, fruits, and vegetables; surplus producer of farm products; fish catch reached a record 431,000 metric tons in 1987

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Agriculture: one-third of GDP; livelihood for 85% of population; fertile soils and favorable climate permits cultivating a wide variety of crops; cash crops—coffee, cocoa, coconuts, palm kernels; other products—tea, rubber, sweet potatoes, fruit, vegetables, poultry, pork; net importer of food for urban centers

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Agriculture: including fishing and forestry, accounts for about 75% of GDP; mostly subsistence farming; cash crops—cocoa, beans, coconuts, palm kernels, timber; other products—rice, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, cattle, pigs; not self-sufficient in food grains; 90% of the total fish catch of 44,500 metric tons was exported (1988)

TONGA

Agriculture: dominated by coconut, copra, and banana production; vanilla beans, cocoa, coffee, ginger, black pepper

TUVALU

Agriculture: coconuts, copra

VANUATU

Agriculture: export crops—copra, cocoa, coffee, and fish; subsistence crops—copra, taro, yams, coconuts, fruits, and vegetables

WESTERN SAMOA

Agriculture: coconuts, fruit (including bananas, taro, yams)

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1990.

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ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURE, 1988 AND 1989

	Percent of Land Area That is Arable Land in 1988	Percent of Land Area Used for Permanent Crops in 1988	Percent of Land Area That Is Permanent Pasture in 1988	Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture in 1989
WESTERN ASIA				
Bahrain	1	1	6	1.8
Cyprus	11	6	1	21.1
Iraq	12	1	9	21.2
Israel	17	4	7	4.4
Jordan	3	1	9	6.2
Kuwait	1	--	8	n.a.
Lebanon	20	9	1	9.2
Oman	--	--	1	41.0
Qatar	--	--	5	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	1	--	40	40.0
Syria	27	3	45	24.7
Turkey	32	4	11	49.1
UAE	--	--	2	2.7
Yemen	3	--	30	55.2
SOUTHERN ASIA				
Afghanistan	12	--	46	55.4
Bangladesh	69	2	5	69.2
Bhutan	2	--	6	90.9
India	56	1	4	66.8
Iran	9	--	27	28.3
Maldives	10	--	--	n.a.
Nepal	17	--	15	91.8
Pakistan	27	1	6	50.2
Sri Lanka	14	15	7	51.9
SOUTHEAST ASIA				
Brunei	1	--	--	n.a.
Cambodia	16	1	3	70.4
Indonesia	9	3	7	49.3
Laos	4	--	3	72.0
Malaysia	3	12	--	33.0
Myanmar	15	1	1	47.4
Philippines	15	11	4	47.2
Singapore	3	n.a.	n.a.	1.0
Thailand	35	4	1	65.0
Vietnam	17	3	1	61.3

	Percent of Land Area That is Arable Land in 1988	Percent of Land Area Used for Permanent Crops in 1988	Percent of Land Area That Is Permanent Pasture in 1988	Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture in 1989
EAST ASIA				
China	10	1	34	68.2
Hong Kong	6	1	1	1.3
Japan	11	1	2	6.8
Korea, No.	19	1	--	34.4
Korea, So.	20	1	1	25.7
Macau	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mongolia	1	n.a.	79	31.3
Taiwan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
OCEANIA				
Australia	6	--	56	5.2
Fiji	8	5	3	39.7
French Polynesia	1	19	5	n.a.
Kiribati	5	2	--	n.a.
Nauru	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
New Caledonia	1	1	14	--
New Zealand	2	--	51	9.3
Papua New Guinea	--	1	--	68.0
Solomon Islands	1	--	1	n.a.
Tonga	24	43	6	n.a.
Tuvalu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Vanuatu	2	10	2	n.a.
Western Samoa	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
OTHERS				
Canada	5	--	4	3.5
Egypt	2	--	n.a.	41.0
Nigeria	32	3	23	65.1
South Africa	10	1	67	14.1
UK	29	--	48	2.0
USA	20	--	26	2.4
USSR	10	--	17	13.6
France	33	2	21	5.5
WORLD	11	1	2	47.0

-- negligible
n.a. figures not available

World Eagle table. Data from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 1989 Production Yearbook. Tables 1 and 3.

ESTIMATED LAND USE FOR EACH COUNTRY

WESTERN ASIA

BAHRAIN

Land use: 2% arable land; 2% permanent crops; 6% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 90% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

CYPRUS

Land use: 40% arable land; 7% permanent crops; 10% meadows and pastures; 18% forest and woodland; 25% other; includes 10% irrigated (most irrigated lands are in the Turkish-Cypriot area of the island)

IRAQ

Land use: 12% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 9% meadows and pastures; 3% forest and woodland; 75% other; includes 4% irrigated

ISRAEL

Land use: 17% arable land; 5% permanent crops; 40% meadows and pastures; 6% forest and woodland; 32% other; includes 11% irrigated

JORDAN

Land use: 4% arable land; 0.5% permanent crops; 1% meadows and pastures; 0.5% forest and woodland; 94% other; includes 0.5% irrigated

KUWAIT

Land use: NEGL% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 8% meadows and pastures; NEGL% forest and woodland; 92% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

LEBANON

Land use: 21% arable land; 9% permanent crops; 1% meadows and pastures; 8% forest and woodland; 61% other; includes 7% irrigated

OMAN

Land use: NEGL% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 5% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 95% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

QATAR

Land use: NEGL% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 5% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 95% other

SAUDI ARABIA

Land use: 1% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 39% meadows and pastures; 1% forest and woodland; 59% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

SYRIA

Land use: 28% arable land; 3% permanent crops; 46% meadows and pastures; 3% forest and woodland; 20% other; includes 3% irrigated

TURKEY

Land use: 30% arable land; 4% permanent crops; 12% meadows and pastures; 26% forest and woodland; 28% other; includes 3% irrigated

UAE

Land use: NEGL% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 2% meadows and pastures; NEGL% forest and woodland; 98% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

YEMEN (Merged into a single nation, The Republic of Yemen, on May 22, 1990.) Latest data available are for:

North Yemen:
Land use: 14% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 36% meadows and pastures; 8% forest and woodland; 42% other; includes 1% irrigated

South Yemen:
Land use: 1% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 27% meadows and pastures; 7% forest and woodland; 65% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

SOUTHERN ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Land use: 12% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 46% meadows and pastures; 3% forest and woodland; 39% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

BANGLADESH

Land use: 67% arable land; 2% permanent crops; 4% meadows and pastures; 16% forest and woodland; 11% other; includes 14% irrigated

BHUTAN

Land use: 2% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 5% meadows and pastures; 70% forest and woodland; 23% other

INDIA

Land use: 55% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 4% meadows and pastures; 23% forest and woodland; 17% other; includes 13% irrigated

IRAN

Land use: 8% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 27% meadows and pastures; 11% forest and woodland; 54% other; includes 2% irrigated

MALDIVES

Land use: 10% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 3% meadows and pastures; 3% forest and woodland; 84% other

NEPAL

Land use: 17% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 13% meadows and pastures; 33% forest and woodland; 37% other; includes 2% irrigated

PAKISTAN

Land use: 26% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 6% meadows and pastures; 4% forest and woodland; 64% other; includes 19% irrigated

SRI LANKA

Land use: 16% arable land; 17% permanent crops; 7% meadows and pastures; 37% forest and woodland; 23% other; includes 8% irrigated

SOUTHEAST ASIA

BRUNEI

Land use: 1% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 1% meadows and pastures; 79% forest and woodland; 18% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

CAMBODIA

Land use: 16% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 3% meadows and pastures; 76% forest and woodland; 4% other; includes 1% irrigated

INDONESIA

Land use: 8% arable land; 3% permanent crops; 7% meadows and pastures; 67% forest and woodland; 15% other; includes 3% irrigated

LAOS

Land use: 4% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 3% meadows and pastures; 58% forest and woodland; 35% other; includes 1% irrigated

MALAYSIA

Land use: 3% arable land; 10% permanent crops; NEGL% meadows and pastures; 63% forest and woodland; 24% other; includes 1% irrigated

continued →

ESTIMATED LAND USE continued

MYANMAR

nd use: 15% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 1% meadows and pastures; 49% forest and woodland; 34% other; includes 2% irrigated

PHILIPPINES

Land use: 26% arable land; 11% permanent crops; 4% meadows and pastures; 40% forest and woodland; 19% other; includes 5% irrigated

SINGAPORE

Land use: 4% arable land; 7% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 5% forest and woodland; 84% other

THAILAND

Land use: 34% arable land; 4% permanent crops; 1% meadows and pastures; 30% forest and woodland; 31% other; includes 7% irrigated

VIETNAM

Land use: 22% arable land; 2% permanent crops; 1% meadows and pastures; 40% forest and woodland; 35% other; includes 5% irrigated

EAST ASIA

CHINA (PRC)

Land use: 10% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 31% meadows and pastures; 14% forest and woodland; 45% other; includes 5% irrigated

HONG KONG

Land use: 7% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 1% meadows and pastures; 12% forest and woodland; 79% other; includes 3% irrigated

JAPAN

Land use: 13% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 1% meadows and pastures; 67% forest and woodland; 18% other; includes 9% irrigated

KOREA, NO.

Land use: 18% arable land; 1% permanent crops; NEGL% meadows and pastures; 74% forest and woodland; 7% other; includes 9% irrigated

KOREA, SO.

Land use: 21% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 1% meadows and pastures; 67% forest and woodland; 10% other; includes 12% irrigated

MACAU

Land use: 0% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 100% other

MONGOLIA

Land use: 1% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 79% meadows and pastures; 10% forest and woodland; 10% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

TAWIAN

Land use: 24% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 5% meadows and pastures; 55% forest and woodland; 15% other; 14% irrigated

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Land use: 6% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 58% meadows and pastures; 14% forest and woodland; 22% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

FIJI

Land use: 8% arable land; 5% permanent crops; 3% meadows and pastures; 65% forest and woodland; 19% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Land use: 1% arable land; 19% permanent crops; 5% meadows and pastures; 31% forest and woodland; 44% other

KIRIBATI

Land use: NEGL% arable land; 51% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 3% forest and woodland; 46% other

NAURU

Land use: 0% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 100% other

NEW CALEDONIA

Land use: NEGL% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 14% meadows and pastures; 51% forest and woodland; 35% other

NEW ZEALAND

Land use: 2% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 53% meadows and pastures; 38% forest and woodland; 7% other; includes 1% irrigated

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Land use: NEGL% arable land; 1% permanent crops; NEGL% meadows and pastures; 71% forest and woodland; 28% other

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Land use: 1% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 1% meadows and pastures; 93% forest and woodland; 4% other

TONGA

Land use: 25% arable land; 55% permanent crops; 6% meadows and pastures; 12% forest and woodland; 2% other

TUVALU

Land use: 0% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 100% other

VANUATU

Land use: 1% arable land; 5% permanent crops; 2% meadows and pastures; 1% forest and woodland; 91% other

WESTERN SAMOA

Land use: 19% arable land; 24% permanent crops; NEGL% meadows and pastures; 47% forest and woodland; 10% other

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1990.

MAJOR NATURAL RESOURCES OF EACH COUNTRY

WESTERN ASIA

BAHRAIN

Natural resources: oil, associated and nonassociated natural gas, fish

CYPRUS

Natural resources: copper, pyrites, asbestos, gypsum, timber, salt, marble, clay earth pigment

IRAQ

Natural resources: crude oil, natural gas, phosphates, sulfur

ISRAEL

Natural resources: copper, phosphates, bromide, potash, clay, sand, sulfur, asphalt, manganese, small amounts of natural gas and crude oil

JORDAN

Natural resources: phosphates, potash, shale oil

KUWAIT

Natural resources: petroleum, fish, shrimp, natural gas

LEBANON

Natural resources: limestone, iron ore, salt; water-surplus state in a water-deficit region

OMAN

Natural resources: crude oil, copper, asbestos, some marble, limestone, chromium, gypsum, natural gas

QATAR

Natural resources: crude oil, natural gas, fish

SAUDI ARABIA

Natural resources: crude oil, natural gas, iron ore, gold, copper

SYRIA

Natural resources: crude oil, phosphates, chrome and manganese ores, asphalt, iron ore, rock salt, marble, gypsum

TURKEY

Natural resources: antimony, coal, chromium, mercury, copper, borate, sulphur, iron ore

UAE

Natural resources: crude oil and natural gas

YEMEN

(Merged into a single nation, The Republic of Yemen, on May 22, 1990.) Latest data available are for:

North Yemen:

Natural resources: crude oil, rock salt, marble; small deposits of coal, nickel, and copper; fertile soil

South Yemen:

Natural resources: fish, oil, minerals (gold, copper, lead)

SOUTHERN ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Natural resources: natural gas, crude oil, coal, copper, talc, barites, sulphur, lead, zinc, iron ore, salt, precious and semiprecious stones

BANGLADESH

Natural resources: natural gas, uranium, arable land, timber

BHUTAN

Natural resources: timber, hydropower, gypsum, calcium carbide

INDIA

Natural resources: coal (fourth-largest reserves in the world), iron ore, manganese, mica, bauxite, titanium ore, chromite, natural gas, diamonds, crude oil, limestone

IRAN

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, coal, chromium, copper, iron ore, lead, manganese, zinc, sulfur

MALDIVES

Natural resources: fish

NEPAL

Natural resources: quartz, water, timber, hydroelectric potential, scenic beauty; small deposits of lignite, copper, cobalt, iron ore

PAKISTAN

Natural resources: land, extensive natural gas reserves, limited crude oil, poor quality coal, iron ore, copper, salt, limestone

SRI LANKA

Natural resources: limestone, graphite, mineral sands, gems, phosphates, clay

SOUTHEAST ASIA

BRUNEI

Natural resources: crude oil, natural gas, timber

CAMBODIA

Natural resources: timber, gemstones, some iron ore, manganese, phosphates, hydropower potential

INDONESIA

Natural resources: crude oil, tin, natural gas, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper, fertile soils, coal, gold, silver

LAOS

Natural resources: timber, hydropower, gypsum, tin, gold, gemstones

MALAYSIA

Natural resources: tin, crude oil, timber, copper, iron ore, natural gas, bauxite

MYANMAR

Natural resources: crude oil, timber, tin, antimony, zinc, copper, tungsten, lead, coal, some marble, limestone, precious stones, natural gas

PHILIPPINES

Natural resources: timber, crude oil, nickel, cobalt, silver, gold, salt, copper

SINGAPORE

Natural resources: fish, deepwater ports

THAILAND

Natural resources: tin, rubber, natural gas, tungsten, tantalum, timber, lead, fish, gypsum, lignite, fluorite

VIETNAM

Natural resources: phosphates, coal, manganese, bauxite, chromate, offshore oil deposits, forests

EAST ASIA

CHINA (PRC)

Natural resources: coal, iron ore, crude oil, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, magnetite, aluminum, lead, zinc, uranium, world's largest hydropower potential

HONG KONG

Natural resources: outstanding deepwater harbor, feldspar

continued →

MAJOR NATURAL RESOURCES continued

JAPAN
Natural resources: negligible mineral resources, fish

KOREA, NO.
Natural resources: coal, lead, tungsten, zinc, graphite, magnesite, iron ore, copper, gold, pyrites, salt, fluorspar, hydropower

KOREA, SO.
Natural resources: coal, tungsten, graphite, molybdenum, lead, hydropower

MACAU
Natural resources: negligible

MONGOLIA
Natural resources: coal, copper, molybdenum, tungsten, phosphates, tin, nickel, zinc, wolfram, fluorspar, gold

TAWIAN
Natural resources: small deposits of coal, natural gas, limestone, marble, and asbestos

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA
Natural resources: bauxite, coal, iron ore, copper, tin, silver, uranium, nickel, tungsten, mineral sands, lead, zinc, diamonds, natural gas, crude oil

FIJI
Natural resources: timber, fish, gold, copper; offshore oil potential

FRENCH POLYNESIA
Natural resources: timber, fish, cobalt

KIRIBATI
Natural resources: phosphate (production discontinued in 1979)

NAURU
Natural resources: phosphates

NEW CALEDONIA
Natural resources: nickel, chrome, iron, cobalt, manganese, silver, gold, lead, copper

NEW ZEALAND
Natural resources: natural gas, iron ore, sand, coal, timber, hydropower, gold, limestone

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Natural resources: gold, copper, silver, natural gas, timber, oil potential

SOLOMON ISLANDS
Natural resources: fish, forests, gold, bauxite, phosphates

TONGA
Natural resources: fish, fertile soil

TUVALU
Natural resources: fish

VANUATU
Natural resources: manganese, hardwood forests, fish

WESTERN SAMOA
Natural resources: hardwood forests, fish

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1990.

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THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS OF EACH COUNTRY, AND THE NATIONS THEY SELL TO

WESTERN ASIA

BAHRAIN

Industries: petroleum processing and refining, aluminum smelting, offshore banking, ship repairing

Exports: $2.4 billion (f.o.b., 1988 est.); *commodities*—petroleum 80%, aluminum 7%, other 13%; *partners*—US, UAE, Japan, Singapore, Saudi Arabia

CYPRUS

Industries: mining (iron pyrites, gypsum, asbestos); manufactured products—beverages, footwear, clothing, and cement—are principally for local consumption

Exports: $767 million (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—citrus, potatoes, grapes, wine, cement, clothing and shoes; *partners*—Middle East and North Africa 37%, UK 27%, other EC 11%, US 2%

IRAQ

Industries: petroleum, chemicals, textiles, construction materials, food processing

Exports: $12.5 billion (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—crude oil and refined products, machinery, chemicals, dates; *partners*—US, Brazil, USSR, Italy, Turkey, France, Japan, Yugoslavia (1988)

ISRAEL

Industries: food processing, diamond cutting and polishing, textiles, clothing, chemicals, metal products, military equipment, transport equipment, electrical equipment, miscellaneous machinery, potash mining, high-technology electronics, tourism

Exports: $10.4 billion (f.o.b., 1989 est.); *commodities*—polished diamonds, citrus and other fruits, textiles and clothing, processed foods, fertilizer and chemical products, military hardware, electronics; *partners*—US, UK, FRG, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy

JORDAN

Industries: phosphate mining, petroleum refining, cement, potash, light manufacturing

Exports: $0.910 billion (f.o.b., 1989 est.); *commodities*—fruits and vegetables, phosphates, fertilizers; *partners*—Iraq, Saudi Arabia, India, Kuwait, Japan, China, Yugoslavia, Indonesia

KUWAIT

Industries: petroleum, petrochemicals, desalination, food processing, salt, construction

Exports: $7.1 billion (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—oil 90%; *partners*—Japan, Italy, FRG, US

LEBANON

Industries: banking, food processing, textiles, cement, oil refining, chemicals, jewelry, some metal fabricating

Exports: $1.0 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—agricultural products, chemicals, textiles, precious and semiprecious metals and jewelry, metals and metal products; *partners*—Saudi Arabia 16%, Switzerland 8%, Jordan 6%, Kuwait 6%, US 5%

OMAN

Industries: crude oil production and refining, natural gas production, construction, cement, copper

Exports: $3.6 billion (f.o.b., 1988 est.); *commodities*—petroleum, reexports, processed copper, dates, nuts, fish; *partners*—Japan, South Korea, Thailand

QATAR

Industries: crude oil production and refining, fertilizers, petrochemicals, steel, cement

Exports: $2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1988 est.); *commodities*—petroleum products 90%, steel, fertilizers; *partners*—France, FRG, Italy, Japan, Spain

SAUDI ARABIA

Industries: crude oil production, petroleum refining, basic petrochemicals, cement, small steel-rolling mill, construction, fertilizer, plastic

Exports: $24.5 billion (f.o.b., 1989 est.); *commodities*—petroleum and petroleum products 89%; *partners*—Japan 26%, US 26%, France 6%, Bahrain 6%

SYRIA

Industries: textiles, food processing, beverages, tobacco, phosphate rock mining, petroleum

Exports: $1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1988 est.); *commodities*—petroleum, textiles, fruits and vegetables, phosphates; *partners*—Italy, Romania, USSR, US, Iran, France

TURKEY

Industries: textiles, food processing, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron minerals), steel, petroleum, construction, lumber, paper

Exports: $11.7 billion (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—industrial products 70%, crops and livestock products 25%; *partners*—FRG 18.4%, Iraq 8.5%, Italy 8.2%, US 6.5%, UK 4.9%, Iran 4.7%

UAE

Industries: petroleum, fishing, petrochemicals, construction materials, some boat building, handicrafts, pearling

Exports: $10.6 billion (f.o.b., 1988 est.); *commodities*—crude oil 75%, natural gas, reexports, dried fish, dates; *partners*—US, EC, Japan

YEMEN (Merged into a single nation, The Republic of Yemen, on May 22, 1990.) Latest data available are for:

North Yemen:

Industries: crude oil production, small-scale production of cotton textiles and leather goods; food processing; handicrafts; fishing; small aluminum products factory; cement

Exports: $853 million (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—crude oil, cotton, coffee, hides, vegetables; *partners*—US 41%, PDRY 14%, Japan 12%

South Yemen:

Industries: petroleum refinery (operates on imported crude oil); fish

Exports: $82.2 million (f.o.b., 1988 est.); *commodities*—cotton, hides, skins, dried and salted fish; *partners*—Japan, YAR, Singapore

continued ——→

MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS continued

SOUTHERN ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Industries: small-scale production of textiles, soap, furniture, shoes, fertilizer, and cement; handwoven carpets; natural gas, oil, coal, copper

Exports: $512 million (f.o.b., FY88); *commodities*—natural gas 55%, fruits and nuts 24%, handwoven carpets, wool, cotton, hides, and pelts; *partners*—mostly USSR and Eastern Europe

BANGLADESH

Industries: jute manufacturing, food processing, cotton textiles, petroleum, urea fertilizer

Exports: $1.3 billion (f.o.b., FY89 est.); *commodities*—jute, tea, leather, shrimp, manufacturing; *partners*—US 25%, Western Europe 22%, Middle East 9%, Japan 8%, Eastern Europe 7%

BHUTAN

Industries: cement, chemical products, mining, distilling, food processing, handicrafts

Exports: $70.9 million (f.o.b., FY89); *commodities*—cardamon, gypsum, timber, handicrafts, cement, fruit; *partners*—India 93%

INDIA

Industries: textiles, food processing, steel, machinery, transportation equipment, cement, jute manufactures, mining, petroleum, power, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, electronics

Exports: $17.2 billion (f.o.b., 1989); *commodities*—tea, coffee, iron ore, fish products, manufactures; *partners*—EC 25%, USSR and Eastern Europe 17%, US 19%, Japan 10%

IRAN

Industries: petroleum, petrochemicals, textiles, cement and other building materials, food processing (particularly sugar refining and vegetable oil production), metal fabricating (steel and copper)

Exports: $12.3 billion (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—petroleum 90%, carpets, fruits, nuts, hides; *partners*—Japan, Turkey, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, France, FRG

MALDIVES

Industries: fishing and fish processing, tourism, shipping, boat building, some coconut processing, garments, woven mats, coir (rope), handicrafts

Exports: $47.0 million (f.o.b., 1988 est.); *commodities*—fish 57%, clothing 39%; *partners*—Thailand, Western Europe, Sri Lanka

NEPAL

Industries: small rice, jute, sugar, and oilseed mills; cigarette, textiles, cement, brick; tourism

Exports: $374 million (f.o.b., FY89 est.), but does not include unrecorded border trade with India; *commodities*—clothing, carpets, leather goods, grain; *partners*—India 38%, US 23%, UK 6%, other Europe 9% (FY88)

PAKISTAN

Industries: textiles, food processing, beverages, petroleum products, construction materials, clothing, paper products, international finance, shrimp

Exports: $4.5 billion (f.o.b., FY89); *commodities*—rice, cotton, textiles, clothing; *partners*—EC 31%, US 11%, Japan 11% (FY88)

SRI LANKA

Industries: processing of rubber, tea, coconuts, and other agricultural commodities; cement, petroleum refining, textiles, tobacco, clothing

Exports: $1.5 billion (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—tea, textiles and garments, petroleum products, coconut, rubber, agricultural products, gems and jewelry, marine products; *partners*—US 26%, Egypt, Iraq, UK, FRG, Singapore, Japan

SOUTHEAST ASIA

BRUNEI

Industries: petroleum, liquefied natural gas, construction

Exports: $2.07 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—crude oil, liquefied natural gas, petroleum products; *partners*—Japan 55% (1986)

CAMBODIA

Industries: rice milling, fishing, wood and wood products, rubber, cement, gem mining

Exports: $32 million (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—natural rubber, rice, pepper, wood; *partners*—Vietnam, USSR, Eastern Europe, Japan, India

INDONESIA

Industries: petroleum, textiles, mining, cement, chemical fertilizer production, timber, food, rubber

Exports: $21.0 billion (f.o.b., 1989 est.); *commodities*—petroleum and liquefied natural gas 40%, timber 15%, textiles 7%, rubber 5%, coffee 3%; *partners*—Japan 42%, US 16%, Singapore 9%, EC 11% (1988)

LAOS

Industries: tin mining, timber, electric power, agricultural processing

Exports: $57.5 million (f.o.b., 1989 est.); *commodities*— electricity, wood products, coffee, tin; *partners*—Thailand, Malaysia Vietnam, USSR, US

MALAYSIA

Industries: Peninsular Malaysia—rubber and oil palm processing and manufacturing, light manufacturing industry, electronics, tin mining and smelting, logging and processing timber; Sabah—logging, petroleum production; Sarawak—agriculture processing, petroleum production and refining, logging

Exports: $24 billion (f.o.b., 1989 est.); *commodities*—natural rubber, palm oil, tin, timber, petroleum, electronics, light manufactures; *partners*—Singapore, Japan, USSR, EC, Australia, US

MYANMAR

Industries: agricultural processing; textiles and footwear; wood and wood products; petroleum refining; mining of copper, tin, tungsten, iron; construction materials; pharmaceuticals; fertilizer

Exports: $311 million (f.o.b., FY88 est.) *commodities*—teak, rice, oilseed, metals, rubber, gems; *partners*—Southeast Asia, India, China, EC, Africa

continued ——→

MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS continued

PHILIPPINES

Industries: textiles, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, wood products, food processing, electronics assembly, petroleum refining, fishing

Exports: revenues $8.1 billion (f.o.b., 1989); *commodities*—electrical equipment 19%, textiles 16%, minerals and ores 11%, farm products 10%, coconut 10%, chemicals 5%, fish 5%, forest products 4%; *partners*—US 36%, EC 19%, Japan 18%, ESCAP 9%, ASEAN 7%

SINGAPORE

Industries: petroleum refining, electronics, oil drilling equipment, rubber processing and rubber products, processed food and beverages, ship repair, entrepôt trade, financial services, biotechnology

Exports: $46 billion (f.o.b., 1989 est.); *commodities*—includes transshipments to Malaysia—petroleum products, rubber, electronics, manufactured goods; *partners*—US 24%, Malaysia 14%, Japan 9%, Thailand 6%, Hong Kong 5%, Australia 3%, FRG 3%

THAILAND

Industries: tourism is the largest source of foreign exchange; textiles and garments, agricultural processing, beverages, tobacco, cement, other light manufacturing, such as jewelry; electric appliances and components, integrated circuits, furniture, plastics; world's second-largest tungsten producer and third-largest tin producer

Exports: $19.9 billion (f.o.b., 1989); *commodities*—textiles 12%, fishery products 12%, rice 8%, tapioca 8%, jewelry 6%, manufactured gas, corn, tin; *partners*—US 18%, Japan 14%, Singapore 9%, Netherlands, Malaysia, Hong Kong, China (1988)

VIETNAM

Industries: food processing, textiles, machine building, mining, cement, chemical fertilizer, glass, tires, oil, fishing

Exports: $1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—agricultural and handicraft products, coal, minerals, ores; *partners*—USSR, Eastern Europe, Japan, Singapore

EAST ASIA

CHINA (PRC)

Industries: iron, steel, coal, machine building, armaments, textiles, petroleum

Exports: $52.5 billion (f.o.b., 1989); *commodities*—manufactured goods, agricultural products, oilseeds, grain (rice and corn), oil, minerals; *partners*—Hong Kong, US, Japan, USSR, Singapore, FRG (1989)

HONG KONG

Industries: textiles, clothing, tourism, electronics, plastics, toys, watches, clocks

Exports: $63.2 billion (f.o.b., 1988), including reexports of $22.9 billion; *commodities*—clothing, textile yarn and fabric, footwear, electrical appliances, watches and clocks, toys; *partners*—US 31%, China 14%, FRG 8%, UK 6%, Japan 5%

JAPAN

Industries: metallurgy, engineering, electrical and electronic, textiles, chemicals, automobiles, fishing

Exports: $270 billion (f.o.b., 1989); *commodities*—manufactures 97% (including machinery 38%, motor vehicles 17%, consumer electronics 10%); *partners*—US 34%, Southeast Asia 22%, Western Europe 21%, Communist countries 5%, Middle East 5%

KOREA, NO.

Industries: machine building, military products, electric power, chemicals, mining, metallurgy, textiles, food processing

Exports: $2.4 billion (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—minerals, metallurgical products, agricultural products, manufactures; *partners*—USSR, China, Japan, FRG, Hong Kong, Singapore

KOREA, SO.

Industries: textiles, clothing, footwear, food processing, chemicals, steel, electronics, automobile production, ship building

Exports: $62.3 billion (f.o.b., 1989); *commodities*—textiles, clothing, electronic and electrical equipment, footwear, machinery, steel, automobiles, ships, fish; *partners*—US 33%, Japan 21%

MACAU

Industries: clothing, textiles, toys, plastic products, furniture, tourism

Exports: $1.7 billion (1989 est.); *commodities*—textiles, clothing, toys; *partners*—US 33%, Hong Kong 15%, FRG 12%, France 10% (1987)

MONGOLIA

Industries: processing of animal products, building materials, food and beverage, mining (particularly coal)

Exports: $388 million (f.o.b., 1985); *commodities*—livestock, animal products, wool, hides, fluorspar, nonferrous metals, minerals; *partners*—nearly all trade with Communist countries (about 80% with USSR)

TAWIAN

Industries: textiles, clothing, chemicals, electronics, food processing, plywood, sugar milling, cement, shipbuilding, petroleum

Exports: $66.2 billion (f.o.b., 1989); *commodities*—textiles 9.7%, electrical machinery 19.0%, general machinery and equipment 14%, telecommunications equipment 9%, basic metals and metal products 7.4%, foodstuffs 0.9%, plywood and wood products 1.3%; *partners*—US 36.2%, Japan 13.7%

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Industries: mining, industrial and transportation equipment, food processing, chemicals, steel, motor vehicles

Exports: $43.2 billion (f.o.b., FY89); *commodities*—wheat, barley, beef, lamb, dairy products, wool, coal, iron ore; *partners*—Japan 26%, US 11%, NZ 6%, South Korea 4%, Singapore 4%, USSR 3%

continued →

MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS continued

FIJI

Industries: sugar, copra, tourism, gold, silver, fishing, clothing, lumber, small cottage industries

Exports: $312 million (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—sugar 49%, copra, processed fish, lumber; *partners*—UK 45%, Australia 21%, US 4.7%

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Industries: tourism, pearls, agricultural processing, handicrafts

Exports: $75 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—coconut products 79%, mother-of-pearl 14%, vanilla, shark meat; *partners*—France 44%, US 21%

KIRIBATI

Industries: fishing, handicrafts

Exports: $5.1 million (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—fish 55%, copra 42%; *partners*—EC 20%, Marshall Islands 12%, US 8%, American Samoa 4% (1985)

NAURU

Industries: phosphate mining, financial services, coconuts

Exports: $93 million (f.o.b., 1984); *commodities*—phosphates; *partners*—Australia, NZ

NEW CALEDONIA

Industries: nickel mining

Exports: $75 million (f.o.b., 1986); *commodities*—nickel metal 87%, nickel ore; *partners*—France 56.3%, Japan

NEW ZEALAND

Industries: food processing, wood and paper products, textiles, machinery, transportation equipment, banking and insurance, tourism, mining

Exports: $8.9 billion (f.o.b., FY89); *commodities*—wool, lamb, mutton, beef, fruit, fish, cheese, manufactures, chemicals, foresty products; *partners*—EC 18.3%, Japan 17.9%, Australia 17.5%, US 13.5%, China 3.6%, South Korea 3.1%

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Industries: copra crushing, oil palm processing, plywood processing, wood chip production, gold, silver, copper, construction, tourism

Exports: $1.4 billion (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—gold, copper ore, coffee, copra, palm oil, timber, lobster; *partners*—FRG, Japan, Australia, UK, Spain, US

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Industries: copra, fish (tuna)

Exports: $80.1 million (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—fish 46%, timber 31%, copra 5%, palm oil 5%; *partners*—Japan 51%, UK 12%, Thailand 9%, Netherlands 8%, Australia 2%, US 2% (1985)

TONGA

Industries: tourism, fishing

Exports: $9.1 million (f.o.b., FY88 est.); *commodities*—coconut oil, desiccated coconut, copra, bananas, taro, vanilla beans, fruits, vegetables, fish; *partners*—NZ 54%, Australia 30%, US 8%, Fiji 5% (FY87)

TUVALU

Industries: fishing, tourism, copra

Exports: $1.0 million (f.o.b., 1983 est.); *commodities*—copra; *partners*—Fiji, Australia, NZ

VANUATU

Industries: food and fish freezing, forestry processing, meat canning

Exports: $16 million (f.o.b., 1988 est.); *commodities*—copra 37%, cocoa 11%, meat 9%, fish 8%, timber 4%; *partners*—Netherlands 34%, France 27%, Japan 17%, Belgium 4%, New Caledonia 3%, Singapore 2% (1987)

WESTERN SAMOA

Industries: timber, tourism, food processing, fishing

Exports: $9.9 million (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—coconut oil and cream 42%, taro 19%, cocoa 14%, copra, timber; *partners*—NZ 30%, EC 24%, Australia 21%, American Samoa 7%, US 9% (1987)

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1990.

IMPORTS

The Products Each Country Chooses To Buy, and From Whom

WESTERN ASIA

BAHRAIN

Imports: $2.5 billion (f.o.b., 1988 est.); *commodities*—nonoil 59%, crude oil 41%; *partners*—UK, Saudi Arabia, US, Japan

CYPRUS

Imports: $1.9 billion (c.i.f., 1988); *commodities*—consumer goods 23%, petroleum and lubricants 12%, food and feed grains, machinery; *partners*—EC 60%, Middle East and North Africa 7%, US 4%

IRAQ

Imports: $10.2 billion (c.i.f., 1988); *commodities*—manufactures, food; *partners*—Turkey, US, FRG, UK, France, Japan, Romania, Yugoslavia, Brazil (1988)

ISRAEL

Imports: $12.4 billion (c.i.f., 1989 est.); *commodities*—military equipment, rough diamonds, oil, chemicals, machinery, iron and steel, cereals, textiles, vehicles, ships, aircraft; *partners*—US, FRG, UK, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg

JORDAN

Imports: $1.7 billion (c.i.f., 1989 est.); *commodities*—crude oil, textiles, capital goods, motor vehicles, foodstuffs; *partners*—EC, US, Saudi Arabia, Japan, Turkey, Romania, China, Taiwan

KUWAIT

Imports: $5.2 billion (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—food, construction material, vehicles and parts, clothing; *partners*—Japan, US, FRG, UK

LEBANON

Imports: $1.5 billion (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—NA; *partners*—Italy 14%, France 12%, US 6%, Turkey 5%, Saudi Arabia 3%

OMAN

Imports: $1.9 billion (f.o.b., 1988 est.); *commodities* —machinery, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food, livestock, lubricants; *partners*—Japan, UAE, UK, FRG, US

QATAR

Imports: $1.0 billion (f.o.b., 1988 est.), excluding military equipment; *commodities*—foodstuffs, beverages, animal and vegetable oils, chemicals, machinery and equipment; *partners*—EC, Japan, Arab countries, US, Australia

SAUDI ARABIA

Imports: $21.8 billion (f.o.b., 1989 est.); *commodities*—manufactured goods, transportation equipment, construction materials, processed food products; *partners*—US 20%, Japan 18%, UK 16%, Italy 11%

SYRIA

Imports: $1.9 billion (f.o.b., 1988 est.); *commodities*—petroleum, machinery, base metals, foodstuffs and beverages; *partners*—Iran, FRG, USSR, France, GDR, Libya, US

TURKEY

Imports: $14.3 billion (c.i.f., 1988); *commodities*—crude oil, machinery, transport equipment, metals, pharmaceuticals, dyes, plastics, rubber, mineral fuels, fertilizers, chemicals; *partners*—FRG 14.3%, US 10.6%, Iraq 10.0%, Italy 7.0%, France 5.8%, UK 5.2%

UAE

Imports: $8.5 billion (c.i.f., 1988 est.); *commodities*—food, consumer and capital goods; *partners*—EC, Japan, US

YEMEN (Merged into a single nation, The Republic of Yemen, on May 22, 1990.) Latest data available are for:

North Yemen:

Imports: $1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—textiles and other manufactured consumer goods, petroleum products, sugar, grain, flour, other foodstuffs, and cement; *partners*—Italy 10%, Saudi Arabia 9%, US 9.3%, Japan 9%, UK 8% (1985)

South Yemen:

Imports: $598.0 million (f.o.b., 1988 est.); *commodities*—grain, consumer goods, crude oil, machinery, chemicals; *partners*—USSR, Australia, UK

SOUTHERN ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Imports: $996 million (c.i.f., FY88); *commodities*—food and petroleum products; *partners*—mostly USSR and Eastern Europe

BANGLADESH

Imports: $3.1 billion (c.i.f., FY89 est.); *commodities*—food, petroleum and other energy, nonfood consumer goods, semiprocessed goods, and capital equipment; *partners*—Western Europe 18%, Japan 14%, Middle East 9%, US 8%

BHUTAN

Imports: $138.3 million (c.i.f., FY89 est.); *commodities*—fuel and lubricants, grain, machinery and parts, vehicles, fabrics; *partners*—India 67%

INDIA

Imports: $24.7 billion (c.i.f., 1989); *commodities*—petroleum, edible oils, textiles, clothing, capital goods; *partners*—EC 33%, Middle East 19%, Japan 10%, US 9%, USSR and Eastern Europe 8%

IRAN

Imports: $12.0 billion (c.i.f., 1988); *commodities*—machinery, military supplies, metal works, foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, technical services, refined oil products; *partners*—FRG, Japan, Turkey, UK, Italy

MALDIVES

Imports: $90.0 million (c.i.f., 1988 est.); *commodities*— intermediate and capital goods 47%, consumer goods 42%, petroleum products 11%; *partners*—Japan, Western Europe, Thailand

NEPAL

Imports: $724 million (c.i.f., FY89 est.); *commodities*—petroleum products 20%, fertilizer 11%, machinery 10%; *partners*—India 36%, Japan 13%, Europe 4%, US 1% (FY88)

continued →

IMPORTS continued

PAKISTAN

Imports: $7.2 billion (f.o.b., FY89); *commodities*—petroleum, petroleum products, machinery, transportation, equipment, vegetable oils, animal fats, chemicals; *partners*—EC 26%, Japan 15%, US 11% (FY88)

SRI LANKA

Imports: $2.3 billion (c.i.f., 1988); *commodities*—petroleum, machinery and equipment, textiles and textile materials, wheat, transportation equipment, electrical machinery, sugar, rice; *partners*—Japan, Saudi Arabia, US 5.6%, India, Singapore, FRG, UK, Iran

SOUTHEAST ASIA

BRUNEI

Imports: $800 million (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods; food, beverages, tobacco; consumer goods; *partners*—Singapore 31%, US 20%, Japan 6% (1986)

CAMBODIA

Imports: $147 million (c.i.f., 1988); *commodities*—international food aid; fuels, consumer goods; *partners*—Vietnam, USSR, Eastern Europe, Japan, India

INDONESIA

Imports: $13.2 billion (f.o.b., 1989 est.); *commodities*—machinery 39%, chemical products 19%, manufactured goods 16%; *partners*—Japan 26%, EC 19%, US 13%, Singapore 7% (1988)

LAOS

Imports: $219 million (c.i.f., 1989 est.); *commodities*—food, fuel oil, consumer goods, manufactures; *partners*—Thailand USSR, Japan, France, Vietnam

MALAYSIA

Imports: $20 billion (f.o.b., 1989 est.); *commodities*—food, crude oil, consumer goods, intermediate goods, capital equipment, chemicals; *partners*—Japan, Singapore, FRG, UK, Thailand, China, Australia, US

MYANMAR

Imports: $536 million (c.i.f., FY88 est.) *commodities*—machinery, transport equipment, chemicals, food products; *partners*—Japan, EC, CEMA, China, Southeast Asia

PHILIPPINES

Imports: $10.5 billion (c.i.f., 1989); *commodities*—raw materials 53%, capital goods 17%, petroleum products 17%; *partners*—US 25%, Japan 17%, ESCAP 13%, EC 11%, ASEAN 10%, Middle East 10%

SINGAPORE

Imports: $53 billion (c.i.f., 1989 est.); *commodities*—includes transshipments from Malaysia—capital equipment, petroleum, chemicals, manufactured goods, foodstuffs; *partners*—Japan 22%, US 16%, Malaysia 15%, EC 12%, Kuwait 1%

THAILAND

Imports: $25.1 billion (c.i.f., 1989); *commodities*—machinery and parts 23%, petroleum products 13%, chemicals 11%, iron and steel, electrical appliances; *partners*—Japan 26%, US 14%, Singapore 7%, FRG, Malaysia, UK (1987)

VIETNAM

Imports: $2.5 billion (c.i.f., 1988); *commodities*—petroleum, steel products, railroad equipment, chemicals, medicines, raw cotton, fertilizer, grain; *partners*—USSR, Eastern Europe, Japan, Singapore

EAST ASIA

CHINA (PRC)

Imports: $59.1 billion (c.i.f., 1989); *commodities*—grain (mostly wheat), chemical fertilizer, steel, industrial raw materials, machinery, equipment; *partners*—Hong Kong, Japan, US, FRG, USSR (1989)

HONG KONG

Imports: $63.9 billion (c.i.f., 1988); *commodities*—foodstuffs, transport equipment, raw materials, semimanufactures, petroleum; *partners*—China 31%, Japan 20%, Taiwan 9%, US 8%

JAPAN

Imports: $210 billion (c.i.f., 1989); *commodities*—manufactures 42%, fossil fuels 30%, foodstuffs 15%, nonfuel raw materials 13%; *partners*—Southeast Asia 23%, US 23%, Middle East 15%, Western Europe 16%, Communist countries 7%

KOREA, NO.

Imports: $3.1 billion (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—petroleum, machinery and equipment, coking coal, grain; *partners*—USSR, Japan, China, FRG, Hong Kong, Singapore

KOREA, SO.

Imports: $61.3 billion (c.i.f., 1989); *commodities*—machinery, electronics and electronic equipment, oil, steel, transport equipment, textiles, organic chemicals, grains; *partners*—Japan 28%, US 25% (1990)

MACAU

Imports: $1.6 billion (1989 est.); *commodities*—raw materials, foodstuffs, capital goods; *partners*—Hong Kong 39%, China 21%, Japan 10% (1987)

MONGOLIA

Imports: $1.0 billion (c.i.f., 1985); *commodities*—machinery and equipment, fuels, food products, industrial consumer goods, chemicals, building materials, sugar, tea; *partners*—nearly all trade with Communist countries (about 80% with USSR)

TAWIAN

Imports: $52.2 billion (c.i.f., 1989); *commodities*—machinery and equipment 15.9%, crude oil 5%, chemical and chemical products 11.1%, basic metals 7.4%, foodstuffs 2.0%; *partners*—Japan 31%, US 23%, Saudi Arabia 8.6%

continued →

IMPORTS continued

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Imports: $48.6 billion (c.i.f., FY89); *commodities*—manufactured raw materials, capital equipment, consumer goods; *partners*—US 22%, Japan 22%, UK 7%, FRG 6%, NZ 4% (1984)

FIJI

Imports: $454 million (c.i.f., 1988); *commodities*—food 15%, petroleum products, machinery, consumer goods; *partners*—US 4.8%, NZ, Australia, Japan

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Imports: $767 million (c.i.f., 1986); *commodities*—fuels, foodstuffs, equipment; *partners*—France 50%, US 16%, New Zealand 6%

KIRIBATI

Imports: $21.5 million (c.i.f., 1988); *commodities*—foodstuffs, fuel, transportation equipment; *partners*—Australia 39%, Japan 21%, NZ 6%, UK 6%, US 3% (1985)

NAURU

Imports: $73 million (c.i.f., 1984); *commodities*—food, fuel, manufactures, building materials, machinery; *partners*—Australia, UK, NZ, Japan

NEW CALEDONIA

Imports: $180 million (c.i.f., 1986); *commodities*—foods, fuels, minerals, machines, electrical equipment; *partners*—France 50.3%, Australia

NEW ZEALAND

Imports: $7.5 billion (c.i.f., FY89); *commodities*—petroleum, consumer goods, motor vehicles, industrial equipment; *partners*—Australia 19.7%, Japan 16.9%, EC 16.9%, US 15.3%, Taiwan 3.0%

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Imports: $1.2 billion (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—machinery and transport equipment, fuels, food, chemicals, consumer goods; *partners*—Australia, Singapore, Japan, US, New Zealand, UK

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Imports: $101.7 million (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—plant and machinery 30%, fuel 19%, food 16%; *partners*—Japan 36%, US 23%, Singapore 9%, UK 9%, NZ 9%, Australia 4%, Hong Kong 4%, China 3% (1985)

TONGA

Imports: $60.1 million (c.i.f., FY88 est.); *commodities*—food products, beverages and tobacco, fuels, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, building materials; *partners*—NZ 39%, Australia 25%, Japan 9%, US 6%, EC 5% (FY87)

TUVALU

Imports: $2.8 million (c.i.f., 1983 est.); *commodities*—food, animals, mineral fuels, machinery, manufactured goods; *partners*—Fiji, Australia, NZ

VANUATU

Imports: $58 million (f.o.b., 1988 est.); *commodities*—machines and vehicles 25%, food and beverages 23%, basic manufactures 18%, raw materials and fuels 11%, chemicals 6%; *partners*—Australia 36%, Japan 13%, NZ 10%, France 8%, Fiji 5% (1987)

WESTERN SAMOA

Imports: $51.8 million (c.i.f., 1988); *commodities*—intermediate goods 58%, food 17%, capital goods 12%; *partners*—New Zealand 31%, Australia 20%, Japan 15%, Fiji 15%, US 5%, EC 4% (1987)

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1990.

IMPORTING NATIONS AND EXPORTING NATIONS

--Estimates are for year 1989, in most cases--

IMPORTING NATIONS

More Dollar Value Imports Than Exports

Afghanistan
Australia
Bahrain
Bhutan
China
Fiji
Hong Kong
India
Israel
Jordan
Korea, No.
Lebanon
Maldives
Myanmar
Pakistan
Philippines
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Syria
Thailand
Turkey

At Least Twice The Dollar Value of Imports Over Exports

Bangladesh
Cambodia
Kiribati
Laos
Mongolia
Nepal
New Caledonia
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
Vietnam
Western Samoa
Yemen

EXPORTING NATIONS

More Dollar Value Exports Than Imports

French Polynesia
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Japan
Korea, So.
Kuwait
Macau
Malaysia
Nauru
New Zealand
Oman
Papua New Guinea
Saudi Arabia
Taiwan
Tonga
UAE

At Least Twice The Dollar Value of Exports Over Imports

Cyprus
Qatar
Brunei

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1990.

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THE LABOR FORCE OF EACH COUNTRY

WESTERN ASIA

BAHRAIN

Labor force: 140,000; 42% of labor force is Bahraini; 85% industry and commerce, 5% agriculture, 5% services, 3% government (1982)

CYPRUS

Labor force: Greek area—251,406; 42% services, 33% industry, 22% agriculture; Turkish area—NA (1986)

IRAQ

Labor force: 3,400,000 (1984); 39% services, 33% agriculture, 28% industry, severe labor shortage (1987); expatriate labor force about 1,000,000 (1989)

ISRAEL

Labor force: 1,400,000 (1984 est.); 29.5% public services; 22.8% industry, mining, and manufacturing; 12.8% commerce; 9.5% finance and business; 6.8% transport, storage, and communications; 6.5% construction and public works; 5.5% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 5.8% personal and other services; 1.0% electricity and water (1983)

JORDAN

Labor force: 572,000 (1988); 20% agriculture, 20% manufacturing and mining (1987 est.)

KUWAIT

Labor force: 566,000 (1986); 45.0% services, 20.0% construction, 12.0% trade, 8.6% manufacturing, 2.6% finance and real estate, 1.9% agriculture, 1.7% power and water, 1.4% mining and quarrying; 70% of labor force is non-Kuwaiti

LEBANON

Labor force: 650,000; 79% industry, commerce, and services, 11% agriculture, 10% goverment (1985)

OMAN

Labor force: 430,000; 60% agriculture (est.); 58% are non-Omani

QATAR

Labor force: 104,000; 85% non-Qatari in private sector (1983)

SAUDI ARABIA

Labor force: 4,200,000; about 60% are foreign workers; 34% government, 28% industry and oil, 22% services, and 16% agriculture

SYRIA

Labor force: 2,400,000; 36% miscellaneous and government services, 32% agriculture, 32% industry and construction); majority unskilled; shortage of skilled labor (1984)

TURKEY

Labor force: 18,800,000; 56% agriculture, 30% services, 14% industry; about 1,000,000 Turks work abroad (1987)

UAE

Labor force: 580,000 (1986 est.); 85% industry and commerce, 5% agriculture, 5% services, 5% government; 80% of labor force is foreign

YEMEN (Merged into a single nation, The Republic of Yemen, on May 22, 1990.) Latest data available are for:

North Yemen:

Labor force: NA; 70% agriculture and herding, 30% expatriate laborers (est.)

South Yemen:

Labor force: 477,000; 45.2% agriculture, 21.2% services, 13.4% construction, 10.6% industry, 9.6% commerce and other (1983)

SOUTHERN ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Labor force: 4,980,000; 67.8% agriculture and animal husbandry, 10.2% industry, 6.3% construction, 5.0% commerce, 10.7% services and other (1980 est.)

BANGLADESH

Labor force: 35,100,000; 74% agriculture, 15% services, 11% industry and commerce; extensive export of labor to Saudi Arabia, UAE, Oman, and Kuwait (FY86)

BHUTAN

Labor force: NA; 95% agriculture, 1% industry and commerce; massive lack of skilled labor (1983)

INDIA

Labor force: 284,400,000; 67% agriculture (FY85)

IRAN

Labor force: 15,400,000; 33% agriculture, 21% manufacturing; shortage of skilled labor (1988 est.)

MALDIVES

Labor force: 66,000 (est.); 80% engaged in fishing industry

NEPAL

Labor force: 4,100,000; 93% agriculture, 5% services, 2% industry; severe lack of skilled labor

PAKISTAN

Labor force: 28,900,000; 54% agriculture, 13% mining and manufacturing, 33% services; extensive export of labor (1987 est.)

SRI LANKA

Labor force: 6,600,000; 45.9% agriculture, 13.3% mining and manufacturing, 12.4% trade and transport, 28.4% services and other (1985 est.)

SOUTHEAST ASIA

BRUNEI

Labor force: 89,000 (includes members of the Army); 33% of labor force is foreign (1988); 50.4% production of oil, natural gas, and construction; 47.6% trade, services, and other; 2.0% agriculture, forestry, and fishing (1984)

CAMBODIA

Labor force: 2.5-3.0 million; 80% agriculture (1988 est.)

INDONESIA

Labor force: 67,000,000; 55% agriculture, 10% manufacturing, 4% construction, 3% transport and communications (1985 est.)

LAOS

Labor force: 1-1.5 million; 85-90% in agriculture (est.)

continued

LABOR FORCE continued

MALAYSIA

Labor force: 6,800,000; 30.8% agriculture, 17% manufacturing, 13.6% government, 5.8% construction, 4.3% finance, 3.4% business services, transport and communications, 0.6% mining, 24.5% other (1989 est.)

MYANMAR

Labor force: 16,036,000; 65.2% agriculture, 14.3% industry, 10.1% trade, 6.3% government, 4.1% other (FY89 est.)

PHILIPPINES

Labor force: 22,889,000; 47% agriculture, 20% industry and commerce, 13.5% services, 10% government, 9.5% other (1987)

SINGAPORE

Labor force: 1,280,000; 34.4% industry, 1.2% agriculture, 61.7% services (1988)

THAILAND

Labor force: 26,000,000; 73% agriculture, 11% industry and commerce, 10% services, 6% government (1984)

IETNAM

abor force: 35,000,000 (1989 est.)

EAST ASIA

CHINA (PRC)

Labor force: 513,000,000; 61.1% agriculture and forestry, 25.2% industry and commerce, 4.6% construction and mining, 4.5% social services, 4.6% other (1986 est)

HONG KONG

Labor force: 2,640,000; 35.8% manufacturing; 22.7% wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotel, 17.1% services, 7.5% construction, 8.4% transport and communications, 6.1% financing, insurance, and real estate (1986)

JAPAN

Labor force: 63,330,000; 54% trade and services; 33% manufacturing, mining, and construction; 7% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 3% government (1988)

KOREA, NO.

Labor force: 9,615,000; 36% agricultural, 4% nonagricultural; shortage of skilled nd unskilled labor (mid-1987 est.)

KOREA, SO.

Labor force: 16,900,000; 52% services and other; 27% mining and manufacturing; 21% agriculture, fishing, forestry (1987)

MACAU

Labor force: 180,000 (1986)

MONGOLIA

Labor force: NA, but primarily agricultural; over half the adult population is in the labor force, including a large percentage of women; shortage of skilled labor

TAWIAN

Labor force: 7,880,000; 41% industry and commerce, 32% services, 20% agriculture, 7% civil administration (1986)

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Labor force: 7,700,000; 33.8% finance and services, 22.3% public and community services, 20.1% wholesale and retail trade, 16.2% manufacturing and industry, 6.1% agriculture (1987)

FIJI

Labor force: 176,000; 60% subsistence agriculture, 40% wage earners (1979)

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Labor force: 57,863 employed (1983)

KIRIBATI

Labor force: 7,870 economically active (1985 est.)

NAURU

Labor force: NA

NEW CALEDONIA

Labor force: 50,469; foreign workers for plantations and mines from Wallis and Futuna, Vanuatu, and French Polynesia (1980 est.)

NEW ZEALAND

Labor force: 1,591,900; 67.4% services, 19.8% manufacturing, 9.3% primary production (1987)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Labor force: 1,660,000; 732,806 in salaried employment; 54% agriculture, 25% government, 9% industry and commerce, 8% services (1980)

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Labor force: 23,448 economically active; 32.4% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 25% services, 7.0% construction, manufacturing, and mining; 4.7% commerce, transport, and finance (1984)

TONGA

Labor force: NA; 70% agriculture; 600 engaged in mining

TUVALU

Labor force: NA

VANUATU

Labor force: NA

WESTERN SAMOA

Labor force: 37,000; 22,000 employed in agriculture (1983 est.)

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1990.

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PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY

--In Million Kilowatt Hours--

	1970		1988
WORLD	4,953,074		11,017,011
ASIA	662,451		2,197,805
WESTERN ASIA			
Bahrain	419		3,320
Cyprus	610		1,668
Iraq	2,750		23,450
Israel	6,885		19,560
Jordan	200		3,262
Kuwait	2,661		19,998
Lebanon	1,230		4,505
Oman	105		3,895
Qatar	282		4,500
Saudi Arabia	1,060		42,201
Syria	947		8,110
Turkey	8,624		48,048
UAE	140		13,150
Yemen	18		1,330
SOUTHERN ASIA			
Afghanistan	396		1,109
Bangladesh	1,404	('73)	6,866
Bhutan	4		21
India	61,212		237,800
Iran	6,758		38,770
Maldives	1		14
Nepal	76		589
Pakistan	8,727		36,940
Sri Lanka	816		2,799
SOUTHEAST ASIA			
Brunei	138		1,030
Cambodia	133		70
Indonesia	2,300		37,010
Laos	46		1,100
Malaysia	3,543		19,287
Myanmar	600		2,272
Philippines	8,666		24,538
Singapore	2,205		13,018
Thailand	4,545		33,964
Vietnam	2,120		5,700

	1970		1988
EAST ASIA			
China	107,000		537,846
Hong Kong	5,097		25,508
Japan	470,287	('73)	753,728
Korea, No.	16,500		53,000
Korea, So.	9,597		85,462
Macau	61		676
Mongolia	548		3,300
Taiwan	--		--
OCEANIA			
Australia	53,892		139,356
Fiji	158		420
French Polynesia	100		256
Kiribati	2		7
Nauru	21		29
New Caledonia	901		1,181
New Zealand	13,706		29,895
Papua New Guinea	191		1,745
Solomon Islands	9		30
Tonga	4		20
Tuvalu	--		--
Vanuatu	9		28
Western Samoa	--		--

Others

	1988
Brazil	214,117
Canada	504,285
Germany	547,184
U.S.A.	2,856,624
USSR	1,698,400

-- figures not available

Data from United Nations. Energy Statistics Yearbook. Data for 1970 from 1981 Yearbook, Table 42. Data for 1988 from 1988 Yearbook (published 1990). Table 34

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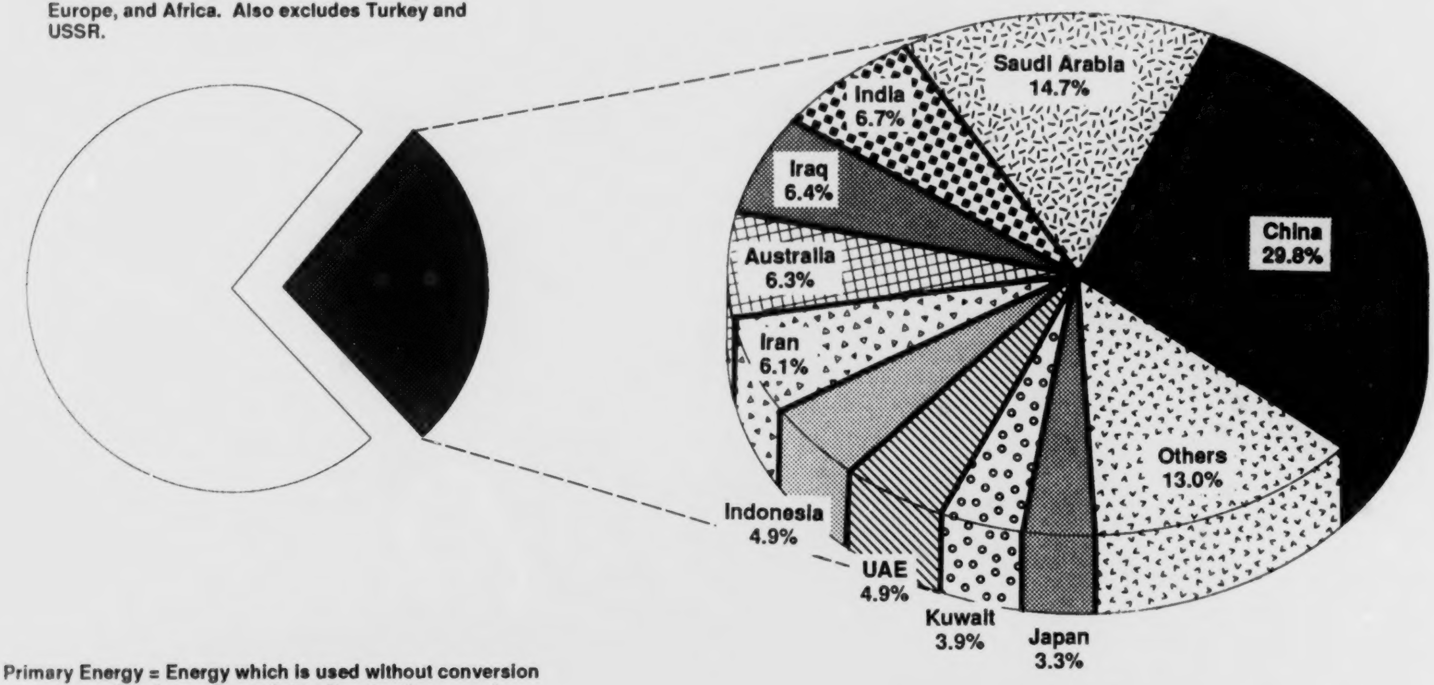
TEN ASIAN NATIONS PRODUCED 23.7% OF WORLD'S PRIMARY ENERGY IN 1988

The Middle East, Far East, and Oceania Produced 27.2% of The World's Primary Energy in 1988

Excludes all countries in Western Hemisphere, Europe, and Africa. Also excludes Turkey and USSR.

Of that share of world production, 87.0% was produced by these ten countries:



Primary Energy = Energy which is used without conversion to another form. Essentially oil, natural gas, coal, uranium, water power, and geothermal.

Primary Energy Production 1988

(Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu)

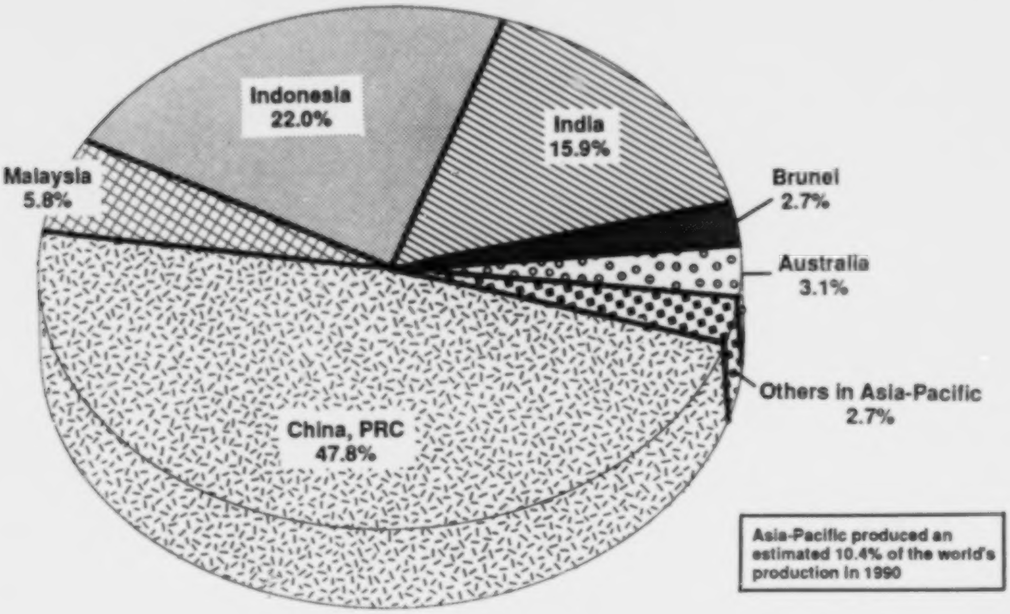
China	26.98	UAE	4.42
Saudi Arabia	13.28	Kuwait	3.58
India	6.09	Japan	3.00
Iraq	5.81		
Australia	5.72	TOTAL THESE TEN	78.86
Iran	5.55	WORLD TOTAL	333.08
Indonesia	4.43		

World Eagle charts based on data in U.S. Department of Energy's International Energy Annual 1988. Table HL1, Pp. 4 & 5.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ESTIMATED PROVED RESERVES OF OIL IN ASIA-PACIFIC, JANUARY 1, 1991: NOT MUCH

All reserves figures except those for the USSR are proved reserves recoverable with present technology and prices. USSR figures are "explored reserves" which include proved, probable, and some possible.



Asia-Pacific produced an estimated 10.4% of the world's production in 1990

Distribution of Asia-Pacific's 5% Share of World's Estimated Proved Reserves of Oil as of January 1, 1991

ASIA-PACIFIC: 50,242,057 (1,000 bbl)
WORLD: 999,113,472 (1,000 bbl)

Estimates are that Asia-Pacific has 5.0% of World's Proved Reserves of Oil

	(1,000 bbl)
Australia	1,566,163
Brunei	1,350,000
China	24,000,000
India	7,997,100
Indonesia	11,050,000
Japan	63,019
Malaysia	2,900,000
Myanmar	51,000
New Zealand	209,000
Pakistan	162,087
Papua New Guinea	200,000
Philippines	38,688
Taiwan	4,500
Thailand	150,000
Bangladesh	5,000
Vietnam	500,000

Others	(1,000 bbl)	(% World's Reserves)
Africa	59,892,140	6.0
Western Europe	14,475,759	1.4
Middle East	662,597,860	66.3
United States	26,177,000	2.6
Canada	5,782,949	0.6
Mexico	51,983,000	5.2
Venezuela	59,040,000	5.9
Rest of Western Hemisphere	10,067,700	1.0
USSR	57,000,000	5.7
# Other Communist Countries except China (PRC) and Vietnam	445,000	0.04

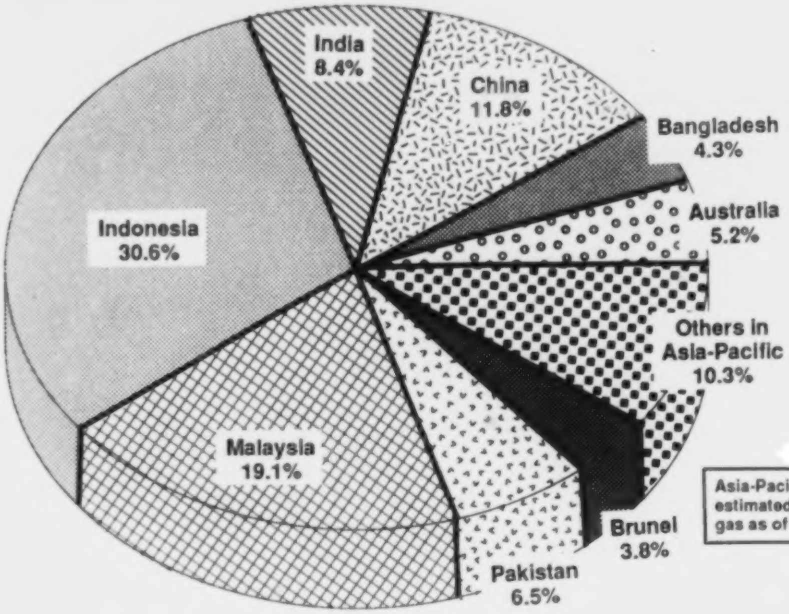
# Includes Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland.

Totals do not sum to 100 because of internal rounding

World Eagle chart. Data from "The Worldwide Report" by Oil and Gas Journal, Year-End issue, 1990.

ESTIMATED PROVED RESERVES OF NATURAL GAS IN ASIA-PACIFIC, JANUARY 1, 1991: NOT MUCH

All reserves figures except those for the USSR and Canada are proved reserves recoverable with present technology and prices. USSR figures are "explored reserves" which include proved, probable, and some possible. Canadian gas figure, under criteria adopted by Canadian Petroleum Association in 1980, includes proved and some probable.



Asia-Pacific had 7.1% of world's estimated proved reserves of natural gas as of January 1, 1981.

Distribution of Asia-Pacific's 7.1% Share of World's Estimated Proved Reserves of Natural Gas As Of January 1, 1991

ASIA-PACIFIC: 298,561 (10^9 cubic feet)
WORLD: 4,208,315 (10^9 cubic feet)

Estimates are that Asia-Pacific has 7.1% of World's Proved Reserves of Natural Gas

	(10^9 cubic feet)
Australia	15,433
Bangladesh	12,700
Brunei	11,200
China, PRC	35,300
India	25,049
Indonesia	91,450
Japan	1,124
Malaysia	56,900
Myanmar	9,400
New Zealand	4,106
Pakistan	19,449
Papua New Guinea	8,000
Philippines	1,800
Taiwan	700
Thailand	5,850
Vietnam	100

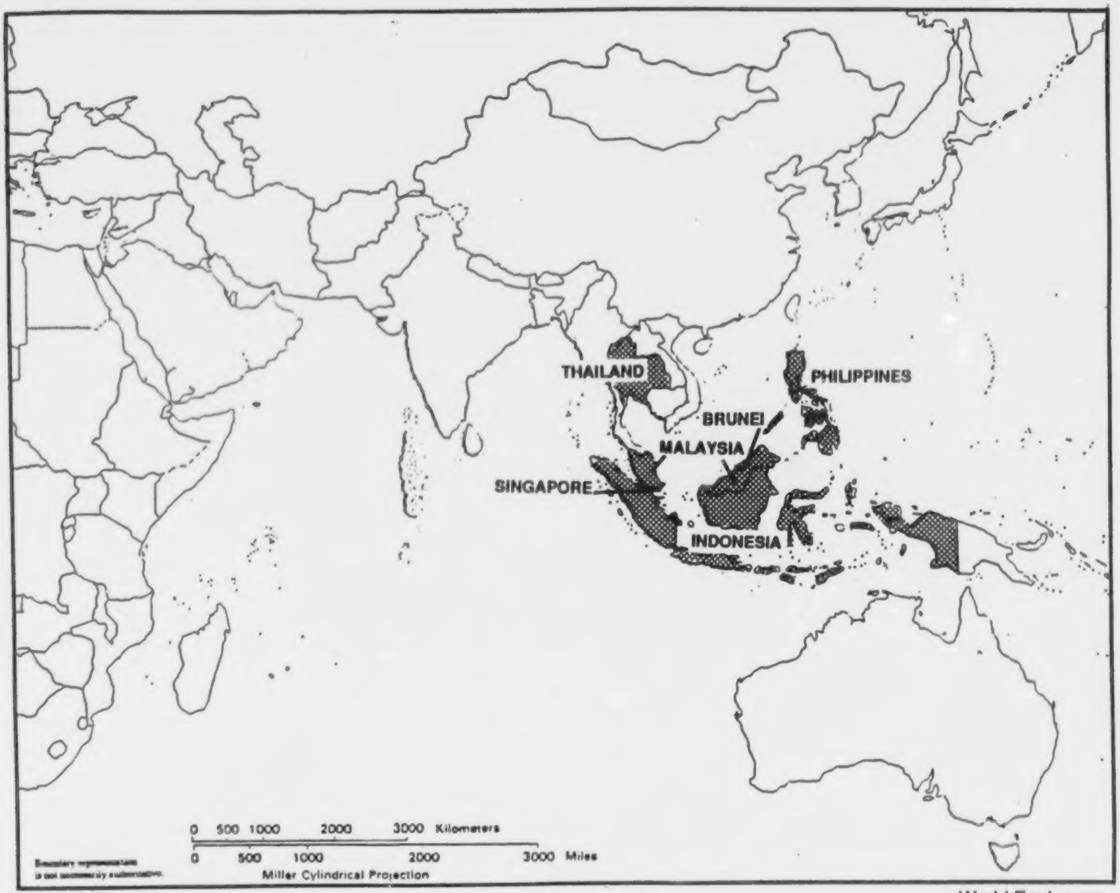
Others	(10^9 cubic feet)	(% World)
Africa	285,143	6.8%
Western Europe	175,265	4.2%
Middle East	1,324,265	31.5%
United States	166,208	3.9%
Canada	97,589	2.3%
Mexico	72,744	1.7%
Venezuela	105,688	2.5%
Rest of Western Hemisphere	63,852	1.5%
USSR	1,600,000	38.0%
# Other Communist Countries except China (PRC) and Vietnam	11,400	0.3%

# Includes Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Rumania, Vietnam, and Yugoslavia.

Totals do not sum to 100 because of internal rounding.

World Eagle chart. Data from "The Worldwide Report" by Oil and Gas Journal, Year-end issue, 1990.

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)


THAILAND
PHILIPPINES
BRUNEI
MALAYSIA
SINGAPORE
INDONESIA
0 500 1000 2000 3000 Kilometers
0 500 1000 2000 3000 Miles
Miller Cylindrical Projection

World Eagle map.

ASEAN was formed in 1967 to promote political and economic cooperation among the non-communist states of the region. At the Secretariat in Jakarta, nine permanent committees work in the areas of trade, transportation, communications, agriculture, science, finance, and culture.

Member nations in 1989:

Brunei (1984)
Indonesia (1967)
Malaysia (1967)
Philippines (1967)
Singapore (1967)
Thailand (1967)

ASEAN is the United States' seventh largest trading partner, after the EC, Canada, Japan, Mexico, Taiwan, and Korea, South. Total 1987 U.S.-ASEAN trade was about $27 billion, or 11 % of overall U.S. trade with developing countries. Principal U.S. exports to ASEAN are capital goods, transportation equipment, chemicals, and agricultural products. The United States imports 90% of its natural rubber, 38% of its tin, as well as petroleum, sugar, palm oil, textiles, and electronics products and components from the region.

The United States is the largest investor in the Philippines, Malaysia, and Singapore and ranks second to Japan in Indonesia and Thailand.

U.S. Department of State. Background Notes: ASEAN, March 1989.

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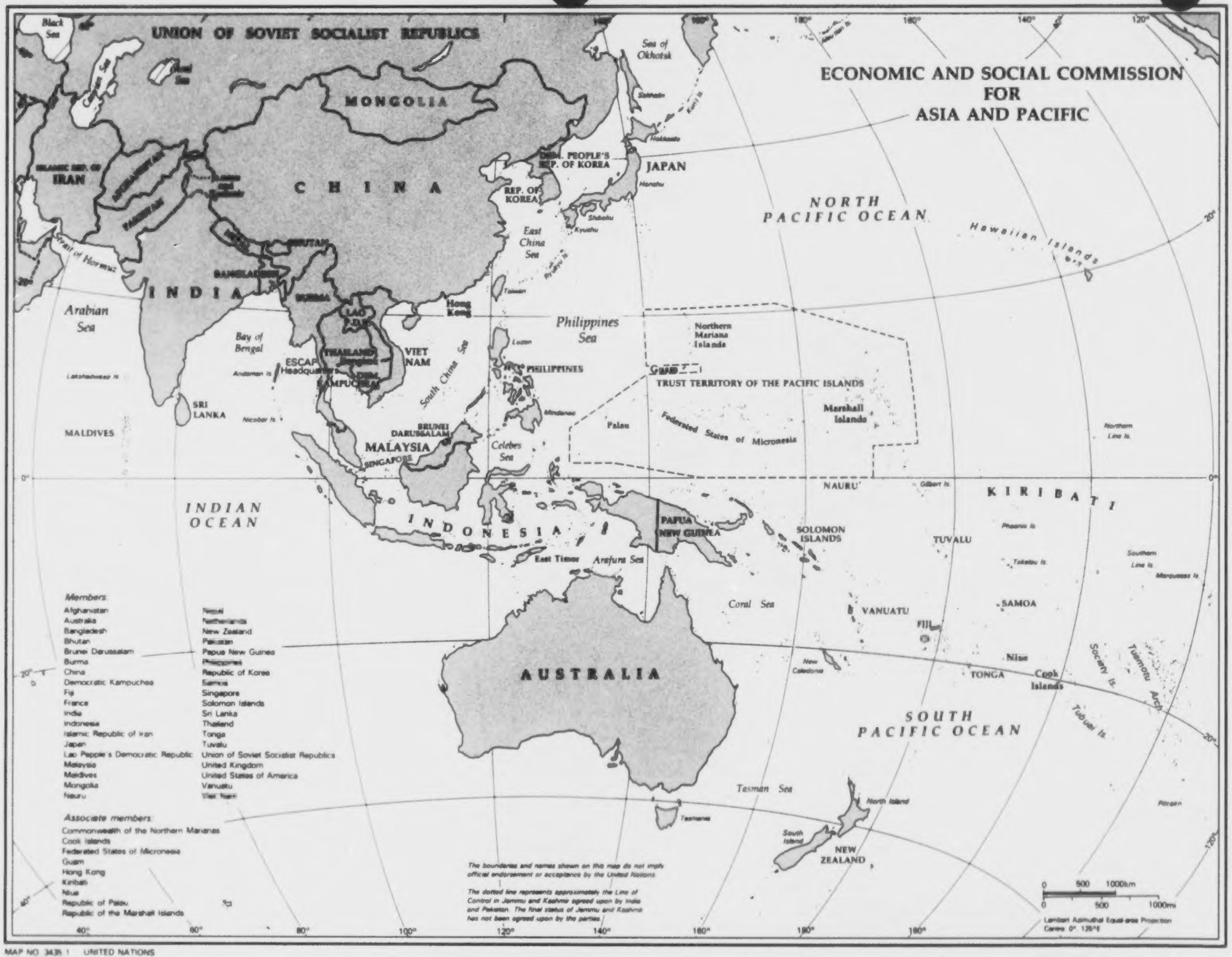

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND PACIFIC
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
MONGOLIA
CHINA
ISLAMIC REP. OF IRAN
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
INDIA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
BURMA
LAO
THAILAND
DEM. KAMPUCHEA
VIET NAM
Hong Kong
DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF KOREA
REP. OF KOREA
JAPAN
Hokkaido
Honshu
Shikoku
Kyushu
Sakhalin
Sea of Okhotsk
East China Sea
Taiwan
Philippines Sea
Luzon
PHILIPPINES
Mindanao
South China Sea
Celebes Sea
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
MALAYSIA
SINGAPORE
INDONESIA
East Timor
Arafura Sea
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
SOLOMON ISLANDS
NAURU
Palau
Guam
Northern Mariana Islands
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
Federated States of Micronesia
Marshall Islands
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Hawaiian Islands
KIRIBATI
Gilbert Is.
Phoenix Is.
Northern Line Is.
Southern Line Is.
Marquesas Is.
TUVALU
Tokelau Is.
SAMOA
VANUATU
FIJI
New Caledonia
Niue
TONGA
Cook Islands
Society Is.
Tuamotu Arch.
Tubuai Is.
Pitcairn
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Coral Sea
Tasman Sea
AUSTRALIA
Tasmania
North Island
South Island
NEW ZEALAND
Arabian Sea
Strait of Hormuz
Black Sea
Aral Sea
Bay of Bengal
Andaman Is.
Nicobar Is.
ESCAP Headquarters
SRI LANKA
Lakshadweep Is.
MALDIVES
INDIAN OCEAN
40°
60°
80°
100°
120°
140°
160°
180°
160°
140°
120°
0°
20°
0
500
1000km
0
500
1000mi
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-area Projection Centre 0° 135°E
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not been agreed upon by the parties.

Members:
- Afghanistan
- Australia
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- Brunei Darussalam
- Burma
- China
- Democratic Kampuchea
- Fiji
- France
- India
- Indonesia
- Islamic Republic of Iran
- Japan
- Lao People's Democratic Republic
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Mongolia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Pakistan
- Papua New Guinea
- Philippines
- Republic of Korea
- Samoa
- Singapore
- Solomon Islands
- Sri Lanka
- Thailand
- Tonga
- Tuvalu
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- United Kingdom
- United States of America
- Vanuatu
- Viet Nam

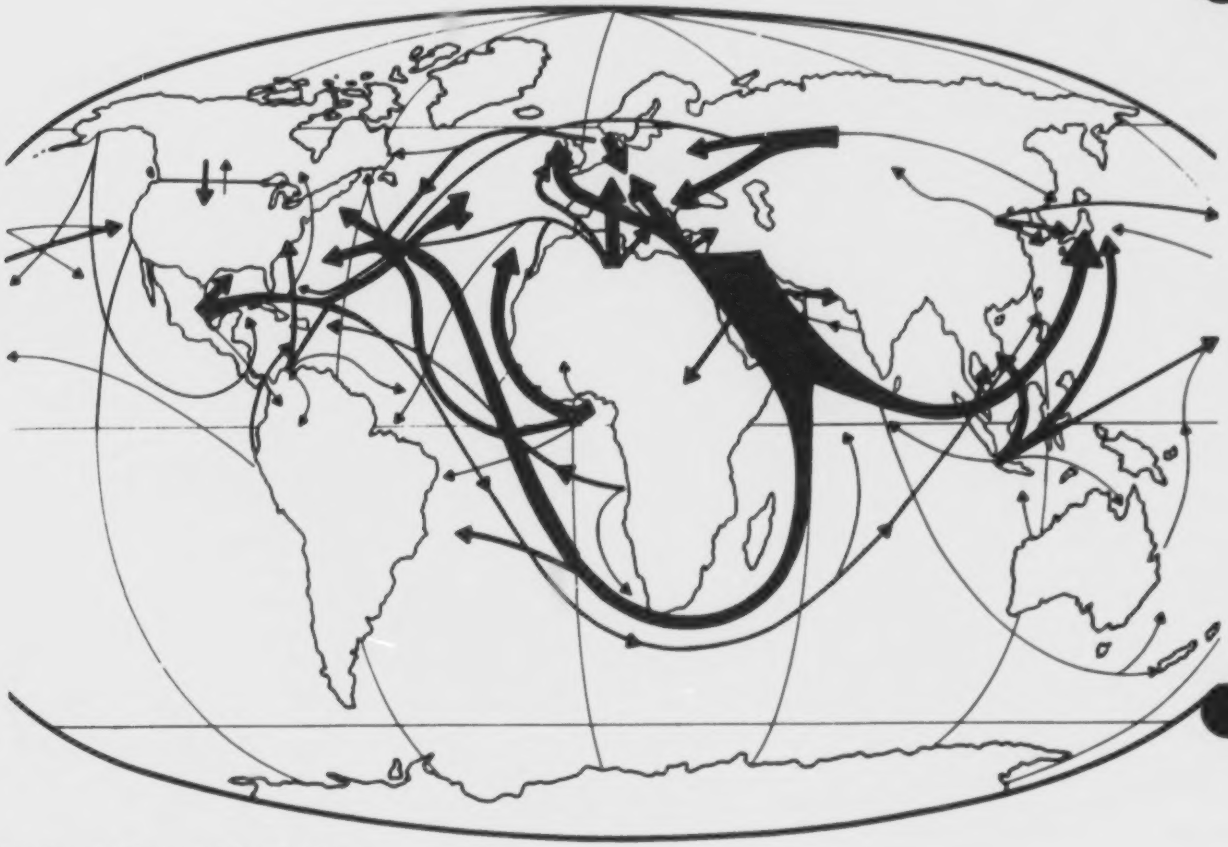
Associate members:
- Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas
- Cook Islands
- Federated States of Micronesia
- Guam
- Hong Kong
- Kiribati
- Niue
- Republic of Palau
- Republic of the Marshall Islands

MAP NO. 3435.1 UNITED NATIONS
APRIL 1987

Note: Place names of Myanmar and Cambodia have not been substituted for names of Burma and Democratic Kampuchea. The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not been agreed upon by the parties.

INTERNATIONAL CRUDE OIL FLOW 1987

Japan a Dominant User of World Oil Exports



Department of Energy advises that arrows indicate origin and destination but not necessarily specific routes.

Major Importers of World's 1987 International Crude Oil Flow

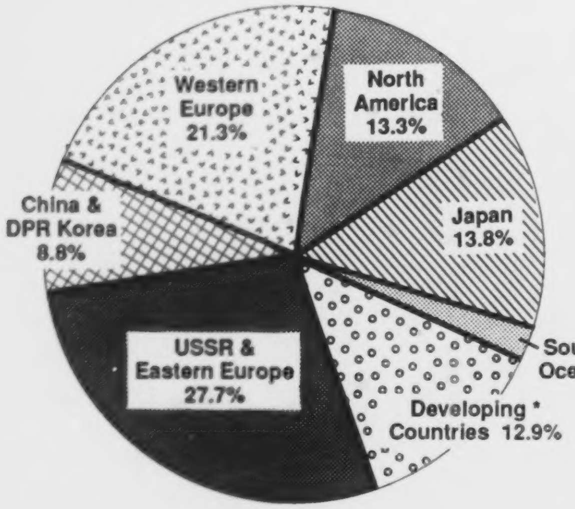
Far East and Oceania	
Japan	12.6%
Other	11.5%
Western Europe	35.3%
Eastern Europe and USSR	8.4%
United States	19.1%
	86.9% of WORLD TOTAL

Source: U.S. Department of Energy. International Energy Annual, 1988. Pp. 58-59.

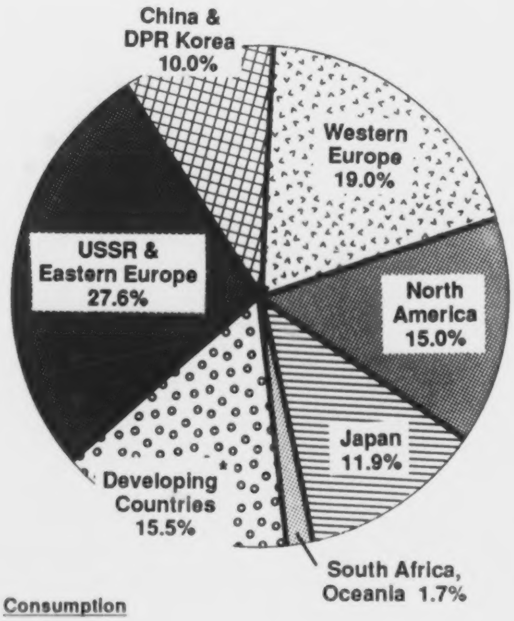
EIGHT ASIAN NATIONS PRODUCED 30% OF THE WORLD'S STEEL IN 1989

Production

World Total, 1989: 782.6 million metric tons



Consumption



* Developing Countries Totals consist of:	Production		Consumption
	5.4%	Latin America	3.7%
	1.1	Africa, except South Africa, and Middle East	2.6
	6.4	Asia, except Japan, China, DPR Korea	9.1

Figures do not sum to 100% due to rounding of constituent parts.

THE MAJOR STEEL-PRODUCING COUNTRIES, 1989

Million Metric Tons Crude Steel Production

Country	Rank	Tonnage
USSR	1	160.1
Japan	2	107.9
United States	3	88.4
China	4	61.2
FR Germany	5	41.1
Italy	6	25.2
Brazil	7	25.0
Republic of Korea	8	21.9
France	9	19.3
United Kingdom	10	18.7
Czechoslovakia	11	15.5
Canada	12	15.5
Poland	13	14.8
India	14	14.4
Romania	15	13.5
Spain	16	12.8
Belgium	17	10.9
South Africa	18	9.6
Taiwan (ROC)	19	8.6
Turkey	20	7.9
German Dem Rep	21	7.8
Mexico	22	7.8
DPR Korea (E)	23	6.9
Australia	24	6.7
Netherlands	25	5.7
Austria	26	4.7
Sweden	27	4.7
Yugoslavia	28	4.5
Argentina	29	3.9
Luxembourg	30	3.7
Venezuela	31	3.4
Hungary	32	3.3
Bulgaria	33	3.0
Finland	34	2.9
Egypt	35	2.0
Other Countries		19.3
WORLD TOTAL		782.6

Total for Eight Asian Nations Listed: 235.5 mmt (30.1%)

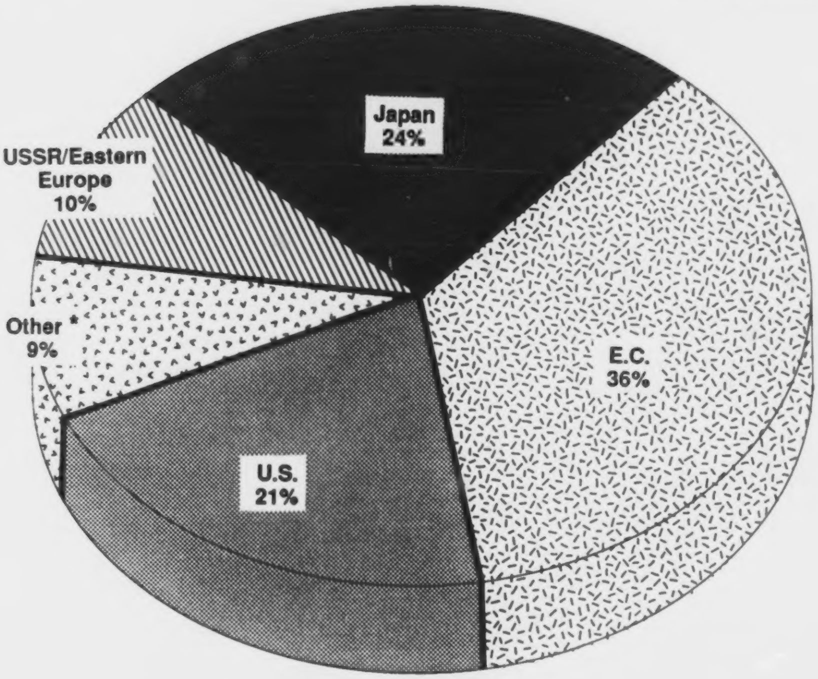
This table lists all countries producing more than two million metric tons of crude steel.

Source of data: International Iron and Steel Institute. 1990.

JAPAN PRODUCES APPROXIMATELY ONE-QUARTER OF THE WORLD'S AUTOMOBILES

--Up from 1% in 1960--

In 1950 U.S. had	76%
In 1960 Japan had	1%
U.S. had	52%
In 1985 Japan had	25%
U.S. had	26%
In 1988 Japan had	24%
U.S. had	21%



Estimated Total for 1988: 33.8 million units

* Included in category Other: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, India, South Korea, Mexico

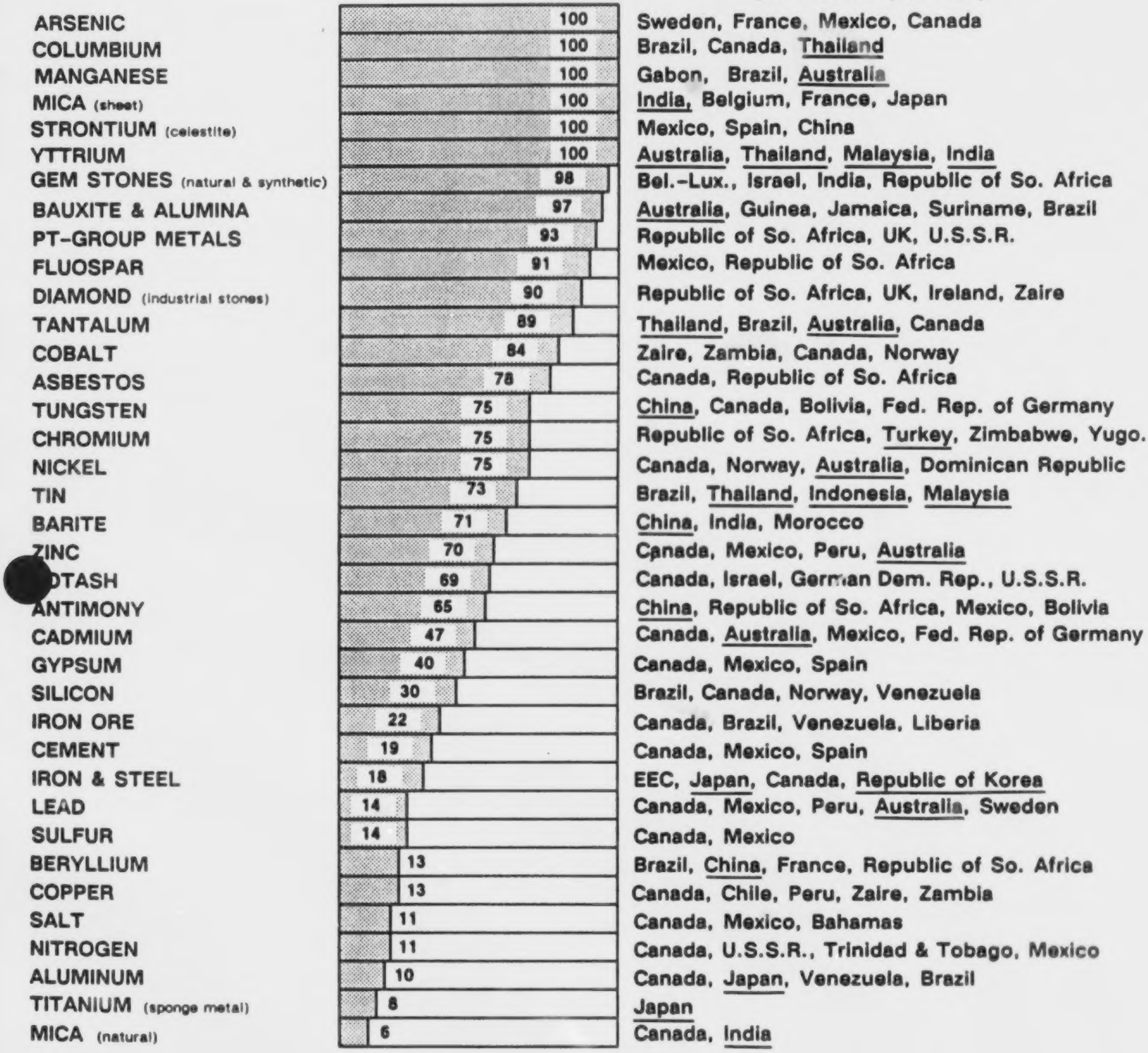
E.C. = European Community

World Eagle chart based on U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's Handbook of Economic Statistics 1989. Figure 12, Page 16, and Table 120, page 133. 1950 figure from Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association of the United States, Inc. MVMA Motor Vehicle Facts and Figures 1986, p. 28.

THE U.S. IS DEPENDENT ON MANY OTHER COUNTRIES FOR MANY OF THE MINERALS IT WANTS AND NEEDS

1988 Net Import Reliance[1] of Selected Nonfuel Mineral Materials as a Percent of Apparent Consumption

– Asian Countries Are Underlined –



		Major Sources (1984–87)
ARSENIC	100	Sweden, France, Mexico, Canada
COLUMBIUM	100	Brazil, Canada, Thailand
MANGANESE	100	Gabon, Brazil, Australia
MICA (sheet)	100	India, Belgium, France, Japan
STRONTIUM (celestite)	100	Mexico, Spain, China
YTTRIUM	100	Australia, Thailand, Malaysia, India
GEM STONES (natural & synthetic)	98	Bel.-Lux., Israel, India, Republic of So. Africa
BAUXITE & ALUMINA	97	Australia, Guinea, Jamaica, Suriname, Brazil
PT-GROUP METALS	93	Republic of So. Africa, UK, U.S.S.R.
FLUOSPAR	91	Mexico, Republic of So. Africa
DIAMOND (industrial stones)	90	Republic of So. Africa, UK, Ireland, Zaire
TANTALUM	89	Thailand, Brazil, Australia, Canada
COBALT	84	Zaire, Zambia, Canada, Norway
ASBESTOS	78	Canada, Republic of So. Africa
TUNGSTEN	75	China, Canada, Bolivia, Fed. Rep. of Germany
CHROMIUM	75	Republic of So. Africa, Turkey, Zimbabwe, Yugo.
NICKEL	75	Canada, Norway, Australia, Dominican Republic
TIN	73	Brazil, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia
BARITE	71	China, India, Morocco
ZINC	70	Canada, Mexico, Peru, Australia
OTASH	69	Canada, Israel, German Dem. Rep., U.S.S.R.
ANTIMONY	65	China, Republic of So. Africa, Mexico, Bolivia
CADMIUM	47	Canada, Australia, Mexico, Fed. Rep. of Germany
GYPSUM	40	Canada, Mexico, Spain
SILICON	30	Brazil, Canada, Norway, Venezuela
IRON ORE	22	Canada, Brazil, Venezuela, Liberia
CEMENT	19	Canada, Mexico, Spain
IRON & STEEL	18	EEC, Japan, Canada, Republic of Korea
LEAD	14	Canada, Mexico, Peru, Australia, Sweden
SULFUR	14	Canada, Mexico
BERYLLIUM	13	Brazil, China, France, Republic of So. Africa
COPPER	13	Canada, Chile, Peru, Zaire, Zambia
SALT	11	Canada, Mexico, Bahamas
NITROGEN	11	Canada, U.S.S.R., Trinidad & Tobago, Mexico
ALUMINUM	10	Canada, Japan, Venezuela, Brazil
TITANIUM (sponge metal)	8	Japan
MICA (natural)	6	Canada, India

• Estimated

[1] Net import reliance = imports – exports + adjustments for Government and industry stock changes.

[2] Apparent consumption = U.S. primary + secondary production + net import reliance.

NOTE:
For a number of minerals, net import reliance data are withheld or incomplete. However, commodities for which sufficient data are available to indicate a significant degree of import dependency include: andalusite (Republic of South Africa), bismuth (Mexico, Belgium-Luxembourg, Peru, United Kingdom), gallium (France, Switzerland, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom), germanium (Belgium-Luxembourg, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany), graphite (Mexico, China, Brazil, Madagascar), iodine (Japan, Chile, United Kingdom), ilmenite (Australia, Canada, Republic of South Africa), mercury (Spain, China, Algeria, Turkey), rhenium (Chile, Federal Republic of ermany), rutile (Australia, Republic of South Africa, Sierra Leone), selenium (Canada, United Kingdom, Japan, elgium-Luxembourg), tellurium (Canada, United Kingdom, Peru, Belgium-Luxembourg), and vanadium (Republic of South Africa, South America, European Communities, Canada).

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. Mineral Commodity Summaries 1989. P.3.

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CURRENT TERRITORIAL DISPUTES

WESTERN ASIA

BAHRAIN

Disputes: territorial dispute with Qatar over the Hawār Islands

CYPRUS

Disputes: 1974 hostilities divided the island into two de facto autonomous areas—a Greek area controlled by the Cypriot Government (60% of the island's land area) and a Turkish-Cypriot area (35% of the island) that are separated by a narrow UN buffer zone; in addition, there are two UK sovereign base areas (about 5% of the island's land area)

IRAQ

Disputes: Iraq began formal UN peace negotiations with Iran in August 1988 to end the war that began on 22 September 1980—sovereignty over the Shatt al Arab waterway, troop withdrawal, freedom of navigation, and prisoner of war exchange are the major issues for negotiation; Kurdish question among Iran, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, and the USSR; shares Neutral Zone with Saudi Arabia—in July 1975, Iraq and Saudi Arabia signed an agreement to divide the zone between them, but the agreement must be ratified before it becomes effective; disputes Kuwaiti ownership of Warbah and Būbiyān islands; periodic disputes with upstream riparian Syria over Euphrates water rights; potential dispute over water development plans by Turkey for the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers

ISRAEL

Disputes: separated from Lebanon, Syria, and the West Bank by the 1949 Armistice Line; differences with Jordan over the location of the 1949 Armistice Line which separates the two countries; West Bank and Gaza Strip are Israeli occupied with status to be determined; Golan Heights is Israeli occupied; Israeli troops in southern Lebanon since June 1982; water-sharing issues with Jordan

JORDAN

Disputes: differences with Israel over the location of the 1949 Armistice Line which separates the two countries

KUWAIT

Disputes: ownership of Warbah and Būbiyān islands disputed by Iraq; ownership of Qaruh and Umm al Maradim Islands disputed by Saudi Arabia

LEBANON

Disputes: separated from Israel by the 1949 Armistice Line; Israeli troops in southern Lebanon since June 1982; Syrian troops in northern Lebanon since October 1976

OMAN

Disputes: Administrative Line with PDRY; no defined boundary with most of UAE, Administrative Line in far north

QATAR

Disputes: boundary with UAE is in dispute; territorial dispute with Bahrain over the Hawār Islands

SAUDI ARABIA

Disputes: no defined boundaries with PDRY, UAE, and YAR; shares Neutral Zone with Iraq—in July 1975, Iraq and Saudi Arabia signed an agreement to divide the zone between them, but the agreement must be ratified, however, before it becomes effective; Kuwaiti ownership of Qaruh and Umm al Maradim Islands is disputed by Saudi Arabia

SYRIA

Disputes: separated from Israel by the 1949 Armistice Line; Golan Heights is Israeli occupied; Hatay question with Turkey; periodic disputes with Iraq over Euphrates water rights; ongoing dispute over water development plans by Turkey for the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers; Kurdish question among Iran, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, and the USSR

TURKEY

Disputes: complex maritime and air (but not territorial) disputes with Greece in Aegean Sea; Cyprus question; Hatay question with Syria; ongoing dispute with downstream riparians (Syria and Iraq) over water development plans for the Tigris and Euphrates rivers; Kurdish question among Iran, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, and the USSR

UAE

Disputes: boundary with Qatar is in dispute; no defined boundary with Saudi Arabia; no defined boundary with most of Oman, but Administrative Line in far north; claims three islands in the Persian Gulf occupied by Iran (Jazīreh-ye Abū Mūsá or Abū Mūsá, Jazīreh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg or Greater Tunb, and Jazīreh-ye Tonb-e Kūchek or Lesser Tunb)

YEMEN (Merged into a single nation, The Republic of Yemen, on May 22, 1990.) Latest data available are for:

North Yemen:

Disputes: sections of the boundary with PDRY are indefinite or undefined; undefined section of boundary with Saudi Arabia

South Yemen:

Disputes: sections of boundary with YAR indefinite or undefined; Administrative Line with Oman; no defined boundary with Saudi Arabia

SOUTHERN ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Disputes: Pashtun question with Pakistan; Baloch question with Iran and Pakistan; periodic disputes with Iran over Helmand water rights; insurgency with Iranian and Pakistani involvement; traditional tribal rivalries

BANGLADESH

Disputes: a portion of the boundary with India is in dispute; water sharing problems with upstream riparian India over the Ganges

BHUTAN

--

INDIA

Disputes: boundaries with Bangladesh, China, and Pakistan; water sharing problems with downstream riparians, Bangladesh over the Ganges and Pakistan over the Indus

IRAN

Disputes: Iran began formal UN peace negotiations with Iraq in August 1988 to end the war that began on 22 September 1980—troop withdrawal, freedom of navigation, sovereignty over the Shatt al Arab waterway and prisoner-of-war exchange are the major issues for negotiation; Kurdish question among Iran, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, and the USSR; occupies three islands in the Persian Gulf claimed by UAE (Jazīreh-ye Abū Mūsá or Abū Mūsá, Jazīreh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg or Greater Tunb, and Jazīreh-ye Tonb-e Kūchek or Lesser Tunb); periodic disputes with Afghanistan over Helmand water rights; Boluch question with Afghanistan and Pakistan

continued →

CURRENT TERRITORIAL DISPUTES continued

MALDIVES

--

NEPAL

--

PAKISTAN

Disputes: boundary with India; Pashtun question with Afghanistan; Baloch question with Afghanistan and Iran; water sharing problems with upstream riparian India over the Indus

SRI LANKA

--

SOUTHEAST ASIA

BRUNEI

Disputes: may wish to purchase the Malaysian salient that divides the country

CAMBODIA

Disputes: offshore islands and three sections of the boundary with Vietnam are in dispute; maritime boundary with Vietnam not defined; occupied by Vietnam on 25 December 1978

INDONESIA

Disputes: East Timor question with Portugal

LAOS

Disputes: boundary dispute with Thailand

MALAYSIA

Disputes: involved in a complex dispute over the Spratly Islands with China, Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam; state of Sabah claimed by the Philippines; Brunei may wish to purchase the Malaysian salient that divides Brunei into two parts

MYANMAR

--

PHILIPPINES

Disputes: involved in a complex dispute over the Spratly Islands with China, Malaysia, Taiwan, and Vietnam; claims Malaysian state of Sabah

SINGAPORE

--

THAILAND

Disputes: boundary dispute with Laos

VIETNAM

Disputes: offshore islands and three sections of the boundary with Cambodia are in dispute; occupied Cambodia on 25 December 1978; sporadic border clashes with China; involved in a complex dispute over the Spratly Islands with China, Malaysia, Philippines, and Taiwan; maritime boundary dispute with China in the Gulf of Tonkin; Paracel Islands occupied by China but claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan

EAST ASIA

CHINA (PRC)

Disputes: boundary with India; bilateral negotiations are under way to resolve four disputed sections of the boundary with the USSR (Pamir, Argun, Amur, and Khabarovsk areas); a short section of the boundary with North Korea is indefinite; Hong Kong is scheduled to become a Special Administrative Region in 1997; Portuguese territory of Macau is scheduled to become a Special Administrative Region in 1999; sporadic border clashes with Vietnam; involved in a complex dispute over the Spratly Islands with Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam; maritime boundary dispute with Vietnam in the Gulf of Tonkin; Paracel Islands occupied by China, but claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan; claims Japanese-administered Senkaku-shotō (Senkaku Islands)

HONG KONG

Disputes: scheduled to become a Special Administrative Region of China in 1997

JAPAN

Disputes: Habomai Islands, Etorofu, Kunashiri, and Shikotan Islands occupied by Soviet Union since 1945, claimed by Japan; Kuril Islands administered by Soviet Union; Liancourt Rocks disputed with South Korea; Senkaku-shotō (Senkaku Islands) claimed by China and Taiwan

KOREA, NO.

Disputes: short section of boundary with China is indefinite; Demarcation Line with South Korea

KOREA, SO.

Disputes: Demarcation Line with North Korea; Liancourt Rocks claimed by Japan

MACAU

Disputes: scheduled to become a Special Administrative Region of China in 1999

MONGOLIA

--

TAWIAN

Disputes: involved in complex dispute over the Spratly Islands with China, Malaysia, Philippines, and Vietnam; Paracel Islands occupied by China, but claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan; Japanese-administered Senkaku-shotō (Senkaku Islands) claimed by China and Taiwan

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Disputes: territorial claim in Antarctica (Australian Antarctic Territory)

FIJI

--

FRENCH POLYNESIA

--

KIRIBATI

--

NAURU

--

NEW CALEDONIA

--

NEW ZEALAND

Disputes: territorial claim in Antarctica (Ross Dependency)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

--

SOLOMON ISLANDS

--

TONGA

--

TUVALU

--

VANUATU

--

WESTERN SAMOA

--

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1990.

OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES

WESTERN ASIA

BAHRAIN

Overview: The oil price decline in recent years has had an adverse impact on the economy. Petroleum production and processing account for about 85% of export receipts, 60% of government revenues, and 20% of GDP. In 1986 soft oil-market conditions led to a 5% drop in GDP, in sharp contrast wit the 5% average annual growth rate during the early 1980s. The slowdown in economic activity, however, has helped to check the inflation of the 1970s. The government's past economic diversification efforts have moderated the severity of the downturn but failed to offset oil and gas revenue losses.

CYPRUS

Overview: These data are for the area controlled by the Republic of Cyprus (information on the northern Turkish-Cypriot area is sparse). The economy is small, diversified, and prosperous. Industry contributes about 28% to GDP and employs 35% of the labor force, while the service sector contributes about 55% to GDP and employs 40% of the labor force. Rapid growth in exports of agricultural and manufactured products and in tourism have played important roles in the average 6% rise in GDP in recent years. While this growth put considerable pressure on prices and the balance of payments, the inflation rate has remained low and the balance-of-payments deficit manageable.

IRAQ

Overview: The Ba'thist regime engages in extensive central planning and management of industrial production and foreign trade while leaving some small-scale industry and services and most agriculture to private enterprise. The economy is dominated by the oil sector, which provides about 95% of foreign exchange earnings. Since the early 1980s financial problems, caused by war expenditures and damage to oil export facilities by Iran, have led the government to implement austerity measures and to reschedule foreign debt payments. Oil exports have gradually increased with the construction of new pipelines. Agricultural development remains hampered by labor shortages, salinization, and dislocations caused by previous land reform and collectivization programs. The industrial sector, although accorded high priority by the government, is under financial constraints. New investment funds are generally allocated only to projects that result in import substitution or foreign exchange earnings.

ISRAEL

Overview: Israel has a market economy with substantial government participation. It depends on imports for crude oil, food, grains, raw materials, and military equipment. Despite limited natural resources, Israel has developed its agriculture and industry sectors on an intensive scale over the past 20 years. Industry accounts for about 23% of the labor force, agriculture for 6%, and services for most of the balance. Diamonds, high-technology machinery, and agricultural products (fruits and vegetables) are the biggest export earners. The balance of payments has traditionally been negative, but is offset by large transfer payments and foreign loans. Nearly two-thirds of Israel's $16 billion external debt is owed to the US, which is its major source for economic and military aid. To earn needed foreign exchange, Israel must continue to exploit high-technology niches in the international market, such as medical scanning equipment. In 1987 the economy showed a 5.2% growth in real GNP, the best gain in nearly a decade; in 1988-89 the gain was only 1% annually, largely because of the economic impact of the Palestinian uprising (*intifadah*). Inflation dropped from an annual rate of over 400% in 1984 to about 16% in 1987-88 without any major increase in unemployment.

JORDAN

Overview: Jordan was a secondary beneficiary of the oil boom of the late 1970s and early 1980s, when its GNP growth averaged 10-12%. Recent years, however, have witnessed a sharp reduction in cash aid from Arab oil-producing countries and in worker remittances, with growth averaging 1-2%. Imports—mainly oil, capital goods, consumer durables, and foodstuffs—have been outstripping exports by roughly $2 billion annually, the difference being made up by aid, remittances, and borrowing. In 1989 the government pursued policies to encourage private investment, curb imports of luxury goods, promote exports, reduce the budget deficit, and, in general, reinvigorate economic growth. Success will depend largely on exogenous forces, such as the absence of drought and a pickup in outside support. Down the road, the completion of the proposed Unity Dam on the Yarmuk is vital to meet rapidly growing requirements for water.

KUWAIT

Overview: The oil sector dominates the economy. Of the countries in the Middle East, Kuwait has oil reserves second only to those of Saudi Arabia. Earnings from hydrocarbons generate over 90% of both export and government revenues and contribute about 40% to GDP. Most of the nonoil sector is dependent upon oil-derived government revenues to provide infrastructure development and to promote limited industrial diversification. The economy is heavily dependent upon foreign labor—Kuwaitis account for less than 20% of the labor force. The early years of the Iran-Iraq war pushed Kuwait's GDP well below its 1980 peak; however, during the period 1986-88, GDP increased each year, rising to 5% in 1988.

LEBANON

Overview: Severe factional infighting in 1989 has been destroying physical property, interrupting the established pattern of economic affairs, and practically ending chances of restoring Lebanon's position as a Middle Eastern entrepôt and banking hub. The ordinary Lebanese citizen struggles to keep afloat in an environment of physical danger, high unemployment, and growing shortages. The central government's ability to collect taxes has suffered greatly from militia control and taxation of local areas. As the civil strife persists, the US dollar has become more and more the medium of exchange. Transportation, communications, and other parts of the infrastructure continue to deteriorate. Family remittances, foreign political money going to the factions, international emergency aid, and a small volume of manufactured exports help prop up the battered economy. Prospects for 1990 are grim, with expected further declines in economic activity and living standards.

OMAN

Overview: Economic performance is closely tied to the fortunes of the oil industry. Petroleum accounts for nearly all export earnings, about 70% of government revenues, and more than 50% of GDP. Oman has proved oil reserves of 4 billion barrels, equivalent to about 20 years' supply at the current rate of extraction. Although agriculture employs a majority of the population, urban centers depend on imported food.

QATAR

Overview: Oil is the backbone of the economy and accounts for 90% of export earnings and more than 80% of government revenues. Proved oil reserves of 3.3 billion barrels should ensure continued output at current levels for about 25 years. Oil has given Qatar a per capita GDP of about $17,000, among the highest in the world.

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OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES continued

SAUDI ARABIA

[illegible]rview: By far the most important economic activity is the production of petroleum and petroleum products. The petroleum sector accounts for about 85% of budget revenues, 80% of GDP, and almost all export earnings. Saudi Arabia has the largest reserves of petroleum in the world, is the largest exporter of petroleum, and plays a leading role in OPEC. Oil wealth has provided a per capita GDP that is comparable to most industrialized countries. Saudi Arabia is one of the few countries where consumer prices have been dropping or showing little change in recent years.

SYRIA

Overview: Syria's rigidly structured Ba'thist economy is turning out roughly the same amount of goods in 1989 as in 1983, when the population was 20% smaller. Economic difficulties are attributable, in part, to severe drought in several recent years, costly but unsuccessful attempts to match Israel's military strength, a falloff in Arab aid, and insufficient foreign exchange earnings to buy needed inputs for industry and agriculture. Socialist policy, embodied in a thicket of bureaucratic regulations, in many instances has [illegible]ven away or pushed underground the [illegible]rcantile and entrepreneurial spirit for which Syrian businessmen have long been famous. Two bright spots: a sizable number of villagers have benefited from land redistribution, electrification, and other rural development programs; and a recent find of light crude oil has enabled Syria to cut back its substantial imports of light crude. A long-term concern is the additional drain of upstream Euphrates water by Turkey when its vast dam and irrigation projects are completed toward the end of the 1990s.

TURKEY

Overview: The economic reforms that Turkey launched in 1980 continue to bring an impressive stream of benefits. The economy has grown steadily since the early 1980s, with real growth in per capita GDP increasing more than 6% annually. Agriculture remains the most important economic sector, employing about 60% of the labor force, accounting for almost 20% of GDP, and contributing about 25% to exports. Impressive growth in recent years has not solved all of the economic problems facing Turkey. Inflation and interest rates remain high, and a large budget def[illegible]it will continue to provide difficulties for [illegible] country undergoing a substantial transformation from a centrally controlled to a free market economy. The government has launched a multimillion-dollar development program in the southeastern region, which includes the building of a dozen dams on the Tigris and Euphrates rivers to generate electric power and irrigate large tracts of farmland. The planned tapping of huge quantities of Euphrates water has raised serious concern in the downstream riparian nations of Syria and Iraq.

UAE

Overview: The UAE has an open economy with one of the world's higher levels of income per capita. This wealth is based on oil and gas, and the fortunes of the economy fluctuate with the prices of those commodities. Since 1973, when petroleum prices shot up, the UAE has undergone a profound transformation from an impoverished region of small desert principalities to a modern state with a high standard of living. At present levels of production, crude oil reserves should last for over 100 years.

YEMEN (Merged into a single nation, The Republic of Yemen, on May 22, 1990.) Latest data available are for:

North Yemen:

Overview: The low level of domestic industry and agriculture make North Yemen dependent on imports for virtually all of its essential needs. Large trade deficits are made up for by remittances from Yemenis working abroad and foreign aid. Once self-sufficient in food production, the YAR is now a major importer. Land once used for export crops—cotton, fruit, and vegetables—has been turned over to growing qat, a mildly narcotic shrub chewed by Yemenis that has no significant export market. Oil export revenues started flowing in late 1987 and boosted 1988 earnings by about $800 million.

South Yemen:

Overview: The PDRY is one of the poorest Arab countries, with a per capita GNP of about $500. A shortage of natural resources, a widely dispersed population, and an arid climate make economic development difficult. The economy has grown at an average annual rate of only 2-3% since the mid-1970s. The economy is organized along socialist lines, dominated by the public sector. Economic growth has been constrained by a lack of incentives, partly stemming from centralized control over production decisions, investment allocation, and import choices.

SOUTHERN ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Overview: Fundamentally, Afghanistan is an extremely poor, landlocked country, highly dependent on farming (wheat especially) and livestock raising (sheep and goats). Economic considerations, however, have played second fiddle to political and military upheavals, including the nine-year Soviet military occupation (ended 15 February 1989) and the continuing bloody civil war. Over the past decade, one-third of the population has fled the country, with Pakistan sheltering some 3 million refugees and Iran perhaps 2 million. Another 1 million have probably moved into and around urban areas within Afghanistan. Large numbers of bridges, buildings, and factories have been destroyed or damaged by military action or sabotage. Government claims to the contrary, gross domestic product almost certainly is lower than 10 years ago because of the loss of labor and capital and the disruption of trade and transport. Official claims indicate that agriculture grew by 0.7% and industry by 3.5% in 1988.

BANGLADESH

Overview: The economy is based on the output of a narrow range of agricultural products, such as jute, which is the main cash crop and major source of export earnings. Bangladesh is hampered by a relative lack of natural resources, a rapid population growth of 2.8% a year and a limited infrastructure, and it is highly vulnerable to natural disasters. Despite these constraints, real GDP averaged about 3.8% annually during 1985-88. One of the poorest nations in the world, alleviation of poverty remains the cornerstone of the government's development strategy. The agricultural sector contributes over 50% to GDP and 75% to exports, and employs over 74% of the labor force. Industry accounts for about 10% of GDP.

BHUTAN

Overview: The economy is based on agriculture and forestry, which provide the main livelihood for 90% of the population and account for about 50% of GDP. One of the world's least developed countries, rugged mountains dominate and make the building of roads and other infrastructure difficult and expensive. Bhutan's hydropower potential and its attraction for tourists are its most important natural resources.

continued

OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES continued

INDIA

Overview: India's Malthusian economy is a mixture of traditional village farming and handicrafts, modern agriculture, old and new branches of industry, and a multitude of support services. It presents both the entrepreneurial skills and drives of the capitalist system and widespread government intervention of the socialist mold. Growth of 4% to 5% annually in the 1980s has softened the impact of population growth on unemployment, social tranquility, and the environment. Agricultural output has continued to expand, reflecting the greater use of modern farming techniques and improved seed that have helped to make India self-sufficient in food grains and a net agricultural exporter. However, tens of millions of villagers, particularly in the south, have not benefited from the green revolution and live in abject poverty. Industry has benefited from a liberalization of controls. The growth rate of the service sector has also been strong.

IRAN

Overview: Since the 1979 revolution, the banks, petroleum industry, transportation, utilities, and mining have been nationalized, but the new five-year plan—the first since the revolution—passed in January 1990, calls for the transfer of many government-controlled enterprises to the private sector. War-related disruptions, massive corruption, mismanagement, demographic pressures, and ideological rigidities have kept economic growth at depressed levels. Oil accounts for 90% of export revenues. A combination of war damage and low oil prices brought a 2% drop in GNP in 1988. GNP probably rose slightly in 1989, considerably short of the 3.4% population growth rate in 1989. Heating oil and gasoline are rationed. Agriculture has suffered from the war, land reform, and shortages of equipment and materials. The five-year plan seeks to reinvigorate the economy by increasing the role of the private sector, boosting nonoil income, and securing foreign loans. The plan is overly ambitious but probably will generate some short-term relief.

MALDIVES

Overview: The economy is based on fishing, tourism, and shipping. Agriculture is limited to the production of a few subsistence crops that provide only 10% of food requirements. Fishing is the largest industry, employing 80% of the work force and accounting for over 60% of exports; it is also an important source of government revenue. During the 1980s tourism has become one of the most important and highest growth sectors of the economy. In 1988 industry accounted for about 14% of GDP. Real GDP is officially estimated to have increased by about 10% annually during the period 1974-86, and GDP estimates for 1988 show a further growth of 9% on the strength of a record fish catch and an improved tourist season.

NEPAL

Overview: Nepal is among the poorest and least developed countries in the world with a per capita income of only $158. Real growth averaged 4% in the 1980s until FY89, when it plunged to 1.5% because of the ongoing trade/transit dispute with India. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, providing a livelihood for over 90% of the population and accounting for 60% of GDP and about 75% of exports. Industrial activity is limited, and what there is involves the processing of agricultural produce (jute, sugarcane, tobacco, and grain). Apart from agricultural land and forests, the only other exploitable natural resources are mica, hydropower, and tourism. Despite considerable investment in the agricultural sector, production in the 1980s has not kept pace with the population growth of 2.7%, which has led to a reduction in exportable surpluses and balance-of-payments difficulties. Economic prospects for the 1990s remain grim.

PAKISTAN

Overview: Pakistan is a poor Third World country faced with the usual problems of rapidly increasing population, sizable government deficits, and heavy dependence on foreign aid. In addition, the economy must support a large military establishment and provide for the needs of 4 million Afghan refugees. A real economic growth rate averaging 5-6% in recent years has enabled the country to cope with these problems. Almost all agriculture and small-scale industry is in private hands, and the government seeks to privatize a portion of the large-scale industrial enterprises now publicly owned. In December 1988, Pakistan signed a three-year economic reform agreement with the IMF, which provides for a reduction in the government deficit and a liberalization of trade in return for further IMF financial support. The so-called Islamization of the economy has affected mainly the financial sector; for example, a prohibition on certain types of interest payments. Pakistan almost certainly will make little headway against its population problem; at the current rate of growth, population would double in 32 years.

SRI LANKA

Overview: Agriculture, forestry, and fishing dominate the economy, employing about half of the labor force and accounting for about 25% of GDP. The plantation crops of tea, rubber, and coconuts provide about 50% of export earnings and almost 20% of budgetary revenues. The economy has been plagued by high rates of unemployment since the late 1970s.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

BRUNEI

Overview: The economy is a mixture of foreign and domestic entrepreneurship, government regulation and welfare measures, and village tradition. It is almost totally supported by exports of crude oil and natural gas, with revenues from the petroleum sector accounting for more than 70% of GDP. Per capita GDP of $9,600 is among the highest in the Third World, and substantial income from overseas investment supplements domestic production. The government provides for all medical services and subsidizes food and housing.

CAMBODIA

Overview: Cambodia is a desperately poor country whose economic development has been stymied by deadly political infighting. The economy is based on agriculture and related industries. Over the past decade Cambodia has been slowly recovering from its near destruction by war and political upheaval. It still remains, however, one of the world's poorest countries, with an estimated per capita GDP of about $130. The food situation is precarious; during the 1980s famine has been averted only through international relief. In 1986 the production level of rice, the staple food crop, was able to meet only 80% of domestic needs. The biggest success of the nation's recovery program has been in new rubber plantings and in fishing. Industry, other than rice processing, is almost nonexistent. Foreign trade is primarily with the USSR and Vietnam. Statistical data on the economy continues to be sparse and unreliable.

INDONESIA

Overview: Indonesia is a mixed economy with many socialist institutions and central planning but with a recent emphasis on deregulation and private enterprise. Indonesia has extensive natural wealth but, with a large and rapidly increasing

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OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES continued

INDONESIA continued

Population, it remains a poor country. GNP growth in 1985-89 averaged about 4%, somewhat short of the 5% rate needed to absorb the 2.3 million workers annually entering the labor force. Agriculture, including forestry and fishing, is the most important sector, accounting for 21% of GDP and over 50% of the labor force. The staple crop is rice. Once the world's largest rice importer, Indonesia is now nearly self-sufficient. Plantation crops—rubber and palm oil—are being encouraged for both export and job generation. The diverse natural resources include crude oil, natural gas, timber, metals, and coal. Of these, the oil sector dominates the external economy, generating more than 20% of the government's revenues and 40% of export earnings in 1989. Japan is Indonesia's most important customer and supplier of aid.

LAOS

Overview: One of the world's poorest nations, Laos has had a Communist centrally planned economy with government ownership and control of productive enterprises of any size. Recently, however, the government has been decentralizing control and encouraging private enterprise. Laos is a landlocked country with a primitive infrastructure, that is, it has no railroads, a rudimentary road system, limited external and internal telecommunications, and electricity available in only a limited area. Subsistence agriculture is the main occupation, accounting for over 60% of GDP and providing about 85-90% of total employment. The predominant crop is rice. For the foreseeable future the economy will continue to depend for its survival on foreign aid—from CEMA, IMF, and other international sources.

MALAYSIA

Overview: In 1988-89 booming exports helped Malaysia continue to recover from the severe 1985-86 recession. Real output grew by 8.7% in 1988 and about 7.7% in 1989, helped by vigorous growth in manufacturing output and further increases in foreign direct investment, particularly from Japanese and Taiwanese firms facing higher costs at home. Malaysia has become the world's third-largest producer of semiconductor devices (after the US and Japan) and the world's largest exporter of semiconductor devices. Inflation remained low as unemployment stood at about 8% of the labor force and as the government followed prudent fiscal/monetary policies. The country is not self-sufficient in food, and a majority of the rural population subsists at the poverty level. Malaysia's high export dependence (merchandise exports are 63% of GDP) leaves it vulnerable to a recession in the OECD countries or a fall in world commodity prices.

MYANMAR

Overview: Burma is one of the poorest countries in Asia, with a per capita GDP of about $280. The government reports negligible growth for FY88. The nation has been unable to achieve any significant improvement in export earnings because of falling prices for many of its major commodity exports. For rice, traditionally the most important export, the drop in world prices has been accompanied by shrinking markets and a smaller volume of sales. In 1985 teak replaced rice as the largest export and continues to hold this position. The economy is heavily dependent on the agricultural sector, which generates about 40% of GDP and provides employment for more than 65% of the work force.

PHILIPPINES

Overview: The economy continues to recover from the political turmoil following the ouster of former President Marcos and several coup attempts. After two consecutive years of economic contraction (1984 and 1985), the economy has since 1986 had positive growth. The agricultural sector, together with forestry and fishing, plays an important role in the economy, employing about 50% of the work force and providing almost 30% of GDP. The Philippines is the world's largest exporter of coconuts and coconut products. Manufacturing contributed about 25% of GDP. Major industries include food processing, chemicals, and textiles.

SINGAPORE

Overview: Singapore has an open entrepreneurial economy with strong service and manufacturing sectors and excellent international trading links derived from its entrepôt history. During the 1970s and early 1980s, the economy expanded rapidly, achieving an average annual growth rate of 9%. Per capita GDP is among the highest in Asia. In 1985 the economy registered its first drop in 20 years and achieved less than a 2% increase in 1986. Recovery was strong. Estimates for 1989 suggest a 9.2% growth rate based on rising demand for Singapore's products in OECD countries, a strong Japanese yen, and improved competitiveness of domestic manufactures.

THAILAND

Overview: Thailand, one of the more advanced developing countries in Asia, enjoyed its second straight exceptionally prosperous year in 1989. Real output again rose about 11%. The increasingly sophisticated manufacturing sector benefited from export-oriented investment, and agriculture grew by 4.0% because of improved weather. The trade deficit of $5.2 billion was more than offset by earnings from tourism ($3.9 billion), remittances, and net capital inflows. The government has followed a fairly sound fiscal and monetary policy, aided by increased tax receipts from the fast-moving economy. In 1989 the government approved new projects—roads, ports, electric power, communications—needed to refurbish the now overtaxed infrastructure. Although growth in 1990-91 must necessarily fall below the 1988-89 pace, Thailand's immediate economic outlook is good, assuming the continuation of prudent government policies in the context of a private-sector-oriented development strategy.

VIETNAM

Overview: This is a centrally planned, developing economy with extensive government ownership and control of productive facilities. The economy is primarily agricultural, employing about 65% of the labor force and accounting for almost half of GNP. Rice is the staple crop; substantial amounts of maize, sorghum, cassava, and sweet potatoes are also grown. The government permits sale of surplus grain on the open market. Most of the mineral resources are located in the north, including coal, which is an important export item. Following the end of the war in 1975, heavy handed government measures undermined efforts at an efficient merger of the agricultural resources of the south and the industrial resources of the north. The economy remains heavily dependent on foreign aid and has received assistance from Communist countries, Sweden, and UN agencies. Inflation, although down from recent triple-digit levels, is still a major weakness, and per capita output is among the world's lowest. Since early

EAST ASIA

CHINA (PRC)

Overview: Beginning in late 1978 the Chinese leadership has been trying to move the economy from the sluggish Soviet-

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OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES continued

CHINA (PRC) continued

style centrally planned economy to a more productive and flexible economy with market elements—but still within the framework of monolithic Communist control. To this end the authorities have switched to a system of household responsibility in agriculture in place of the old collectivization, increased the authority of local officials and plant managers in industry, permitted a wide variety of small-scale enterprise in services and light manufacturing, and opened the foreign economic sector to increased trade and joint ventures. The most gratifying result has been a strong spurt in production, particularly in agriculture in the early 1980s. Otherwise, the leadership has often experienced in its hybrid system the worst results of socialism (bureaucracy, lassitude, corruption) and of capitalism (windfall gains and stepped-up inflation). Beijing thus has periodically backtracked, retightening central controls at intervals and thereby undermining the credibility of the reform process. Open inflation and excess demand continue to plague the economy, and political repression, following the crackdown at Tiananmen in mid-1989, has curtailed tourism, foreign aid, and new investment by foreign firms. Popular resistance and changes in central policy have weakened China's population control program, which is essential to the nation's long-term economic viability.

HONG KONG

Overview: Hong Kong has a free-market economy and is autonomous in financial affairs. Natural resources are limited and food and raw materials must be imported. Manufacturing is the backbone of the economy, accounting for more than 20% of GDP, employing 36% of the labor force, and exporting about 90% of output. Real GDP growth averaged a remakable 8% in 1987-88, then slowed to a respectable 3% in 1989. Unemployment, which has been declining since the mid-1980s, is now less than 2%. A shortage of labor continues to put upward pressure on prices and the cost of living. Short-term prospects remain solid so long as major trading partners continue to be prosperous. The crackdown in China in 1989 casts a long shadow over the longer term economic outlook.

JAPAN

Overview: Although Japan has few natural resources, since 1971 it has become the world's third-largest industrial economy, ranking behind only the US and the USSR. Government-industry cooperation, a strong work ethic, and a comparatively small defense allocation have helped Japan advance rapidly, notably in high-technology fields. Industry, the most important sector of the economy, is heavily dependent on imported raw materials and fuels. Self-sufficent in rice, Japan must import 50% of its requirements for other grain and fodder crops. Japan maintains one of the world's largest fishing fleets and accounts for nearly 15% of the total global catch. Overall economic growth has been spectacular: a 10% average in the 1960s, a 5% average in the 1970s and 1980s. In 1989 strong investment and consumption spending helped maintain growth at nearly 5%. Inflation remains low at 2.1% despite high oil prices and a somewhat weaker yen. Japan continues to run a huge trade surplus, $60 billion in 1989, which supports extensive investment in foreign properties.

KOREA, NO.

Overview: More than 90% of this command economy is socialized; agricultural land is collectivized; and state-owned industry produces 95% of manufactured goods. State control of economic affairs is unusually tight even for a Communist country because of the small size and homogeneity of the society and the strict one-man rule of Kim. Economic growth during the period 1984-89 has averaged approximately 3%. Abundant natural resources and hydropower form the basis of industrial development. Output of the extractive industries includes coal, iron ore, magnesite, graphite, copper, zinc, lead, and precious metals. Manufacturing emphasis is centered on heavy industry, with light industry lagging far behind. The use of high-yielding seed varieties, expansion of irrigation, and the heavy use of fertilizers have enabled North Korea to become largely self-sufficient in food production. North Korea, however, is far behind South Korea in economic development and living standards.

KOREA, SO.

Overview: The driving force behind the economy's dynamic growth has been the planned development of an export-oriented economy in a vigorously entrepreneurial society. GNP increased almost 13% in both 1986 and 1987 and 12% in 1988 before slowing to 6.5% in 1989. Such a rapid rate of growth was achieved with an inflation rate of only 3% in the period 1986-87, rising to 7% in 1988 and 5% in 1989. Unemployment is also low, and some labor bottlenecks have appeared in several processing industries. While the South Korean economy is expected to grow at more than 5% annually during the 1990s, labor unrest—which led to substantial wage hikes in 1987-89—threatens to undermine noninflationary growth.

MACAU

Overview: The economy is based largely on tourism (including gambling), and textile and fireworks manufacturing. Efforts to diversify have spawned other small industries—toys, artificial flowers, and electronics. The tourist sector has accounted for roughly 25% of GDP, and the clothing industry has provided about two-thirds of export earnings. Macau depends on China for most of its food, fresh water, and energy imports. Japan and Hong Kong are the main suppliers of raw materials and capital goods.

MONGOLIA

Overview: Economic activity traditionally has been based on agriculture and the breeding of livestock—Mongolia has the highest number of livestock per person in the world. In recent years extensive mineral resources have been developed with Soviet support. The mining and processing of coal, copper, molybdenum, tin, tungsten, and gold account for a large part o industrial production.

TAWIAN

Overview: Taiwan has a dynamic capitalist economy with considerable government guidance of investment and foreign trade and partial government ownership of some large banks and industrial firms. Real growth in GNP has averaged about 9% a year during the past three decades. Export growth has been even faster and has provided the impetus for industrialization. Agriculture contributes about 6% to GNP, down from 35% in 1952. Taiwan currently ranks as number 13 among major trading countries. Traditional labor-intensive industries are steadily being replaced with more capital- and technology-intensive industries.

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Overview: Australia has a prosperous Western-style capitalist economy, with a per capita GNP comparable to levels in industrialized West European countries. Rich in natural resources, Australia is a major exporter of agricultural products,

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OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES *continued*

AUSTRALIA continued

inerals, metals, and fossil fuels. Of the p 25 exports, 21 are primary products, so that, as happened during 1983-84, a downturn in world commodity prices can have a big impact on the economy. The government is pushing for increased exports of manufactured goods but competition in international markets will be severe.

FIJI

Overview: Fiji's economy is primarily agricultural, with a large subsistence sector. Sugar exports are a major source of foreign exchange and sugar processing accounts for one-third of industrial output. Industry, including sugar milling, contributes 10% to GDP. Fiji traditionally earned considerable sums of hard currency from the 250,000 tourists who visited each year. In 1987, however, after two military coups, the economy went into decline. GDP dropped by 7.8% in 1987 and by another 2.5% in 1988; political uncertainly created a drop in tourism, and the worst drought of the century caused sugar production to fall sharply. In contrast, sugar and tourism turned in strong performances in 1989, and the economy rebounded vigorously.

RENCH POLYNESIA

Overview: Since 1962, when France stationed military personnel in the region, French Polynesia has changed from a subsistence economy to one in which a high proportion of the work force is either employed by the military or supports the tourist industry. Tourism accounts for about 20% of GDP and is a primary source of hard currency earnings.

KIRIBATI

Overview: The country has few national resources. Phosphate deposits were exhausted at the time of independence in 1979. Copra and fish now represent the bulk of production and exports. The economy has fluctuated widely in recent years. Real GDP declined about 8% in 1987, as the fish catch fell sharply to only one-fourth the level of 1986 and copra production was hampered by repeated rains. Output rebounded strongly in 1988, with real GDP growing by 17%. The upturn in economic growth came from an increase in copra production and a good fish catch. Following the strong surge in output in 1988, GDP remained about the same in 1989.

AURU

verview: Revenues come from the export of phosphates, the reserves of which are expected to be exhausted by the year 2000. Phosphates have given Nauruans one of the highest per capita incomes in the Third World—$10,000 annually. Few other resources exist so most necessities must be imported, including fresh water from Australia. The rehabilitation of mined land and the replacement of income from phosphates constitute serious long-term problems. Substantial investment in trust funds, out of phosphate income, will help cushion the transition.

NEW CALEDONIA

Overview: New Caledonia has more than 40% of the world's known nickel resources. In recent years the economy has suffered because of depressed international demand for nickel, the principal source of export earnings. Only a negligible amount of the land is suitable for cultivation, and food accounts for about 25% of imports.

NEW ZEALAND

Overview: Since 1984 the government has been reorienting an agrarian economy dependent on a guaranteed British market to an open free market economy that can compete on the global scene. The government has hoped that dynamic growth would boost real incomes, reduce inflationary pressures, and permit the expansion of welfare benefits. The results have been mixed: inflation is down from double-digit levels but growth has been sluggish and unemployment, always a highly sensitive issue, has been at a record high 7.4%. In 1988 GDP fell by 1% and in 1989 grew by a moderate 2.4%.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Overview: Papua New Guinea is richly endowed with natural resources, but exploitation has been hampered by the rugged terrain and the high cost of developing an infrastructure. Agriculture provides a subsistence livelihood for more than half of the population. Mining of numerous deposits, including copper and gold, accounts for about 60% of export earnings. Budgetary support from Australia and development aid under World Bank auspices help sustain the economy.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Overview: About 90% of the population depend on subsistence agriculture, fishing, and forestry for at least part of their livelihood. Agriculture, fishing, and forestry contribute about 75% to GDP, with the fishing and forestry sectors being important export earners. The service sector contributes about 25% to GDP. Manufacturing activity is negligible. Most manufactured goods and petroleum products must be imported. The islands are rich in undeveloped mineral resources such as lead, zinc, nickel, and gold. The economy suffered from a severe cyclone in mid-1986 which caused widespread damage to the infrastructure.

TONGA

Overview: The economy's base is agriculture, which employs about 70% of the labor force and contributes 50% to GDP. Coconuts, bananas, and vanilla beans are the main crops and make up two-thirds of exports. The country must import a high proportion of its food, mainly from New Zealand. The manufacturing sector accounts for only 10% of GDP. Tourism is the primary source of hard currency earnings, but the island remains dependent on sizable external aid and remittances to sustain its trade deficit.

TUVALU

Overview: Tuvalu consists of a scattered group of nine coral atolls with poor-quality soil. The country has a small economy, no known mineral resources, and few exports. Subsistence farming and fishing are the primary economic activities. The islands are too small and too remote for development of a tourist industry. Government revenues largely come from the sale of stamps and coins and worker remittances. Substantial income is received annually from an international trust fund established in 1987 by Australia, New Zealand, and the UK and supported also by Japan and South Korea.

VANUATU

Overview: The economy is based primarily on subsistence farming that provides a living for about 80% of the population. Fishing and tourism are the other mainstays of the economy. Mineral deposits are negligible; the country has no known petroleum deposits. A small light-industry sector caters to the local market. Tax revenues come mainly from import duties.

WESTERN SAMOA

Overview: Agriculture employs two-thirds of the labor force, contributes 50% to GDP, and is the source of 90% of exports. The bulk of export earnings comes from the sale of coconut oil and copra. The economy depends on emigrant remittances and foreign aid to support a level of imports about five times export earnings. Tourism has become the most important growth industry, and construction of the first international hotel is under way.

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1990.

ASPECTS OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS

WESTERN ASIA

BAHRAIN

Type: traditional monarchy

Independence: 15 August 1971 (from UK)
Constitution: 26 May 1973, effective 6 December 1973
Legal system: based on Islamic law and English common law
Executive branch: amir, crown prince and heir apparent, prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly was dissolved 26 August 1975 and legislative powers were assumed by the Cabinet
Judicial branch: High Civil Appeals Court

CYPRUS

Type: republic; a disaggregation of the two ethnic communities inhabiting the island began after the outbreak of communal strife in 1963; this separation was further solidified following the Turkish invasion of the island in July 1974, which gave the Turkish Cypriots de facto control in the north; Greek Cypriots control the only internationally recognized government; on 15 November 1983 Turkish Cypriot President Rauf Denktash declared independence and the formation of a Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which has been recognized only by Turkey; both sides publicly call for the resolution of intercommunal differences and creation of a new federal system of government
Independence: 16 August 1960 (from UK)
Constitution: 16 August 1960; negotiations to create the basis for a new or revised constitution to govern the island and to better relations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots have been held intermittently; in 1975 Turkish Cypriots created their own Constitution and governing bodies within the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, which was renamed the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in 1983; a new Constitution for the Turkish area passed by referendum in May 1985
Legal system: based on common law, with civil law modifications
Executive branch: president, Council of Ministers (cabinet); note—there is a president, prime minister, and Council of Ministers (cabinet) in the Turkish area
Legislative branch: unicameral House of Representatives (Vouli Antiprosópon); note—there is a unicameral Assembly of the Republic (Cumhuriyet Meclisi) in the Turkish area
Judicial branch: Supreme Court; note—there is also a Supreme Court in the Turkish area

IRAQ

Type: republic
Independence: 3 October 1932 (from League of Nations mandate under British administration)
Constitution: 22 September 1968, effective 16 July 1970 (interim Constitution); new constitution now in final stages of drafting
Legal system: based on Islamic law in special religious courts, civil law system elsewhere; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: president, vice president, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, prime minister, first deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Majlis al 'Umma)
Judicial branch: Court of Cassation

ISRAEL

Type: republic
Independence: 14 May 1948 (from League of Nations mandate under British administration)
Constitution: no formal constitution; some of the functions of a constitution are filled by the Declaration of Establishment (1948), the basic laws of the Parliament (Knesset), and the Israeli citizenship law
Legal system: mixture of English common law, British Mandate regulations, and, in personal matters, Jewish, Christian, and Muslim legal systems; in December 1985 Israel informed the UN Secretariat that it would no longer accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: president, prime minister, vice prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Knesset
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

JORDAN

Type: constitutional monarchy
Independence: 25 May 1946 (from League of Nations mandate under British administration; formerly Trans-Jordan)
Constitution: 8 January 1952
Legal system: based on Islamic law and French codes; judicial review of legislative acts in a specially provided High Tribunal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: monarch, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly (Majlis al 'Umma) consists of an upper house or House of Notables (Majlis al-A'yaan) and a lower house or House of Representatives (Majlis al-Nuwwab); note—the House of Representatives was dissolved by King Hus[illegible] on 30 July 1988 as part of Jordanian [illegible] engagement from the West Bank and in November 1989 the first parliamentary elections in 22 years were held, with no seats going to Palestinians on the West Bank
Judicial branch: Court of Cassation

KUWAIT

Type: nominal constitutional monarchy
Independence: 19 June 1961 (from UK)
Constitution: 16 November 1962 (some provisions suspended since 29 August 1962)
Legal system: civil law system with Islamic law significant in personal matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: amir, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: National Assembly (Majlis al 'Umma) dissolved 3 July 1986
Judicial branch: High Court of Appeal

LEBANON

Type: republic
Independence: 22 November 1943 (from League of Nations mandate under Fre[illegible] administration)
Constitution: 26 May 1926 (amended)
Legal system: mixture of Ottoman law, canon law, Napoleonic code, and civil law; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: president, prime minister, Cabinet; note—by custom, the president is a Maronite Christian, the prime minister is a Sunni Muslim, and the president of the legislature is a Shi'a Muslim
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Arabic—Majlis Alnuwab, French—Assemblée Nationale)
Judicial branch: four Courts of Cassation (three courts for civil and commercial cases and one court for criminal cases)

OMAN

Type: absolute monarchy; independent, with residual UK influence
Independence: 1650, expulsion of the Portuguese
Constitution: none
Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; ultimate appeal to the sultan; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: sultan, Cabinet, State Consultative Assembly
Legislative branch: none
Judicial branch: none; traditional Islam[illegible] judges and a nascent civil court system

continued ——→

ASPECTS OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS continued

QATAR

Type: traditional monarchy
Independence: 3 September 1971 (from UK)
Constitution: provisional constitution enacted 2 April 1970
Legal system: discretionary system of law controlled by the amir, although civil codes are being implemented; Islamic law is significant in personal matters
Executive branch: amir, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral Advisory Council (Majlis al-Shura)
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal

SAUDI ARABIA

Type: monarchy
Independence: 23 September 1932 (unification)
Constitution: none; governed according to Shari'a (Islamic law)
Legal system: based on Islamic law, several secular codes have been introduced; commercial disputes handled by special committees; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: monarch and prime minister, crown prince and deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: none
Judicial branch: Supreme Council of Justice

SYRIA

Type: republic; under leftwing military regime since March 1963
Independence: 17 April 1946 (from League of Nations mandate under French administration); formerly United Arab Republic
Constitution: 13 March 1973
Legal system: based on Islamic law and civil law system; special religious courts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: president, three vice presidents, prime minister, three deputy prime ministers, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral People's Council (Majlis ash Sha'ab)
Judicial branch: Supreme Constitutional Court, High Judicial Council, Court of Cassation, State Security Courts

TURKEY

Type: republican parliamentary democracy
Independence: 29 October 1923 (successor state to the Ottoman Empire)
Constitution: 7 November 1982
Legal system: derived from various continental legal systems; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch: president, Presidential Council, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Grand National Assembly (Büyük Millet Meclisi)
Judicial branch: Court of Cassation

UAE

Type: federation with specified powers delegated to the UAE central government and other powers reserved to member shaykhdoms
Independence: 2 December 1971 (from UK; formerly Trucial States)
Constitution: 2 December 1971 (provisional)
Legal system: secular codes are being introduced by the UAE Government and in several member shaykhdoms; Islamic law remains influential
Executive branch: president, vice president, Supreme Council of Rulers, prime minister, Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: unicameral Federal National Council
Judicial branch: Union Supreme Court

YEMEN (Merged into a single nation, The Republic of Yemen, on May 22, 1990.) Latest data available are for:

North Yemen:

Type: republic; military regime assumed power in June 1974
Independence: November 1918 (from Ottoman Empire)
Constitution: 28 December 1970, suspended 19 June 1974
Legal system: based on Turkish law, Islamic law, and local customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: president, vice president, prime minister, four deputy prime ministers, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral Consultative Assembly (Majlis ash-Shura)
Judicial branch: State Security Court

South Yemen:

Type: republic
Independence: 30 November 1967 (from UK)
Constitution: 31 October 1978
Legal system: based on Islamic law (for personal matters) and English common law (for commercial matters)
Executive branch: president, prime minister, two deputy prime ministers, Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: unicameral Supreme People's Council
Judicial branch: Federal High Court

SOUTHERN ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Type: authoritarian
Independence: 19 August 1919 (from UK)
Constitution: adopted 30 November 1987
Legal system: has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: president, four vice presidents, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly (Meli Shura) consists of an upper house or Senate (Sena) and a lower house or House of Representatives (Wolasi Jirgah)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

BANGLADESH

Type: republic
Independence: 16 December 1971 (from Pakistan; formerly East Pakistan)
Constitution: 4 November 1972, effective 16 December 1972, suspended following coup of 24 March 1982, restored 10 November 1986
Legal system: based on English common law
Executive branch: president, vice president, prime minister, three deputy prime ministers, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament (Jatiya Sangsad)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

BHUTAN

Type: monarchy; special treaty relationship with India
Independence: 8 August 1949 (from India)
Constitution: no written constitution or bill of rights
Legal system: based on Indian law and English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: monarch, chairman of the Royal Advisory Council, Royal Advisory Council (Lodoi Tsokde), chairman of the Council of Ministers, Council of Ministers (Lhengye Shungtsog)
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Tshogdu)
Judicial branch: High Court

INDIA

Type: federal republic
Independence: 15 August 1947 (from UK)
Constitution: 26 January 1950
Legal system: based on English common law; limited judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

continued →

ASPECTS OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS continued

INDIA continued

Executive branch: president, vice president, prime minister, Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Sansad) consists of an upper house or Government Assembly (Rajya Sabha) and a lower house or People's Assembly (Lok Sabha)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

IRAN

Type: theocratic republic
Independence: 1 April 1979, Islamic Republic of Iran proclaimed
Constitution: 2-3 December 1979; revised 1989 to expand powers of the presidency
Legal system: the new Constitution codifies Islamic principles of government
Executive branch: cleric (faqih), president, Council of Cabinet Ministers
Legislative branch: unicameral Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis-e-Shura-e-Islami)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

MALDIVES

Type: republic
Independence: 26 July 1965 (from UK)
Constitution: 4 June 1964
Legal system: based on Islamic law with admixtures of English common law primarily in commercial matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: president, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Citizens' Council (Majlis)
Judicial branch: High Court

NEPAL

Type: constitutional monarchy, but King Birendra exercises control over multitiered system of government
Independence: 1768, unified by Prithyi Narayan Shah
Constitution: 16 December 1962
Legal system: based on Hindu legal concepts and English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: monarch, chairman of the Council of State, Council of State, prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Rashtriya Panchayat)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Sarbochha Adalat)

PAKISTAN

Type: parliamentary with strong executive, federal republic
Independence: 15 August 1947 (from UK; formerly West Pakistan)
Constitution: 10 April 1973, suspended 5 July 1977, restored 30 December 1985
Legal system: based on English common law with provisions to accommodate Pakistan's stature as an Islamic state; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch: president, prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral Federal Legislature (Mijlis-e-Shoora) consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or National Assembly
Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Federal Islamic (Shari'at) Court

SRI LANKA

Type: republic
Independence: 4 February 1948 (from UK; formerly Ceylon)
Constitution: 31 August 1978
Legal system: a highly complex mixture of English common law, Roman-Dutch, Muslim, and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: president, prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

SOUTHEAST ASIA

BRUNEI

Type: constitutional sultanate
Independence: 1 January 1984 (from UK)
Constitution: 29 September 1959 (some provisions suspended under a State of Emergency since December 1962, others since independence on 1 January 1984)
Legal system: based on Islamic law
Executive branch: sultan, prime minister, Council of Cabinet Ministers
Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Council (Majlis Masyuarat Megeri)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

CAMBODIA

Type: disputed between the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) led by Prince NORODOM SIHANOUK and the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) led by HENG SAMRIN
Independence: 9 November 1953 (from France)
Constitution: 27 June 1981
Executive branch: CGDK—president, prime minister; PRK—chairman of the Council of State, Council of State, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: CGDK—none; PRK—unicameral National Assembly
Judicial branch: CGDK—none; PRK—Supreme People's Court

INDONESIA

Type: republic
Independence: 17 August 1945 (from Netherlands; formerly Netherlands or Dutch East Indies)
Constitution: August 1945, abrogated by Federal Constitution of 1949 and Provisional Constitution of 1950, restored 5 July 1959
Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts and by new criminal procedures code; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: president, vice president, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral House of Representatives (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat or DPR); note—the People's Consultative Assembly (Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat or MPR) includes the DPR plus 500 indirectly elected members who meet every five years to elect the president and vice president and, theoretically, to determine national policy
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Mahkamah Agung)

LAOS

Type: Communist state
Independence: 19 July 1949 (from France)
Constitution: draft constitution under discussion since 1976
Legal system: based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: president, chairman and five vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: Supreme People's Assembly
Judicial branch: Central Supreme Court

MALAYSIA

Type: Federation of Malaysia formed 9 July 1963; constitutional monarchy nominally headed by the paramount ruler (king) and a bicameral Parliament composed of a 58-member Senate and a 177-member House of Representatives; Peninsular Malaysian states—hereditary rulers in all but Penang and Melaka, where governors are appointed by Malaysian Government; powers of state governments are limited by federal Constitution; Sabah—self-governing state, holds 20 seats in House of Representatives, with foreign

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ASPECTS OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS continued

ALAYSIA continued

airs, defense, internal security, and other powers delegated to federal government; Sarawak—self-governing state within Malaysia, holds 24 seats in House of Representatives, with foreign affairs, defense, internal security, and other powers delegated to federal government

Independence: 31 August 1957 (from UK)
Constitution: 31 August 1957, amended 16 September 1963 when Federation of Malaya became Federation of Malaysia
Legal system: based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court at request of supreme head of the federation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: paramount ruler, deputy paramount ruler, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Parlimen) consists of an upper house or Senate (Dewan Negara) and a lower house or House of Representatives (Dewan Rakyat)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

MYANMAR

Type: military government
Independence: 4 January 1948 (from UK)
onstitution: 3 January 1974 (suspended nce 18 September 1988)
Legal system: martial law in effect throughout most of the country; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, State Law and Order Restoration Council
Legislative branch: unicameral People's Assembly (Pyithu Hluttaw) was dissolved after the coup of 18 September 1988
Judicial branch: Council of People's Justices was abolished after the coup of 18 September 1988

PHILIPPINES

Type: republic
Independence: 4 July 1946 (from US)
Constitution: 2 February 1987, effective 11 February 1987
Legal system: based on Spanish and Anglo-American law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch: president, vice president, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral Congress consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Representatives
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

INGAPORE

Type: republic within Commonwealth
Independence: 9 August 1965 (from Malaysia)
Constitution: 3 June 1959, amended 1965; based on preindependence State of Singapore Constitution
Legal system: based on English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: president, prime minister, two deputy prime ministers, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

THAILAND

Type: constitutional monarchy
Independence: 1238 (traditional founding date); never colonized
Constitution: 22 December 1978
Legal system: based on civil law system, with influences of common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: monarch, prime minister, three deputy prime ministers, Council of Ministers (cabinet), Privy Council
Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly (Ratha Satha) consists of an upper house or Senate (Woothi Satha) and a lower house or House of Representatives (Satha Poothan)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Sarn Dika)

VIETNAM

Type: Communist state
Independence: 2 September 1945 (from France)
Constitution: 18 December 1980
Legal system: based on Communist legal theory and French civil law system
Executive branch: chairman of the Council of State, Council of State, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Quoc Hoi)
Judicial branch: Supreme People's Court

EAST ASIA

CHINA (PRC)

Type: Communist Party-led state
Independence: unification under the Qin (Ch'in) Dynasty 221 BC, Qing (Ch'ing or Manchu) Dynasty replaced by the Republic on 12 February 1912, People's Republic established 1 October 1949
Constitution: 4 December 1982
Legal system: a complex amalgam of custom and statute, largely criminal law; rudimentary civil code in effect since 1 January 1987; new legal codes in effect since 1 January 1980; continuing efforts are being made to improve civil, administrative, criminal, and commercial law
Executive branch: president, vice president, premier, three vice premiers, State Council, Central Military Commission (de facto)
Legislative branch: unicameral National People's Congress (Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui)
Judicial branch: Supreme People's Court

HONG KONG

Type: colony of the UK; scheduled to revert to China in 1997
Independence: none (colony of the UK); the UK signed an agreement with China on 19 December 1984 to return Hong Kong to China on 1 July 1997; in the joint declaration, China promises to respect Hong Kong's existing social and economic systems and lifestyle for 50 years after transition
Constitution: unwritten; partly statutes, partly common law and practice
Legal system: based on English common law
Executive branch: British monarch, governor, chief secretary of the Executive Council
Legislative branch: Legislative Council
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

JAPAN

Type: constitutional monarchy
Independence: 660 BC, traditional founding by Emperor Jimmu; 3 May 1947, constitutional monarchy established
Constitution: 3 May 1947
Legal system: civil law system with English-American influence; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch: emperor, prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral Diet (Kokkai) consists of an upper house or

KOREA, NO.

Type: Communist state; one-man rule
Independence: 9 September 1948
Constitution: adopted 1948, revised 27 December 1972
Legal system: based on German civil law system with Japanese influences and Communist legal theory; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: president, two vice presidents, premier, nine vice premiers, State Administration Council (cabinet)

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ASPECTS OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS continued

KOREA, NO. continued

Legislative branch: unicameral Supreme People's Assembly (Choe Ko In Min Hoe Ui)
Judicial branch: Central Court

KOREA, SO.

Type: republic
Independence: 15 August 1948
Constitution: 25 February 1988
Legal system: combines elements of continental European civil law systems, Anglo-American law, and Chinese classical thought; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: president, prime minister, deputy prime minister, State Council (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

MACAU

Type: overseas territory of Portugal; scheduled to revert to China in 1999
Independence: none (territory of Portugal); Portugal signed an agreement with China on 13 April 1987 to return Macau to China on 20 December 1999; in the joint declaration, China promises to respect Macau's existing social and economic systems and lifestyle for 50 years after transition
Constitution: 17 February 1976, Organic Law of Macau
Legal system: Portuguese civil law system
Executive branch: president of Portugal, governor, Consultative Council, (cabinet)
Legislative branch: Legislative Assembly
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

MONGOLIA

Type: Communist state
Independence: 13 March 1921 (from China; formerly Outer Mongolia)
Constitution: 6 July 1960
Legal system: blend of Russian, Chinese, and Turkish systems of law; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chairman and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, Presidium of the People's Great Hural, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral People's Great Hural
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

TAWIAN

Type: one-party presidential regime; opposition political parties legalized in March, 1989
Constitution: 25 December 1947
Legal system: based on civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch: president, vice president, premier of the Executive Yüan, vice premier of the Executive Yüan, Executive Yüan
Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Yüan
Judicial branch: Judicial Yüan

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Type: federal parliamentary state
Independence: 1 January 1901 (federation of UK colonies)
Constitution: 9 July 1900, effective 1 January 1901
Legal system: based on English common law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch: British monarch, governor general, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral Federal Parliament consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Representatives
Judicial branch: High Court

FIJI

Type: military coup leader Major General Sitiveni Rabuka formally declared Fiji a republic on 6 October 1987
Independence: 10 October 1970 (from UK)
Constitution: 10 October 1970 (suspended 1 October 1987); note—a new constitution was proposed on 23 September 1988 and awaits final approval
Legal system: based on British system
Executive branch: president, prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: the bicameral Parliament, consisting of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Representatives, was dissolved following the coup of 14 May 1987; the proposed constitution of NA September 1988 provides for a bicameral Parliament
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Type: overseas territory of France
Independence: none (overseas territory of France)
Constitution: 28 September 1958 (French Constitution)
Legal system: based on French system
Executive branch: French president, high commissioner of the republic, president [illegible] the Council of Ministers, vice presiden[illegible] the Council of Ministers, Council of Mi[illegible]isters
Legislative branch: unicameral Territorial Assembly
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal

KIRIBATI

Type: republic
Independence: 12 July 1979 (from UK; formerly Gilbert Islands)
Constitution: 12 July 1979
Executive branch: president, vice president, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral House of Assembly (Maneaba Ni Maungatabu)
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal, High Court

NAURU

Type: republic
Independence: 31 January 1968 (from UN trusteeship under Australia, New Zealand, and UK); formerly Pleasant Island
Constitution: 29 January 1968
Legal system: own Acts of Parliament and British common law
Executive branch: president, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

NEW CALEDONIA

Type: overseas territory of France
Independence: none (overseas territory of France); note—a referendum on independence will be held in 1998 (there will be a review of the issue in 1992)
Constitution: 28 September 1958 (French Constitution)
Legal system: the 1988 Matignon Accords grant substantial autonomy to the islands; formerly under French law
Executive branch: high commissioner, Consultative Committee (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral Territorial Assembly
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal

NEW ZEALAND

Type: parliamentary democracy
Independence: 26 September 1907 (from UK)
Constitution: no formal, written constitution; consists of various documents, including certain acts of the UK and New Zealand Parliaments; Constitution Act 1986 was to have come into force 1 January 1987, but has not been enacted

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ASPECTS OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS *continued*

NEW ZEALAND continued

Legal system: based on English law, with special land legislation and land courts for Maoris; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Executive branch: British monarch, governor general, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral House of Representatives (commonly called Parliament)

Judicial branch: High Court, Court of Appeal

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Type: parliamentary democracy

Independence: 16 September 1975 (from UN trusteeship under Australian administration)

Constitution: 16 September 1975

Legal system: based on English common law

Executive branch: British monarch, governor general, prime minister, deputy prime minister, National Executive Council (cabinet)

Legislative branch: unicameral National Parliament (sometimes referred to as the House of Assembly)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Type: independent parliamentary state within Commonwealth

Independence: 7 July 1978 (from UK; formerly British Solomon Islands)

Constitution: 7 July 1978

Legal system: common law

Executive branch: British monarch, governor general, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral National Parliament

Judicial branch: High Court

TONGA

Type: hereditary constitutional monarchy

Independence: 4 June 1970 (from UK; formerly Friendly Islands)

Constitution: 4 November 1875, revised 1 January 1967

Legal system: based on English law

Executive branch: monarch, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet), Privy Council

Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Assembly

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

TUVALU

Type: democracy

Independence: 1 October 1978 (from UK; formerly Ellice Islands)

Constitution: 1 October 1978

Executive branch: British monarch, governor general, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament

Judicial branch: High Court

VANUATU

Type: republic

Independence: 30 July 1980 (from France and UK; formerly New Hebrides)

Constitution: 30 July 1980

Legal system: unified system being created from former dual French and British systems

Executive branch: president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament; note—the National Council of Chiefs advises on matters of custom and land

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

WESTERN SAMOA

Type: constitutional monarchy under native chief

Independence: 1 January 1962 (from UN trusteeship administered by New Zealand)

Constitution: 1 January 1962

Legal system: based on English common law and local customs; judicial review of legislative acts with respect to fundamental rights of the citizen; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Executive branch: monarch, Executive Council, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Assembly (Fono)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Court of Appeal

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1990.

SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
NAURU
KIRIBATI
TUVALU
SOLOMON ISLANDS
VANUATU
WESTERN SAMOA
COOK ISLANDS
NIUE
FIJI
TONGA
AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND

The emergence of a younger generation of regional leaders at the 21st South Pacific Forum brought a new international style to the meeting which was held in Port Vila, Vanuatu between 31 July and 1 August 1990.

The sole remaining founding member of the Forum, Fiji Prime Minister Ratu Mara attended as did Heads of Government of Australia, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Western Samoa. Other member countries, Cook Islands, Solomon Islands, and Tonga were represented by Cabinet Ministers. The Prime Minister of the Republic of Vanuatu, Hon Fr Walter H Lini, chaired the meeting which was officially opened by the President of the Republic of Vanuatu, His Excellency Frederick Timakata.

The key issues discussed included:

- strengthening the region's capacity to address environmental concerns;
- ensuring more effective management of regional fisheries resources;
- responding to recent political developments in New Caledonia;
- addressing the future of regional tourism and energy programmes; and
- considering major economic and political concerns to be discussed with the Forum Dialogue Partners.

Environment

The Forum recognised the fundamental importance of environmental issues to the Pacific countries, particularly climate change, sea level rise and waste disposal at sea. It was agreed that a special committee would be established (funded by New Zealand), to examine ways to strengthen the capacity and efficiency of the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).

The industrialised countries which produce the gases, notably carbon dioxide, which cause the greenhouse effect, eg. climate changes and sea level rises, were urged to cut their emission of greenhouse gases and establish obligatory emission reduction standards.

The Forum also noted with satisfaction that Papua New Guinea had become the eleventh Forum member to ratify the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty.

Fisheries

The Forum was gratified by the impetus given by the 1989 Tarawa Declaration on the elimination of driftnet fishing. The Declaration had been followed in quick succession by the adoption of the Convention for the Prohibition of Long Driftnets in the South Pacific and a United Nations resolution against driftnetting.

New Caledonia

Developments affecting New Caledonia were reviewed and the importance of the universal realisation of the rights of people to self-determination was reaffirmed.

The Forum urged all the parties involved to maintain their dialogue and continue working towards self-determination in which all options, including independence, are open, and the rights of the indigenous Kanaks and all other New Caledonians was safeguarded.

Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal

The Forum discussed at length the Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System (JACADS). While agreeing with the need to destroy existing chemical weapons, the plans by the United States to destroy chemical weapons now stored on Johnston Atoll, along with others that may be found within the region and those to be shipped from FRG, posed a serious dilemma for Forum Leaders.

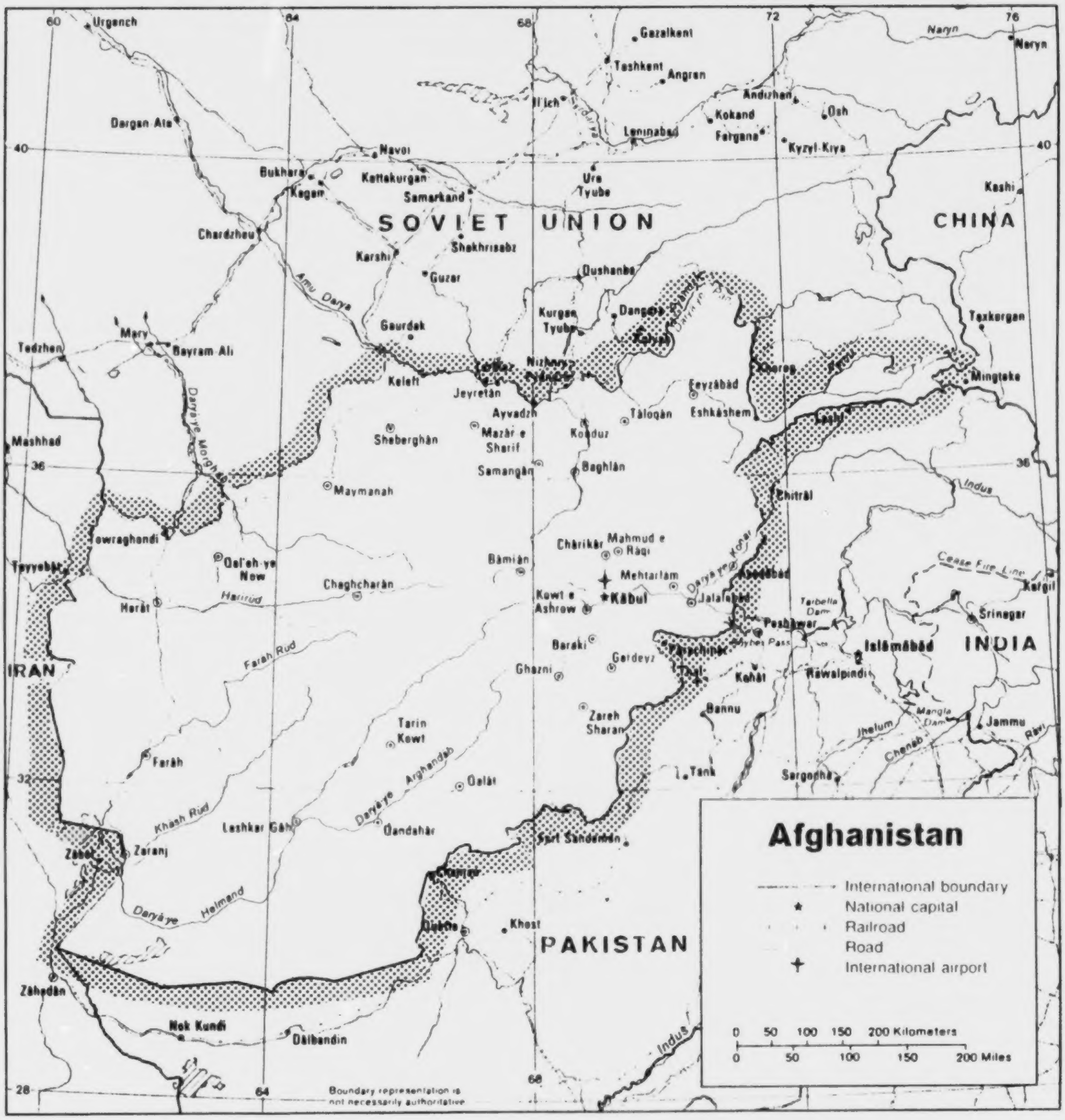
Early discussions with the United States on all aspects of the JACADS operations, including the shipment of stockpiles from FRG, were necessary prior to commencement of the operation.

The Forum felt very strongly that the facility at Johnston Atoll should not become the permanent toxic waste disposal centre of the world. They expressed their firm conviction that the facility should be closed down once the current operations had been completed and called on the United States to ensure that no further chemical weapons or other toxic materials would be stockpiled on or destroyed at Johnston Atoll. ◆

Source: New Zealand Embassy, Washington DC. New Zealand Update, September-October 1990.

VI. Individual Country Maps

Satisfactory individual country maps were not available for Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.

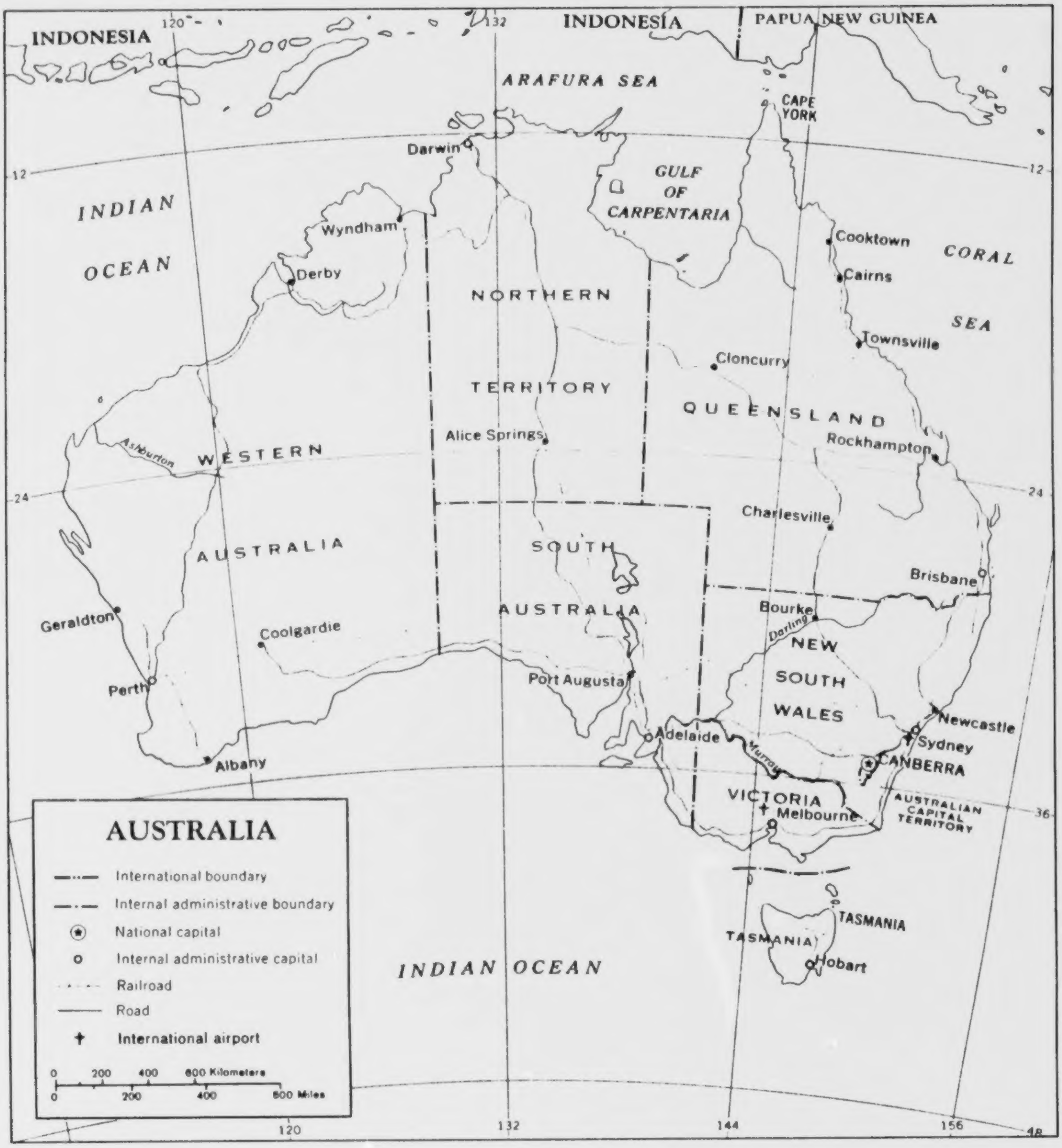

SOVIET UNION
CHINA
IRAN
PAKISTAN
INDIA
Urgench
Gazalkent
Tashkent
Angren
Naryn
Dargan Ata
Il'ich
Andizhan
Osh
Kokand
Fergana
Leninabad
Kyzyl-Kiya
Navoi
Bukhara
Kattakurgan
Kagan
Samarkand
Ura Tyube
Kashi
Chardzhou
Karshi
Shakhrisabz
Guzar
Dushanbe
Amu Darya
Gaurdak
Kurgan Tyube
Dangara
Taskorgan
Mary
Bayram Ali
Tedzhen
Keleft
Termez
Nizhniy Pyandzh
Jeyretan
Khorog
Mingteke
Feyzabad
Eshkashem
Ayvadzh
Taloqan
Sheberghan
Mazar-e Sharif
Konduz
Mashhad
Samangan
Baghlan
Maymanah
Chitral
Towraghondi
Charikar
Mahmud-e Raqi
Qal'eh-ye Now
Bamian
Mehtarlam
Taybad
Chaghcharan
Kowt-e Ashrow
Kabul
Jalalabad
Harirud
Herat
Peshawar
Srinagar
Kargil
Cease Fire Line
Tarbella Dam
Khyber Pass
Baraki
Gardeyz
Islamabad
Farah Rud
Ghazni
Parachinar
Kohat
Rawalpindi
Thal
Bannu
Zareh Sharan
Mangla Dam
Jammu
Tarin Kowt
Jhelum
Chenab
Ravi
Indus
Farah
Qalat
Tank
Sargodha
Darya-ye Arghandab
Khash Rud
Lashkar Gah
Qandahar
Spin Buldak
Zabol
Zaranj
Chaman
Darya-ye Helmand
Quetta
Khost
Zahedan
Nok Kundi
Dalbandin
Indus
60
64
68
72
76
40
36
32
28
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative
Afghanistan
International boundary
★ National capital
Railroad
Road
✝ International airport
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers
0 50 100 150 200 Miles

REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN

AREA*: 251,773 sq mi* *652,092 sq km*
POPULATION*: 15,900,000 (est'd for July'90)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY*: Kabul*
(1,200,000 est'd 1987)
GNP*: ----*

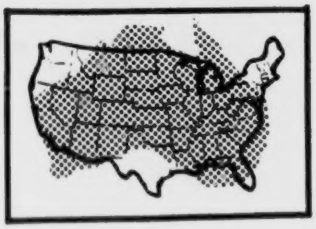
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

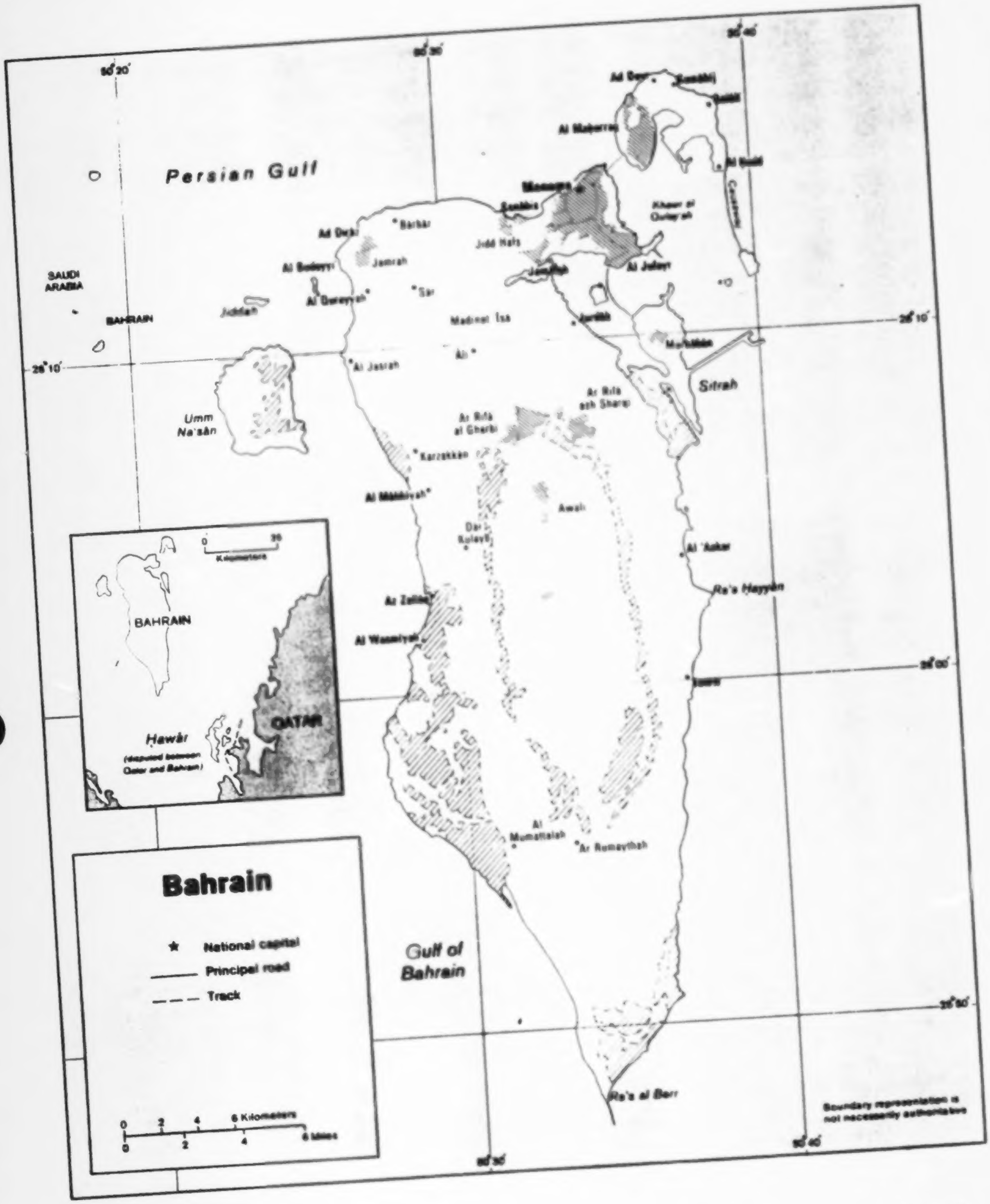
AUSTRALIA


INDONESIA
INDONESIA
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
ARAFURA SEA
CAPE YORK
Darwin
GULF OF CARPENTARIA
INDIAN OCEAN
Wyndham
Derby
Cooktown
Cairns
CORAL SEA
NORTHERN TERRITORY
Townsville
Cloncurry
QUEENSLAND
Alice Springs
Rockhampton
Ashburton
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Charlesville
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Brisbane
Geraldton
Coolgardie
Bourke
Darling
NEW SOUTH WALES
Perth
Port Augusta
Newcastle
Adelaide
Murray
Sydney
Albany
CANBERRA
VICTORIA
Melbourne
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
TASMANIA
TASMANIA
Hobart
INDIAN OCEAN
AUSTRALIA
International boundary
Internal administrative boundary
National capital
Internal administrative capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 200 400 600 Kilometers
0 200 400 600 Miles
120
132
144
156
12
24
36
48

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

***AREA**: 2,966,200 sq mi 7,682,458 sq km*
***POPULATION** : 17,100,000 (est'd for July'90)*
***LARGEST CITY**: Sydney*
(3,500,000 est'd 1987)
***GNP**:$12,390 per capita, 1988 (US$)*

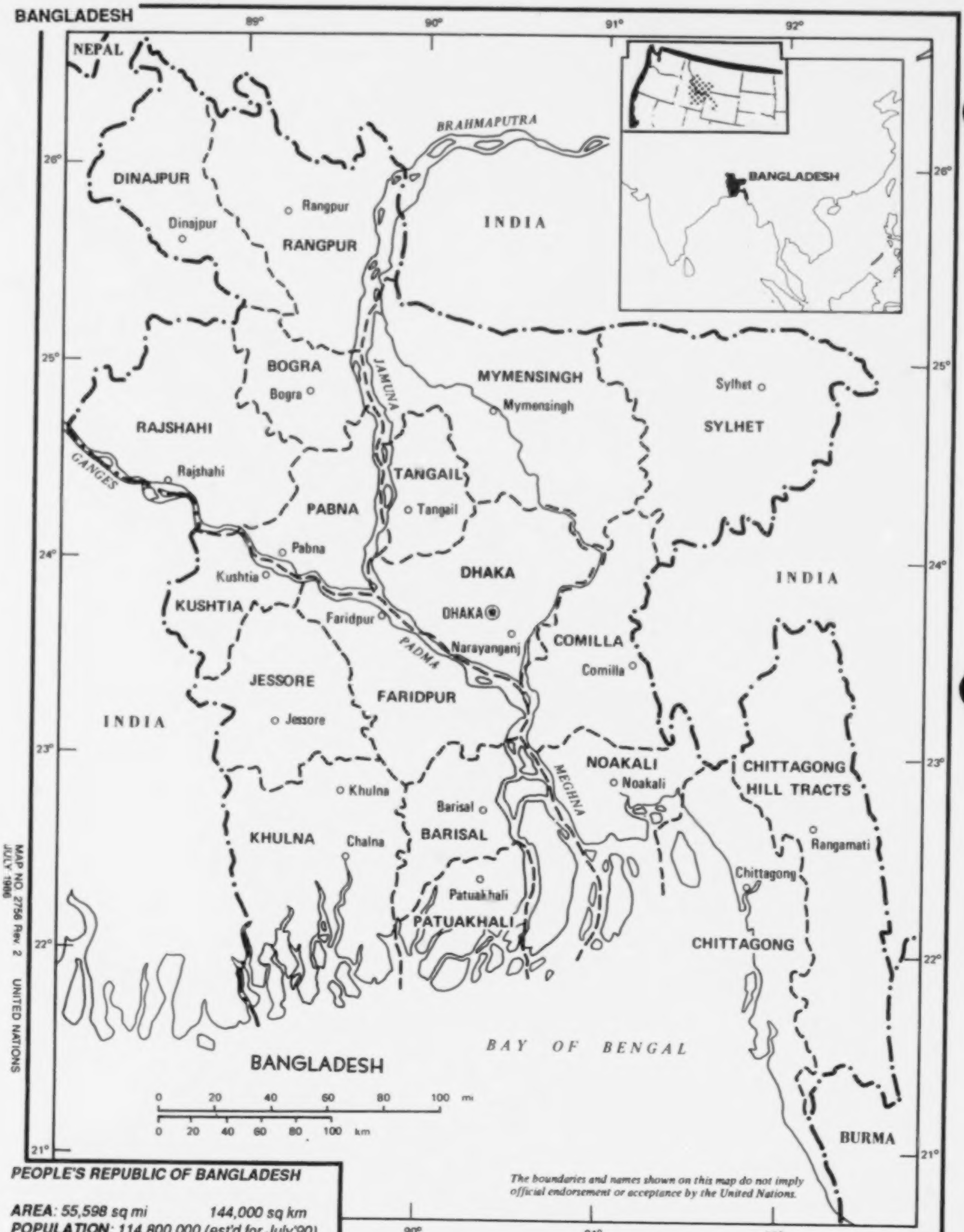



50°20'
50°30'
50°40'
26°10'
26°00'
25°50'
Persian Gulf
SAUDI ARABIA
BAHRAIN
Ad Dur
Samahij
Galali
Al Muharraq
Al Hadd
Causeway
Manama
Sanabis
Khawr al Qulay'ah
Ad Diraz
Barbar
Jidd Hafs
Al Budayyi'
Jamrah
Jidd 'Ali
Al Juday
Al Qurayyah
Sar
Jiddah
Madinat 'Isa
Jurdab
Ma'amir
'Ali
Al Jasrah
Sitrah
Umm Na'san
Ar Rifa' ash Sharqi
Ar Rifa' al Gharbi
Karzakkan
Al Malikiyah
Awali
Dar Kulayb
Al 'Askar
Ra's Hayyan
Az Zallaq
Al Wasmiyah
Jaww
Al Mumattalah
Ar Rumaythah
Gulf of Bahrain
Ra's al Barr
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative
0
35
Kilometers
BAHRAIN
Hawar
(disputed between Qatar and Bahrain)
QATAR
Bahrain
National capital
Principal road
Track
0
2
4
6 Kilometers
0
2
4
6 Miles

STATE OF BAHRAIN

AREA: 258 sq mi *668 sq km*
POPULATION: 500,(000 (est'd for July'90)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Manama
(146,000 est'd for 1987)
GNP: $6,610 per capita, 1988 (US$)

Bahrain:	**239 sq mi** **620 sq km**
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi** **3,144 sq km**


BANGLADESH
89°
90°
91°
92°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°
21°
NEPAL
BRAHMAPUTRA
DINAJPUR
Dinajpur
Rangpur
RANGPUR
INDIA
BANGLADESH
BOGRA
Bogra
MYMENSINGH
Mymensingh
JAMUNA
Sylhet
SYLHET
RAJSHAHI
Rajshahi
GANGES
TANGAIL
Tangail
PABNA
Pabna
DHAKA
Kushtia
KUSHTIA
DHAKA
Faridpur
Narayanganj
PADMA
COMILLA
Comilla
INDIA
JESSORE
Jessore
FARIDPUR
INDIA
NOAKALI
Noakali
MEGHNA
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS
Rangamati
Khulna
Barisal
KHULNA
Chalna
BARISAL
Chittagong
Patuakhali
PATUAKHALI
CHITTAGONG
BAY OF BENGAL
BANGLADESH
0 20 40 60 80 100 mi
0 20 40 60 80 100 km
BURMA
MAP NO. 2756 Rev. 2 UNITED NATIONS
JULY 1986

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

***AREA**: 55,598 sq mi 144,000 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 114,800,000 (est'd for July'90)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Dhaka*
(3,400,000 met.est'd 1987)
***GNP**: $170 per capita, 1988 (US$)*

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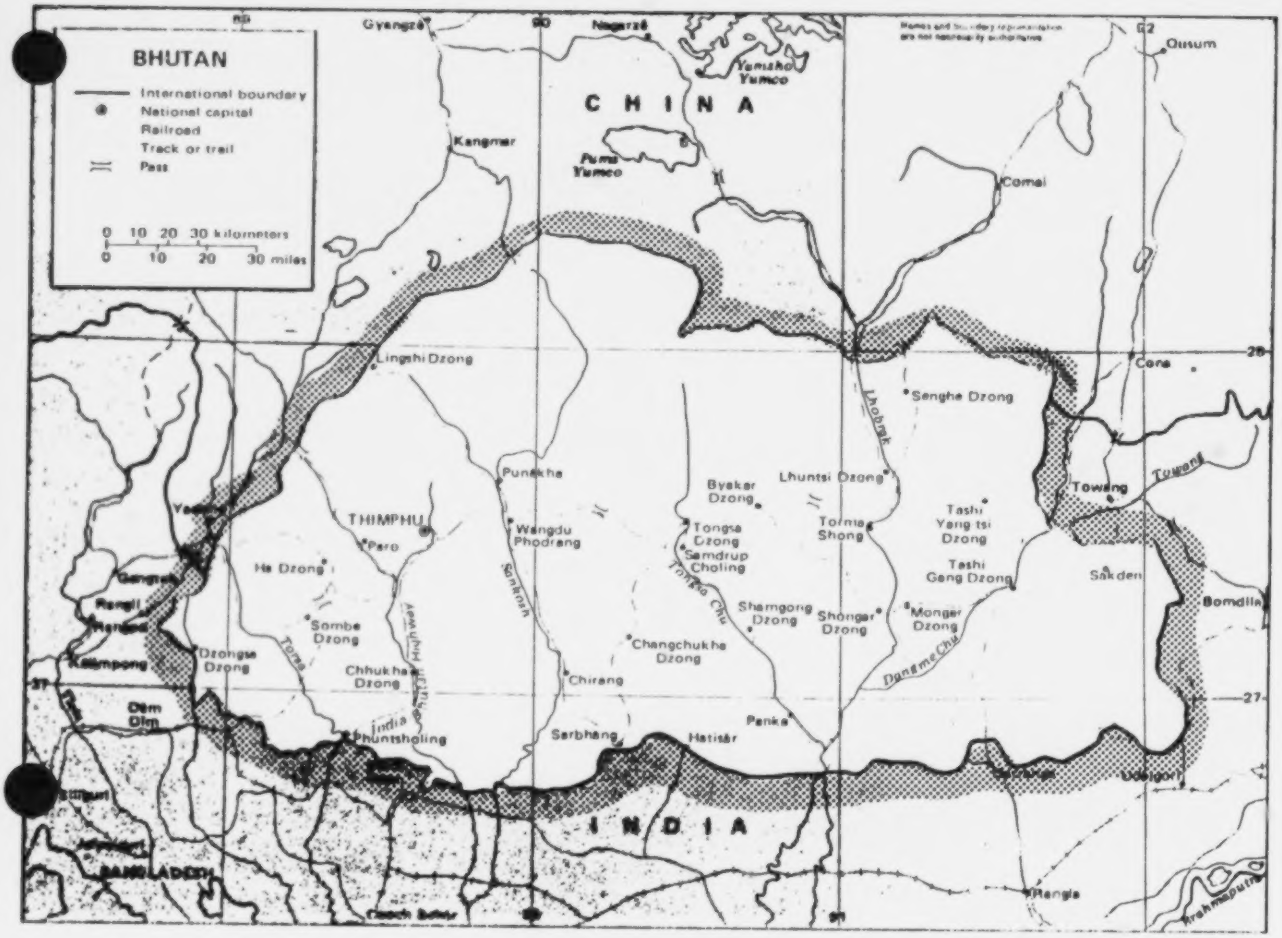
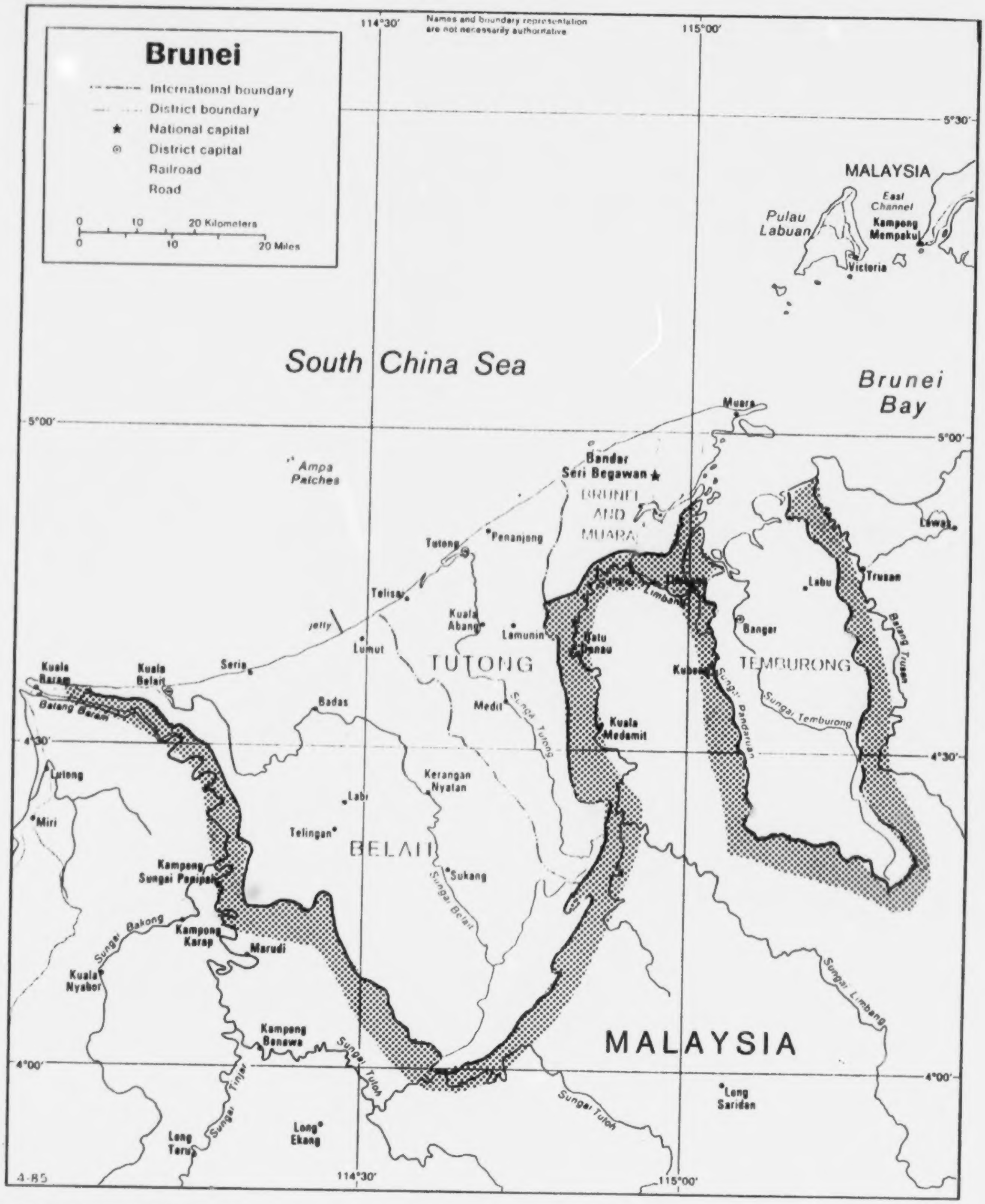

BHUTAN
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Track or trail
Pass
0 10 20 30 kilometers
0 10 20 30 miles
89
90
92
28
27
Gyangzê
Nagarzê
Yamzho Yumco
CHINA
Kangmar
Puma Yumco
Comai
Qusum
Lingshi Dzong
Senghe Dzong
Cona
Lhobrak
Punakha
THIMPHU
Paro
Ha Dzong
Wangdu Phodrang
Byakar Dzong
Lhuntsi Dzong
Tongsa Dzong
Samdrup Choling
Tongsa Chu
Tormia Shong
Tashi Yang tsi Dzong
Tashi Gang Dzong
Towang
Sakden
Bomdila
Shamgong Dzong
Shongar Dzong
Monger Dzong
Dangme Chu
Sankosh
Sombe Dzong
Chhukha Dzong
Changchukha Dzong
Chirang
Dzongsa Dzong
Torsa
Yadong
Gangtok
Rangpo
Kalimpong
Dam Dim
Phuntsholing
India
Sarbhang
Hatisar
Panka
Udalguri
Siliguri
INDIA
BANGLADESH
Cooch Behar
Rangia
Brahmaputra

KINGDOM OF BHUTAN

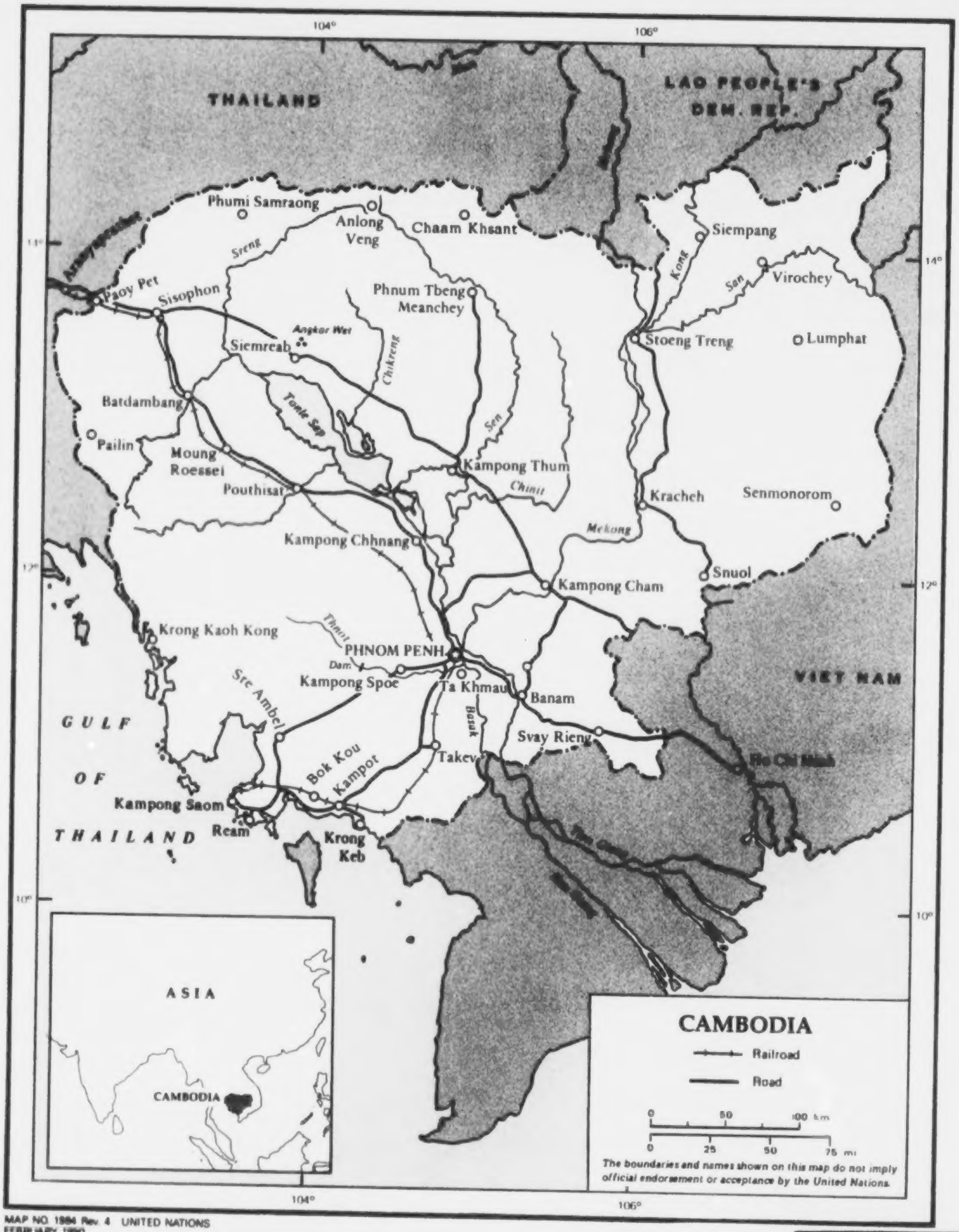
AREA: *18,147 sq mi 47,000 sq km*
POPULATION: *1,600,000 (est'd for July'90)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Thimphu*
(20,000 est'd 1987)
GNP: *$150 per capita, 1988 (US$)*


Brunei
International boundary
District boundary
National capital
District capital
Railroad
Road
0 10 20 Kilometers
0 10 20 Miles
Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative
114°30'
115°00'
5°30'
5°00'
4°30'
4°00'
South China Sea
Brunei Bay
MALAYSIA
Pulau Labuan
East Channel
Kampong Mempakul
Victoria
Muara
Ampa Patches
Bandar Seri Begawan
BRUNEI AND MUARA
Penanjong
Tutong
Telisai
Jetty
Lumut
Kuala Abang
Lamunin
TUTONG
Labu
Trusan
Lawas
Bangar
Batu Danau
Kuala Medamit
TEMBURONG
Sungai Temburong
Sungai Pandaruan
Batang Trusan
Kuala Baram
Kuala Belait
Seria
Badas
Medit
Sungai Tutong
Batang Baram
Luteng
Miri
Kerangan Nyatan
Labi
Telingan
BELAIT
Sukang
Sungai Belait
Kampong Sungai Popipah
Sungai Bakong
Kampong Karap
Marudi
Kuala Nyabor
Kampong Benawa
Sungai Tutoh
Sungai Tinjar
Long Teru
Long Ekang
MALAYSIA
Sungai Limbang
Long Saridan
4-85

STATE OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

AREA: 2,226 sq mi 5,765 sq km
POPULATION: 300,000 (est'd for July'90)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Bandar Seri Begawan
(51,000 est'd 1982)
GNP: $14,120 per capita, 1988 (US$)

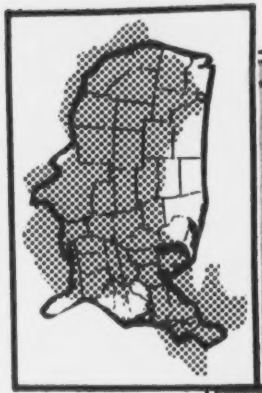
Brunei	**2,228 sq mi** **5,770 sq km**
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi** **3,144 sq km**


104°
106°
THAILAND
LAO PEOPLE'S DEM. REP.
VIET NAM
Phumi Samraong
Anlong Veng
Chaam Khsant
Siempang
Virochey
Paoy Pet
Sisophon
Phnum Tbeng Meanchey
Angkor Wat
Siemreab
Stoeng Treng
Lumphat
Batdambang
Tonle Sap
Pailin
Moung Roessei
Pouthisat
Kampong Thum
Kracheh
Senmonorom
Kampong Chhnang
Mekong
Kampong Cham
Snuol
Krong Kaoh Kong
PHNOM PENH
Kampong Spoe
Ta Khmau
Banam
Svay Rieng
Takev
Ho Chi Minh
Kampong Saom
Ream
Bok Kou
Kampot
Krong Keb
GULF OF THAILAND
Sreng
Chikreng
Sen
Chinit
Kong
San
Thnot
Dam
Stc Ambel
Basak
14°
12°
10°
ASIA
CAMBODIA
CAMBODIA
Railroad
Road
0 50 100 km
0 25 50 75 mi
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

MAP NO. 1984 Rev. 4 UNITED NATIONS
FEBRUARY 1990

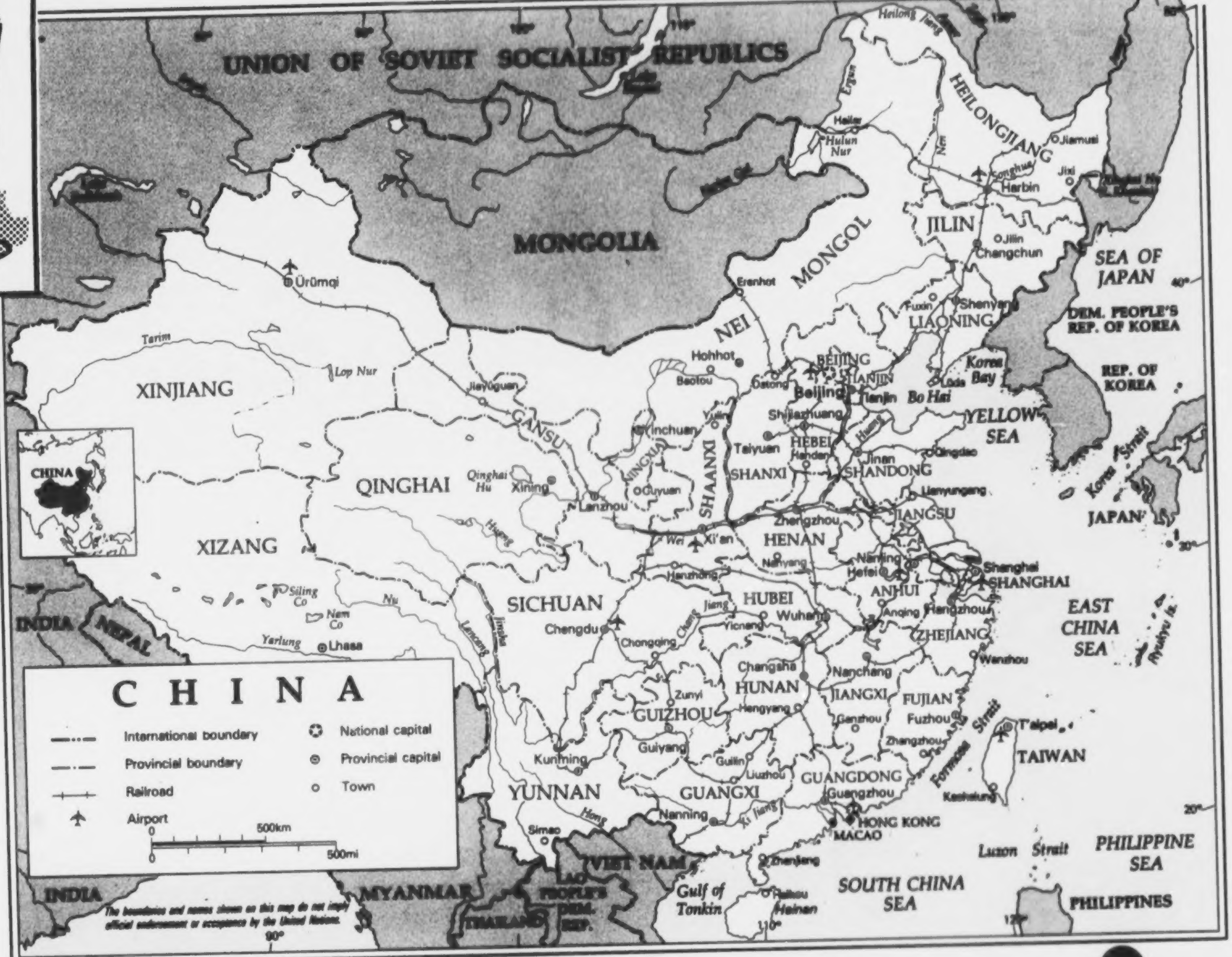
STATE OF CAMBODIA

AREA: *69,898 sq mi 181,036 sq km*
POPULATION: *7,000,000 (est'd for July'90)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Phnom Penh*
(300,000 est'd 1987)
GNP: *----*



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

AREA: 3,705,390 sq mi 9,596,960 sq km
POPULATION: 1,119,900,000 (est'd for July'90)
LARGEST CITY: Shanghai
(7,000,000 est'd 1987)
GNP: $330 per cpaita, 1988 (US$)


UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
MONGOLIA
XINJIANG
QINGHAI
XIZANG
GANSU
NEI MONGOL
HEILONGJIANG
JILIN
LIAONING
BEIJING
TIANJIN
HEBEI
SHANXI
SHAANXI
NINGXIA
SHANDONG
JIANGSU
HENAN
ANHUI
SHANGHAI
SICHUAN
HUBEI
ZHEJIANG
HUNAN
JIANGXI
FUJIAN
GUIZHOU
YUNNAN
GUANGXI
GUANGDONG
TAIWAN
HONG KONG
MACAO
Ürümqi
Lhasa
Lop Nur
Qinghai Hu
Xining
Lanzhou
Jiayuguan
Yinchuan
Guyuan
Hohhot
Baotou
Erenhot
Hailar
Hulun Nur
Harbin
Jiamusi
Jixi
Jilin
Changchun
Shenyang
Fuxin
Lüda
Beijing
Tianjin
Datong
Shijiazhuang
Taiyuan
Handan
Jinan
Qingdao
Lianyungang
Zhengzhou
Xi'an
Nanyang
Hanzhong
Nanjing
Hefei
Shanghai
Hangzhou
Anqing
Wuhan
Yichang
Chengdu
Chongqing
Changsha
Nanchang
Wenzhou
Zunyi
Hengyang
Ganzhou
Fuzhou
Zhangzhou
T'aipei
Kaohsiung
Guiyang
Kunming
Guilin
Liuzhou
Guangzhou
Nanning
Simao
Zhanjiang
Haikou
Hainan
Siling Co
Nam Co
Tarim
Yarlung
Nu
Lancang
Jinsha
Huang
Wei
Chang Jiang
Hong
Xi Jiang
Songhua
Nen
Heilong Jiang
Ergun
Bo Hai
Korea Bay
YELLOW SEA
SEA OF JAPAN
DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF KOREA
REP. OF KOREA
JAPAN
Korea Strait
EAST CHINA SEA
Ryukyu Is.
Formosa Strait
Luzon Strait
PHILIPPINE SEA
PHILIPPINES
SOUTH CHINA SEA
Gulf of Tonkin
VIET NAM
LAO PEOPLE'S DEM. REP.
THAILAND
MYANMAR
INDIA
NEPAL
CHINA
90°
110°
130°
40°
30°
20°
C H I N A
International boundary
Provincial boundary
Railroad
Airport
National capital
Provincial capital
Town
0 500km
0 500mi
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MAP NO. 3402 Rev.1 UNITED NATIONS
MAY 1990

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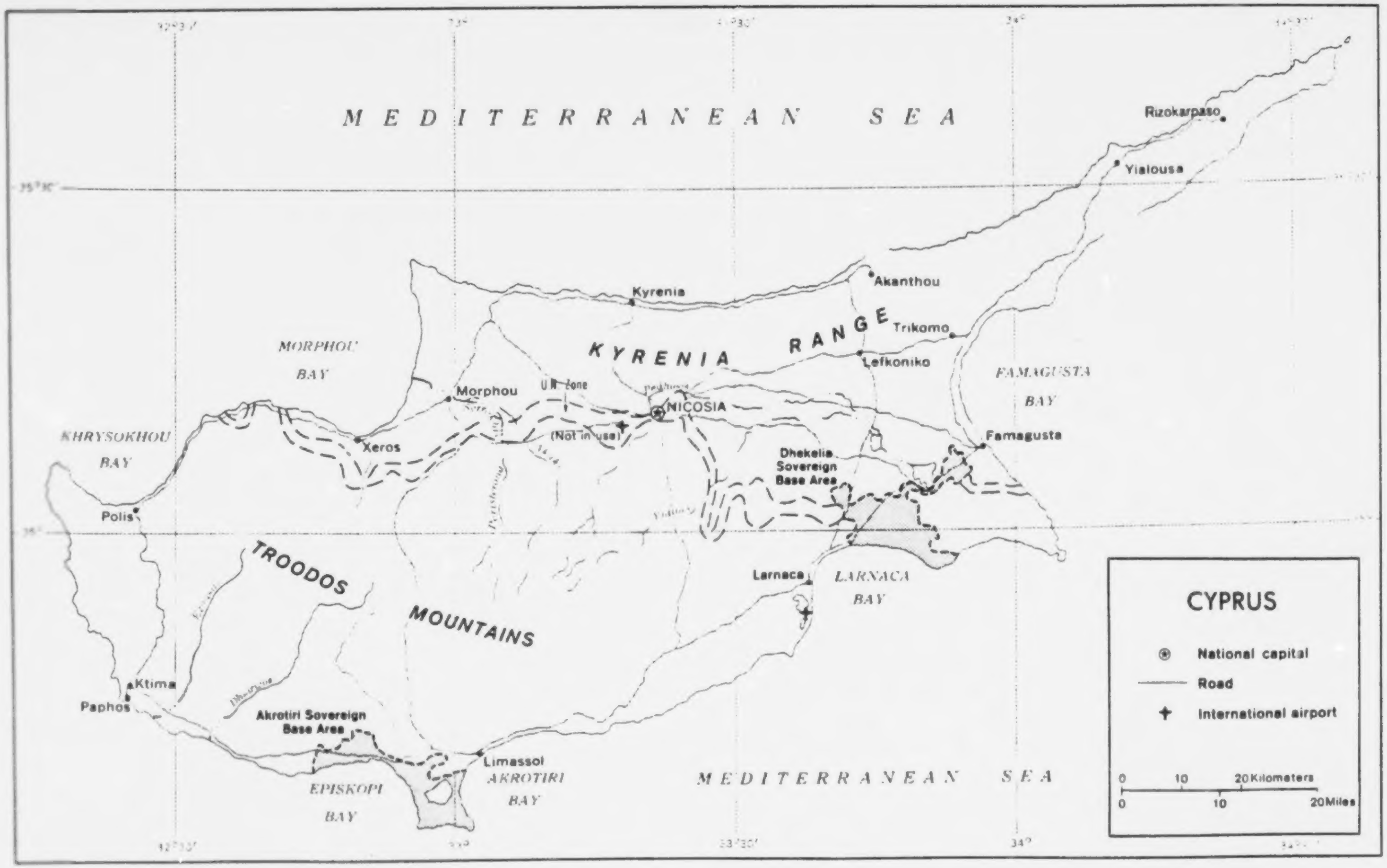
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Rizokarpaso
Yialousa
Akanthou
Kyrenia
KYRENIA RANGE
Trikomo
Lefkoniko
MORPHOU BAY
FAMAGUSTA BAY
Morphou
UN Zone
NICOSIA
(Not in use)
KHRYSOKHOU BAY
Xeros
Famagusta
Dhekelia Sovereign Base Area
Polis
TROODOS MOUNTAINS
Larnaca
LARNACA BAY
Ktima
Paphos
Akrotiri Sovereign Base Area
Limassol
AKROTIRI BAY
EPISKOPI BAY
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CYPRUS
National capital
Road
International airport
0 10 20 Kilometers
0 10 20 Miles

REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

AREA: *3,572 sq mi* *9,251 sq km*
POPULATION: *700,000 (est'd for July'90)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Nicosia*
(124,300 est'd 1984)
GNP: *$6,260 per capita, 1988 (US$)*

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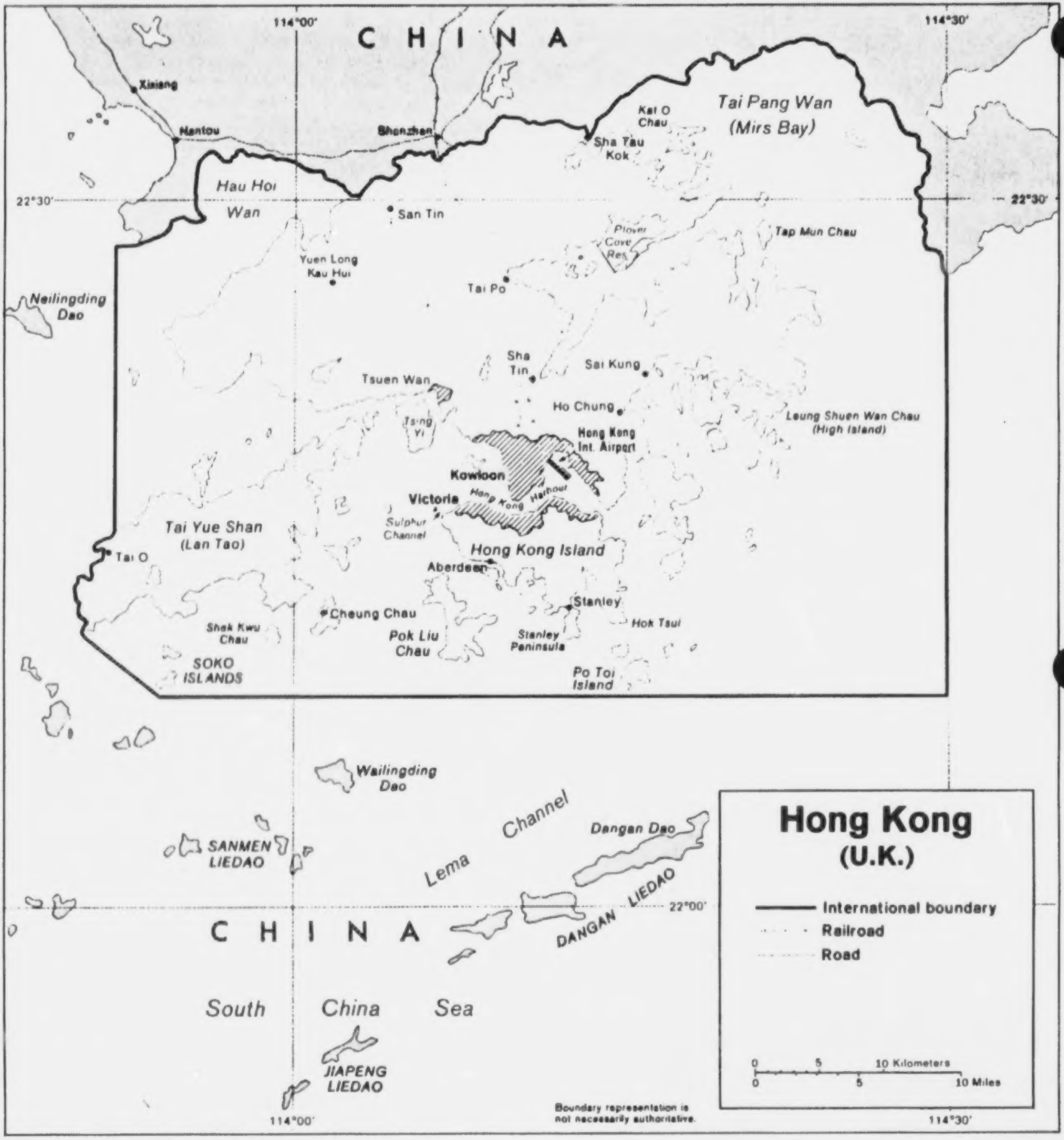
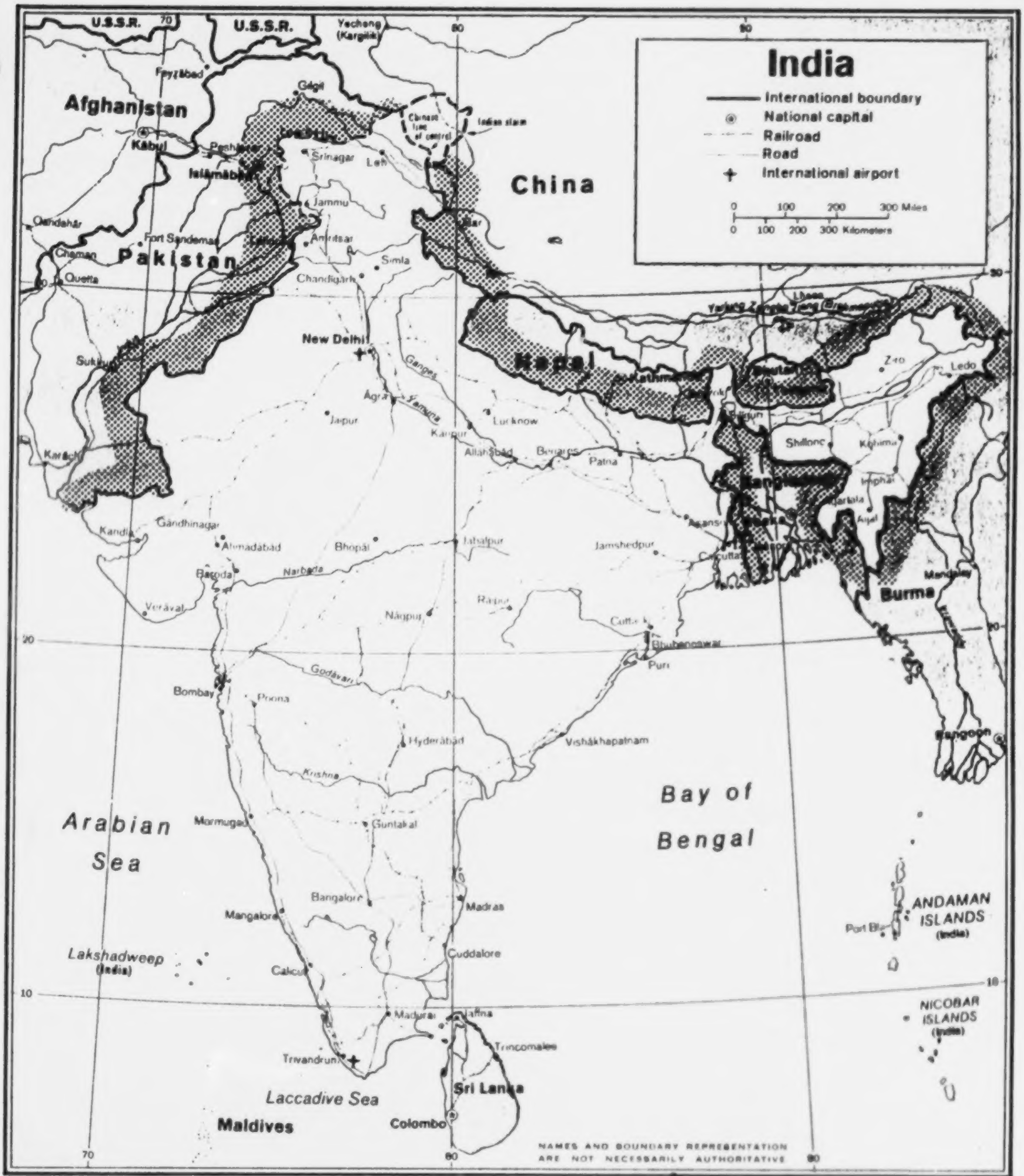

114°00′
114°30′
22°30′
22°00′
CHINA
Xixiang
Nantou
Shenzhen
Kat O Chau
Sha Tau Kok
Tai Pang Wan (Mirs Bay)
Hau Hoi Wan
San Tin
Plover Cove Res.
Tap Mun Chau
Yuen Long Kau Hui
Tai Po
Neilingding Dao
Sha Tin
Sai Kung
Tsuen Wan
Ho Chung
Tsing Yi
Hong Kong Int. Airport
Leung Shuen Wan Chau (High Island)
Kowloon
Victoria
Hong Kong Harbour
Sulphur Channel
Tai Yue Shan (Lan Tao)
Tai O
Hong Kong Island
Aberdeen
Stanley
Cheung Chau
Hok Tsui
Shek Kwu Chau
Pok Liu Chau
Stanley Peninsula
SOKO ISLANDS
Po Toi Island
Wailingding Dao
Lema Channel
Dangan Dao
SANMEN LIEDAO
DANGAN LIEDAO
CHINA
South China Sea
JIAPENG LIEDAO
Hong Kong (U.K.)
International boundary
Railroad
Road
0 5 10 Kilometers
0 5 10 Miles
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

CROWN COLONY OF HONG KONG

***AREA**: 402 sq mi 1,040 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 5,800,000 (est'd for July'90)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Victoria*
(---)
***GNP**: $9,230 per capita, 1988 (US$)*

Hong Kong	**402 sq mi** **1,040 sq km**
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi** **3,144 sq km**

142


India
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers
U.S.S.R.
U.S.S.R.
Yecheng (Kargilik)
Fayzābād
Gilgit
Afghanistan
Kābul
Peshāwar
Islāmābād
Srinagar
Leh
Chinese line of control
Indian claim
China
Qandahār
Jammu
Amritsar
Fort Sandeman
Chaman
Pakistan
Quetta
Simla
Chandigarh
New Delhi
Sukkur
Ganges
Nepal
Kathmandu
Bhutan
Zero
Ledo
Āgra
Yamuna
Jaipur
Lucknow
Kanpur
Allahābād
Benares
Patna
Shillong
Kohima
Imphāl
Karāchi
Bangladesh
Agartala
Aijal
Kandla
Gāndhinagar
Ahmadābād
Bhopāl
Jabalpur
Jamshedpur
Dhaka
Calcutta
Baroda
Narbada
Mandalay
Burma
Verāval
Raipur
Nāgpur
Cuttack
Bhubaneswar
Puri
Bombay
Godāvari
Poona
Hyderābād
Vishākhapatnam
Rangoon
Krishna
Bay of Bengal
Arabian Sea
Mormugao
Guntakal
Bangalore
Madras
Mangalore
ANDAMAN ISLANDS (India)
Port Blair
Lakshadweep (India)
Calicut
Cuddalore
NICOBAR ISLANDS (India)
Madurai
Jaffna
Trincomalee
Trivandrum
Sri Lanka
Laccadive Sea
Maldives
Colombo
70
80
90
20
10
NAMES AND BOUNDARY REPRESENTATION ARE NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITATIVE

REPUBLIC OF INDIA

AREA: *1,266,595 sq mi 3,280,481 sq km*
POPULATION: *853,400,000 (est'd for July'90)*
LARGEST CITY: *Calcutta*
(9,900,000 est'd for 1988)
GNP: *$330 per capita, 1988 (US$)*

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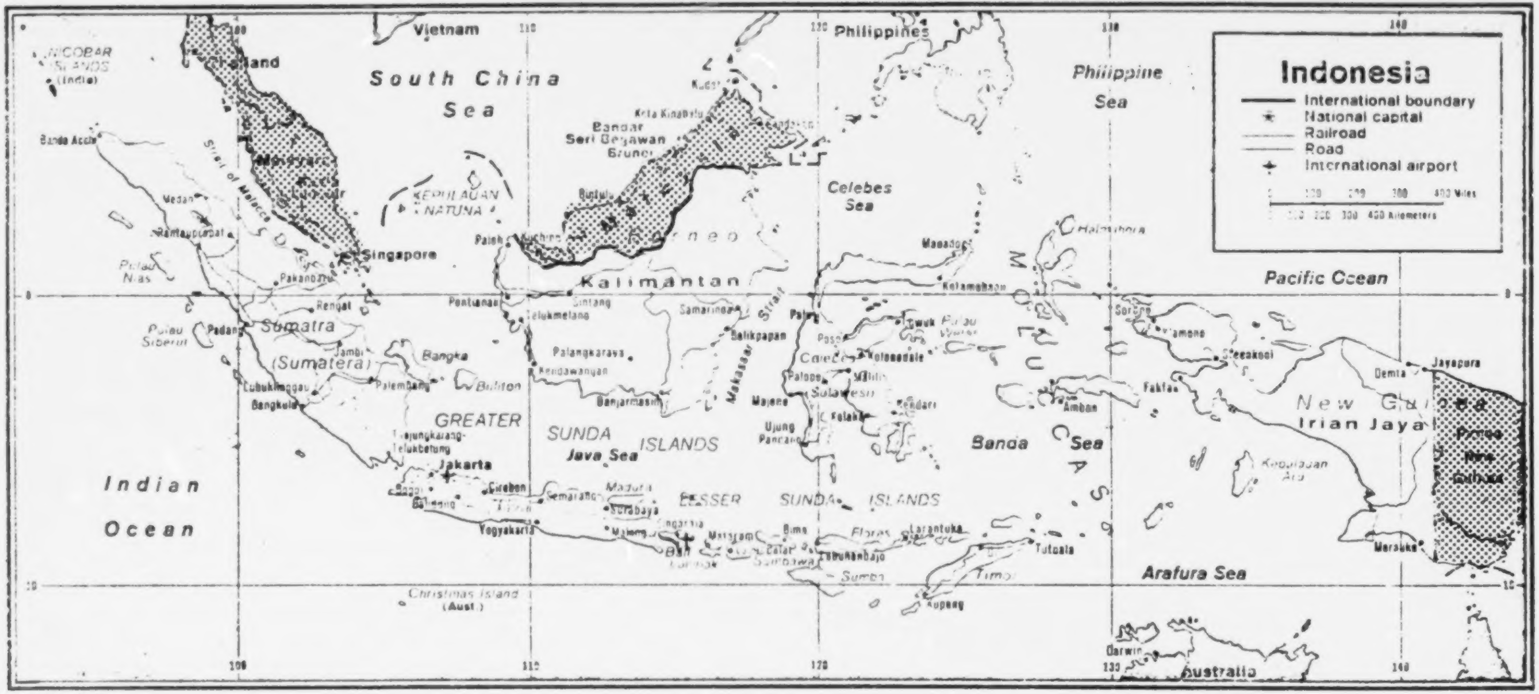
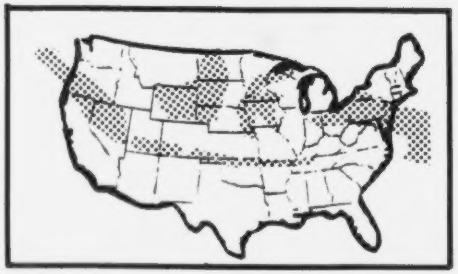

Indonesia
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
100 200 300 400 Miles
100 200 300 400 Kilometers
Vietnam
Thailand
South China Sea
Philippines
Philippine Sea
Celebes Sea
Pacific Ocean
Indian Ocean
Java Sea
Banda Sea
Arafura Sea
NICOBAR ISLANDS (India)
Banda Aceh
Medan
Strait of Malacca
Kuala Lumpur
Singapore
KEPULAUAN NATUNA
Bandar Seri Begawan
Brunei
Kota Kinabalu
Kuching
Borneo
Kalimantan
Pontianak
Samarinda
Balikpapan
Banjarmasin
Palangkaraya
Makassar Strait
Pulau Nias
Pulau Siberut
Padang
Sumatra (Sumatera)
Pekanbaru
Rengat
Jambi
Palembang
Bangka
Belitung
Bengkulu
Tanjungkarang-Telukbetung
Jakarta
Bandung
Cirebon
Semarang
Yogyakarta
Surabaya
Madura
Malang
GREATER SUNDA ISLANDS
LESSER SUNDA ISLANDS
Bali
Lombok
Mataram
Sumbawa
Bima
Flores
Sumba
Timor
Kupang
Larantuka
Manado
Celebes
Sulawesi
Palu
Poso
Kendari
Ujung Pandang
Majene
MOLUCCAS
Halmahera
Ambon
Sorong
Manokwari
Fakfak
New Guinea
Irian Jaya
Jayapura
Merauke
Kepulauan Aru
Papua New Guinea
Christmas Island (Aust.)
Darwin
Australia
100
110
120
130
140
0
10

513232 10-76

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

AREA: *735,268 sq mi 1,904,344 sq km*
POPULATION: *189,400,000 (est'd for July'90)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Jakarta*
(7,800,000 est'd 1985)
GNP: *$430 per capita, 1988 (US$)*



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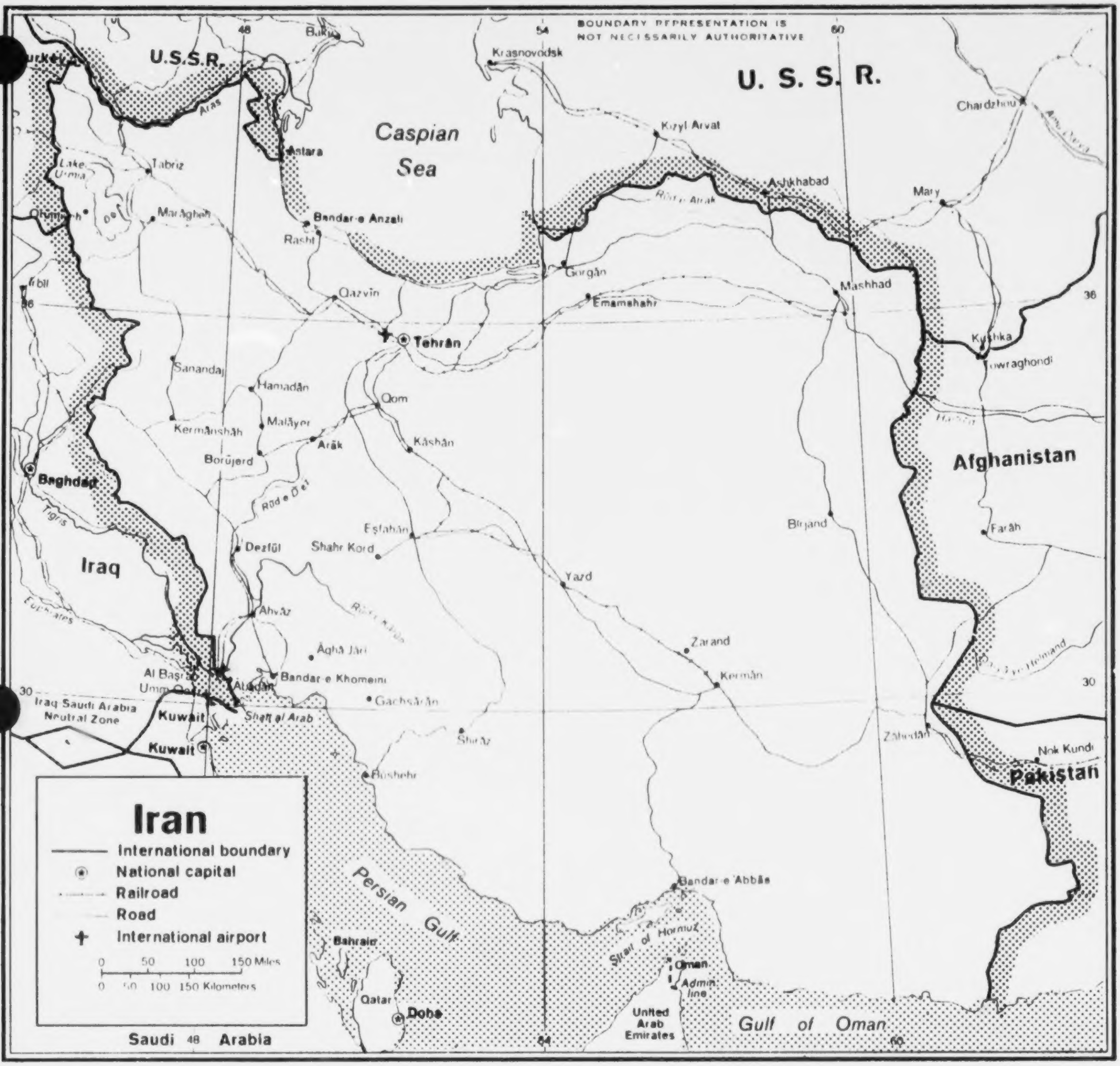
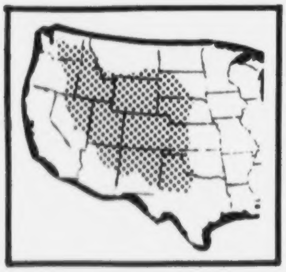
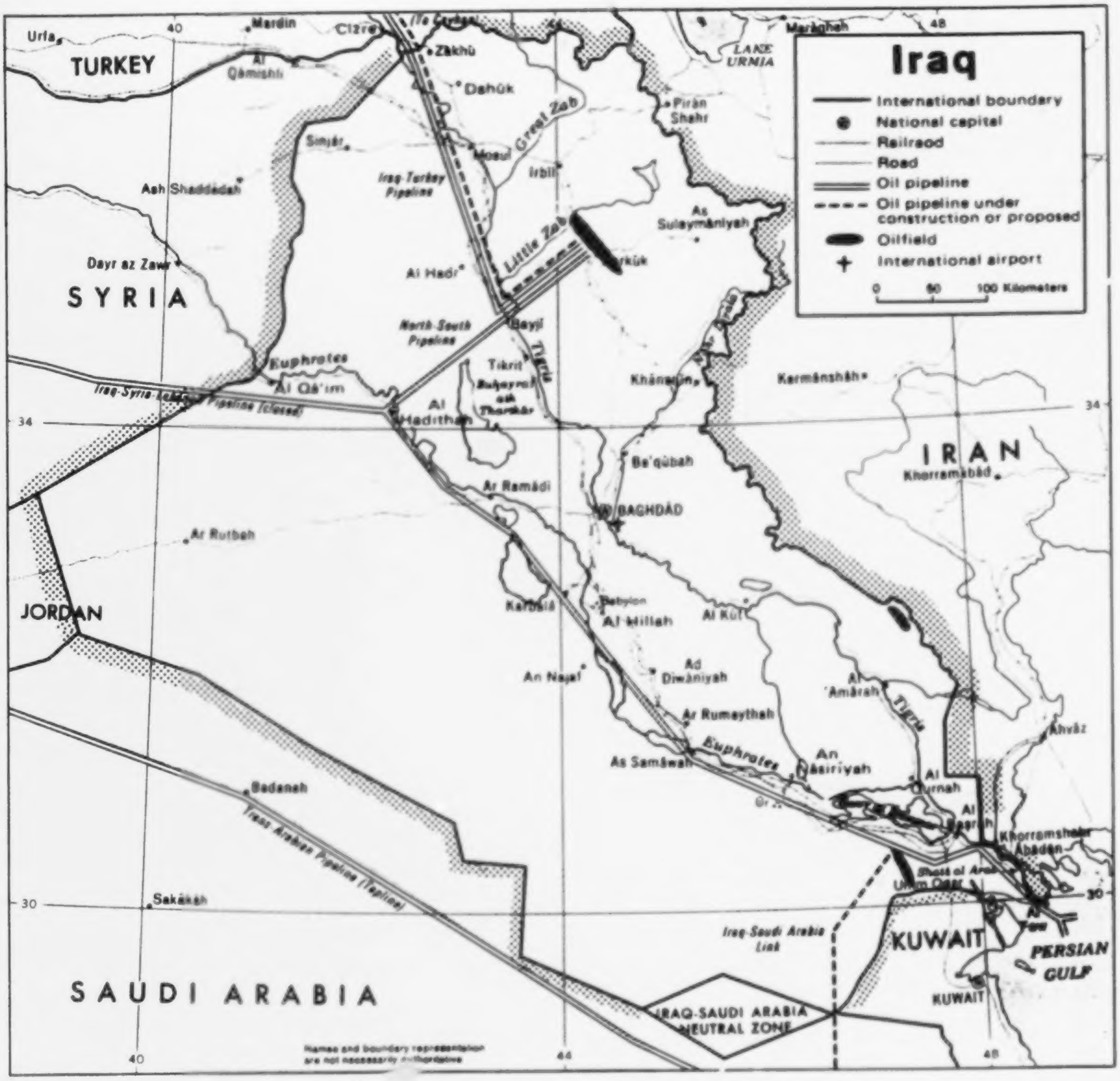

BOUNDARY REPRESENTATION IS NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITATIVE
U.S.S.R.
U. S. S. R.
Caspian Sea
Baku
Krasnovodsk
Kizyl Arvat
Ashkhabad
Chardzhou
Mary
Turkey
Aras
Astara
Tabriz
Lake Urmia
Marāgheh
Bandar-e Anzalī
Rasht
Gorgān
Emāmshahr
Mashhad
Kushka
Towraghondi
Qazvīn
Tehrān
Sanandaj
Hamadān
Malāyer
Qom
Kermānshāh
Arāk
Kāshān
Borūjerd
Baghdad
Tigris
Iraq
Euphrates
Rūd-e Dez
Eşfahān
Shahr Kord
Dezfūl
Yazd
Birjand
Afghanistan
Farāh
Ahvāz
Āghā Jārī
Zarand
Kermān
Al Başrah
Bandar-e Khomeini
Abādān
Umm Qaşr
Gachsārān
Shaţţ al Arab
Iraq Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone
Kuwait
Kuwait
Shīrāz
Zāhedān
Nok Kundi
Pakistan
Büshehr
Bandar-e 'Abbās
Persian Gulf
Strait of Hormuz
Bahrain
Qatar
Doha
Oman
Admin. line
United Arab Emirates
Gulf of Oman
Saudi Arabia
48
54
60
36
30
Iran
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 50 100 150 Miles
0 50 100 150 Kilometers

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

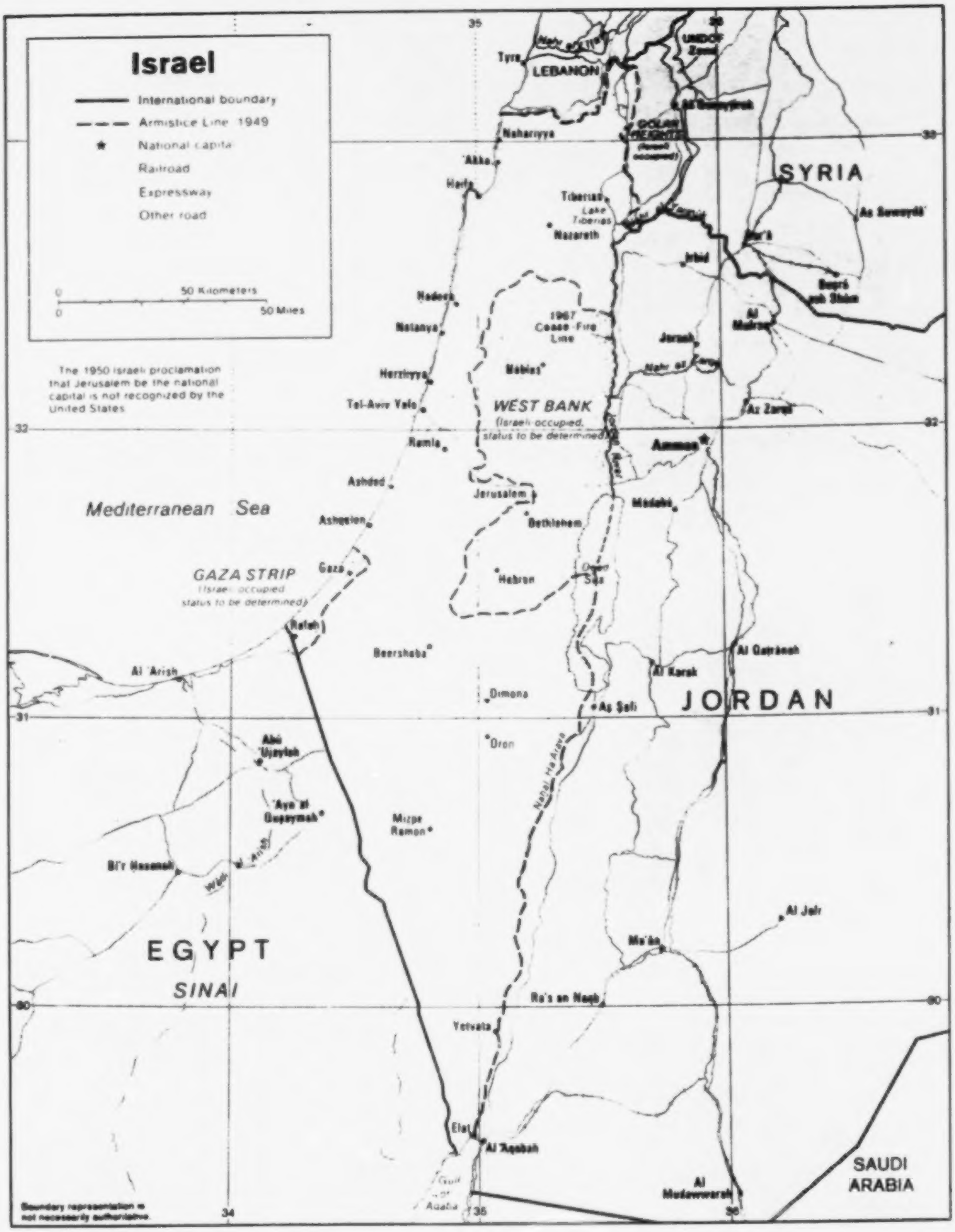
AREA: *636,293 sq mi 1,648,000 sq km*
POPULATION: *55,600,000 (est'd for July'90)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Teheran*
(6,022,000 cen. 1986)
GNP: *----*




Iraq
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
Oil pipeline
Oil pipeline under construction or proposed
Oilfield
International airport
0 50 100 Kilometers
TURKEY
SYRIA
JORDAN
SAUDI ARABIA
IRAN
KUWAIT
PERSIAN GULF
IRAQ-SAUDI ARABIA NEUTRAL ZONE
Urfa
Mardin
Cizre
Al Qāmishlī
Zākhū
Dahūk
Sinjār
Mosul
Irbīl
Great Zab
Little Zab
Iraq-Turkey Pipeline
Ash Shaddādah
Dayr az Zawr
Al Hadr
Kirkūk
As Sulaymānīyah
Pirān Shahr
Lake Urmia
Maragheh
North-South Pipeline
Bayjī
Tikrīt
Tigris
Euphrates
Al Qā'im
Iraq-Syria-Lebanon Pipeline (closed)
Al Hadīthah
Buhayrat ath Tharthār
Khānaqīn
Kermānshāh
Khorramābād
Ba'qūbah
Ar Ramādī
BAGHDĀD
Ar Rutbah
Karbalā'
Babylon
Al Hillah
Al Kūt
An Najaf
Ad Dīwānīyah
Al 'Amārah
Ar Rumaythah
As Samāwah
An Nāsirīyah
Al Qurnah
Al Basrah
Khorramshahr
Ābādān
Ahvāz
Shatt al Arab
Umm Qasr
Al Fāw
KUWAIT
Badanah
Trans-Arabian Pipeline (Tapline)
Sakākah
Iraq-Saudi Arabia Link
40
44
48
34
30
Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative

REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

AREA: 167,924 sq mi 434,923 sq km
POPULATION: 18,800,000 (est'd for July'90)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Baghdad
(3,400,000 met. est'd 1985)
GNP: ----

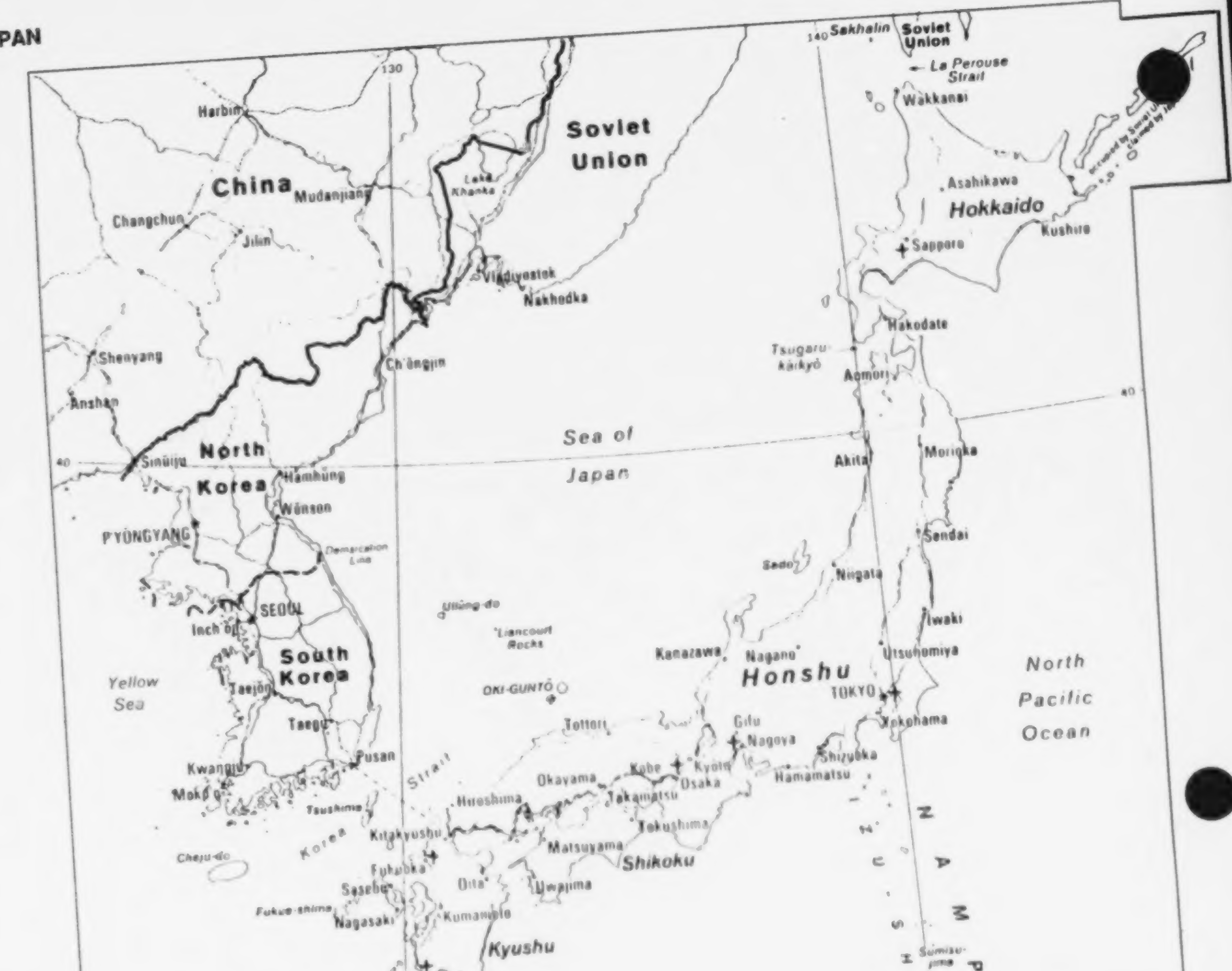

Israel
International boundary
Armistice Line 1949
National capital
Railroad
Expressway
Other road
50 Kilometers
50 Miles
The 1950 Israeli proclamation that Jerusalem be the national capital is not recognized by the United States
LEBANON
SYRIA
JORDAN
EGYPT
SINAI
SAUDI ARABIA
WEST BANK (Israeli occupied, status to be determined)
GAZA STRIP (Israeli occupied, status to be determined)
GOLAN HEIGHTS (Israeli occupied)
UNDOF Zone
1967 Cease-Fire Line
Mediterranean Sea
Lake Tiberias
Dead Sea
Gulf of Aqaba
Tyre
Nahariyya
'Akko
Haifa
Tiberias
Nazareth
Hadera
Natanya
Herzliyya
Tel-Aviv Yafo
Nablus
Ramla
Ashdod
Ashqelon
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Gaza
Hebron
Rafah
Beersheba
Dimona
Oron
Mizpe Ramon
Yotvata
Elat
Al 'Aqabah
Al 'Arish
Abū 'Ujaylah
Bi'r Hasanah
Irbid
Jarash
Amman
Az Zarqā'
Mādabā
Al Karak
Al Qaţrānah
Aş Şāfī
Ma'ān
Al Jafr
Ra's an Naqb
Al Mudawwarah
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative
34
35
36
30
31
32
33

STATE OF ISRAEL

(West Bank and Gaza Strip not included)

AREA: *8,019 sq mi 20,770 sq km*
POPULATION: *4,600,000 (est'd for July'90)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Jerusalem (457,000 est'd 1986)*
GNP: *$8,650 per capita, 1988 (US$)*

Israel	**8,019 sq mi** **20,770 sq km**
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi** **3,144 sq km**


Sakhalin
Soviet Union
La Perouse Strait
Wakkanai
Occupied by Soviet Union, claimed by Japan
Asahikawa
Hokkaido
Kushiro
Sapporo
Hakodate
Tsugaru-kaikyō
Aomori
Morioka
Akita
Sendai
Sado
Niigata
Iwaki
Utsunomiya
North Pacific Ocean
Kanazawa
Nagano
Honshu
TOKYO
Yokohama
Gifu
Nagoya
Shizuoka
Hamamatsu
Kobe
Kyoto
Osaka
Okayama
Takamatsu
Tokushima
Hiroshima
Matsuyama
Shikoku
Uwajima
Kitakyushu
Fukuoka
Sasebo
Oita
Nagasaki
Kumamoto
Kyushu
Kagoshima
Fukue-shima
ŌSUMI-SHOTŌ
TOKARA-RETTŌ
East China Sea
Philippine Sea
NAMPO-SHOTO
IZU-SHOTO
Sumisu-jima
Tori-shima
BONIN ISLANDS (OGASAWARA-SHOTO)
VOLCANO ISLANDS (KAZAN-RETTO)
Iwo Jima
Daitō-jima
Okino-daitō-jima
AMAMI-SHOTŌ
OKINAWA-SHOTO
Naha
RYUKYU ISLANDS
SENKAKU-SHOTŌ
SAKISHIMA-SHOTŌ
Sea of Japan
Tottori
OKI-GUNTŌ
Ullŭng-do
Liancourt Rocks
Korea Strait
Tsushima
Cheju-do
Soviet Union
Harbin
China
Mudanjiang
Lake Khanka
Changchun
Jilin
Vladivostok
Nakhodka
Shenyang
Anshan
Ch'ŏngjin
Sinŭiju
North Korea
Hamhŭng
Wŏnsan
P'YŎNGYANG
Demarcation Line
SEOUL
Inch'ŏn
South Korea
Yellow Sea
Taejŏn
Taegu
Pusan
Kwangju
Mokp'o
130
140
40
30
JAPAN
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 100 200 Miles
0 100 200 Kilometers
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative

NIPPON

AREA: *145,856 sq mi* *377,767 sq km*
POPULATION: *123,600,000 (est'd for July'90)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Tokyo*
(8,300,000 est'd 1987)
GNP: *$21,040 per capita, 1988 (US$)*

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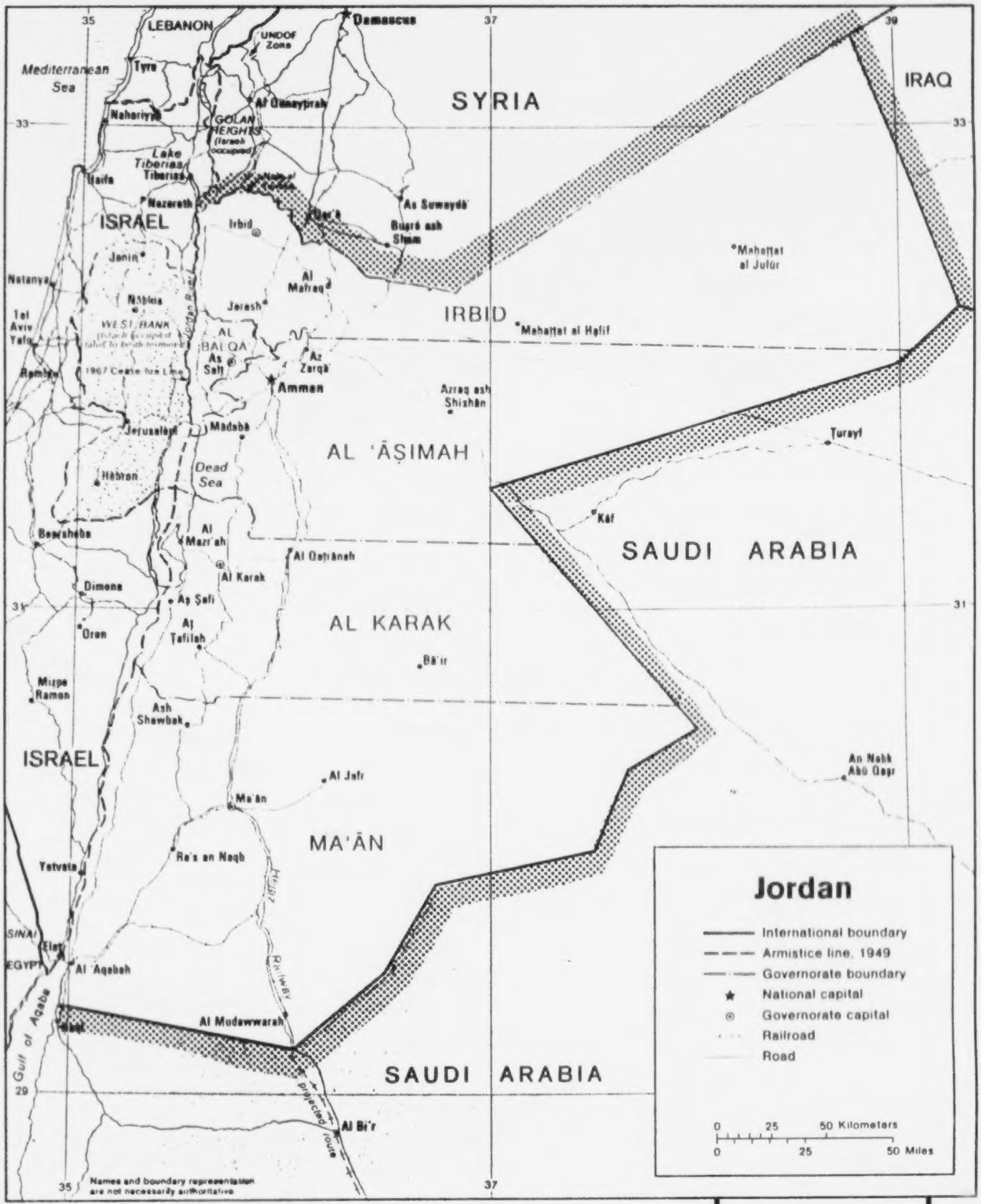
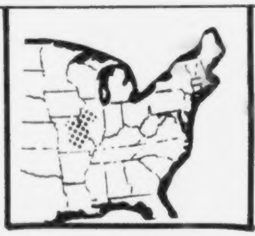

LEBANON
Damascus
UNDOF Zone
Mediterranean Sea
Tyre
Al Qunaytirah
SYRIA
IRAQ
Nahariyya
GOLAN HEIGHTS (Israeli occupied)
Lake Tiberias
Tiberias
Haifa
Nazareth
ISRAEL
Irbid
Dar'a
As Suwayda'
Busra ash Sham
Mahattat al Jufur
Janin
Natanya
Nablus
WEST BANK
Jordan River
Al Mafraq
Jerash
IRBID
Mahattat al Hafif
Tel Aviv Yafo
Ramla
1967 Cease-fire Line
AL BALQA'
As Salt
Az Zarqa'
Amman
Azraq ash Shishan
Jerusalem
Madaba
Turayf
AL 'ASIMAH
Hebron
Dead Sea
Kaf
Beersheba
Al Mazra'ah
Al Qatranah
SAUDI ARABIA
Al Karak
Dimona
Aş Şafi
Aţ Tafilah
Oron
AL KARAK
Ba'ir
Mizpe Ramon
Ash Shawbak
ISRAEL
An Nabk Abu Qasr
Al Jafr
Ma'an
MA'AN
Ra's an Naqb
Yotvata
Hejaz Railway
SINAI
EGYPT
Elat
Al 'Aqabah
Gulf of Aqaba
Haql
Al Mudawwarah
SAUDI ARABIA
projected route
Al Bi'r
35
37
39
33
31
29
Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative
Jordan
International boundary
Armistice line, 1949
Governorate boundary
National capital
Governorate capital
Railroad
Road
0 25 50 Kilometers
0 25 50 Miles



HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

***AREA**: 37,737 sq mi 97,740 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 4,100,000 (est'd for July'90)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Amman*
(833,000 est'd 1986)
***GNP**: $1,500 per capita, 1988 (US$)*

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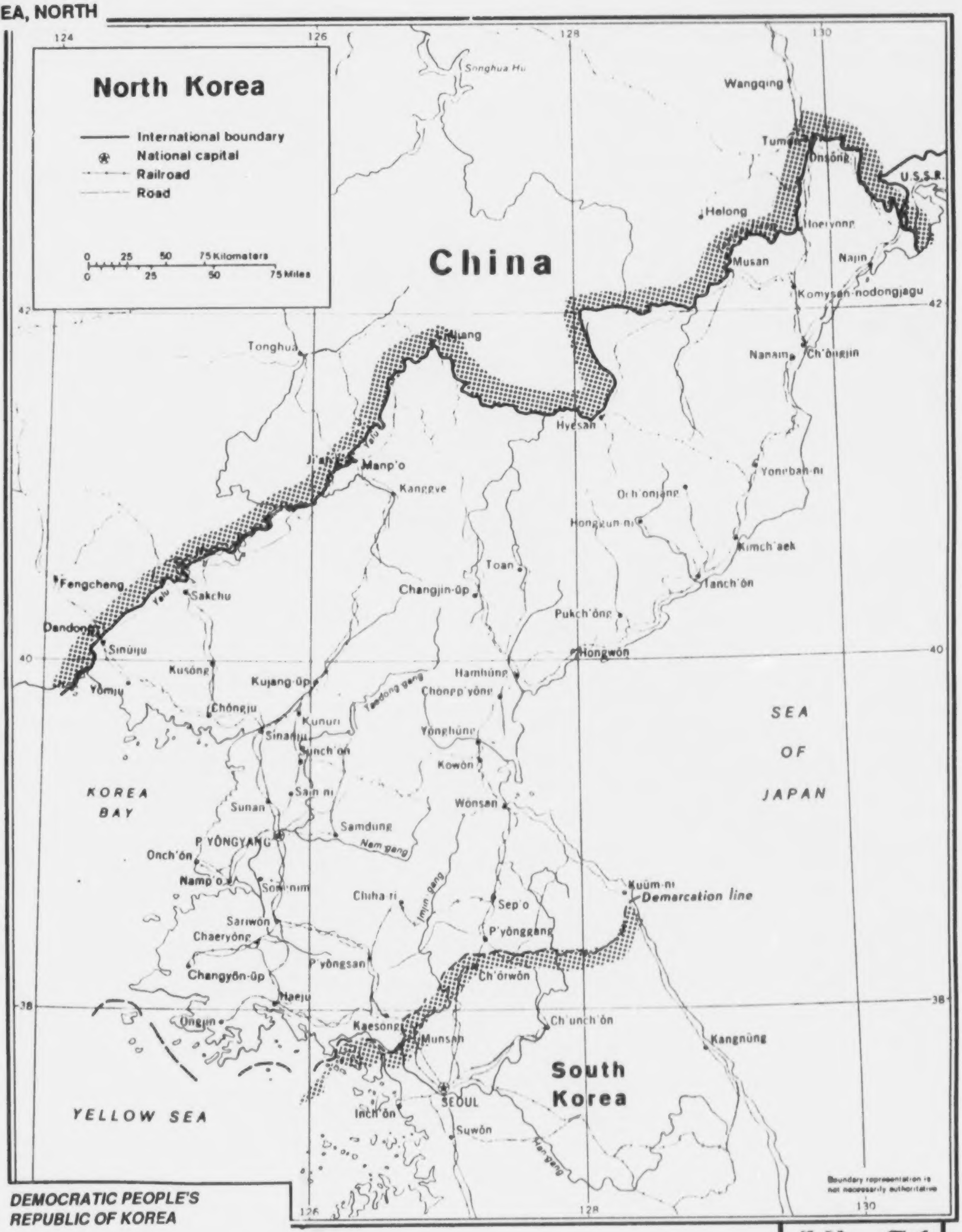
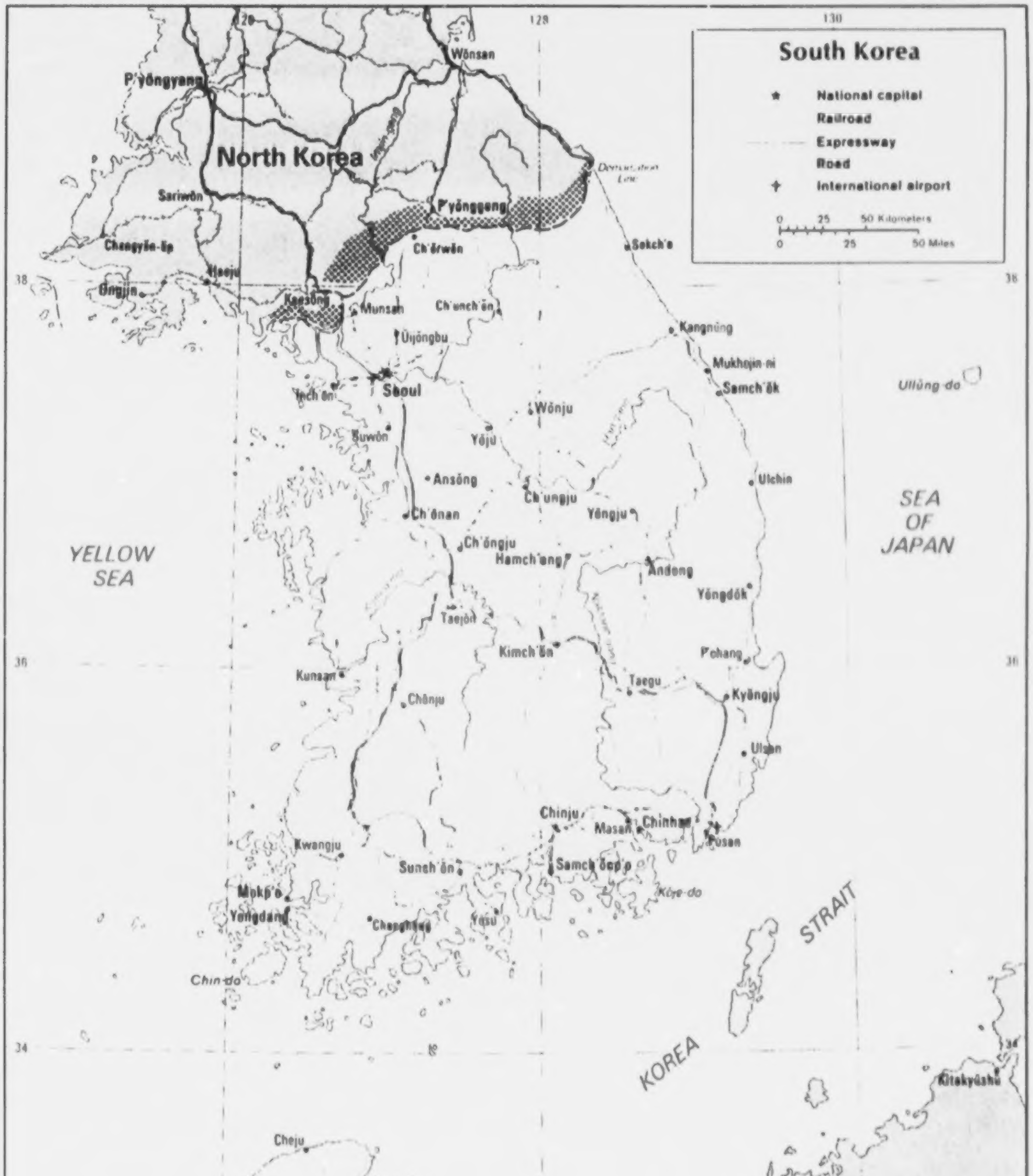

North Korea
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
0 25 50 75 Kilometers
0 25 50 75 Miles
124
126
128
130
42
40
38
China
Songhua Hu
Wangqing
Tumen
Onsŏng
U.S.S.R.
Helong
Hoeryong
Musan
Najin
Komysan-nodongjagu
Nanam
Ch'ŏngjin
Tonghua
Linjiang
Hyesan
Yonpban-ni
Ji'an
Manp'o
Kanggye
Och'onjang
Hongwon-ni
Kimch'aek
Toan
Tanch'ŏn
Changjin-ŭp
Fengcheng
Yalu
Sakchu
Pukch'ŏng
Dandong
Sinŭiju
Hongwŏn
Kusŏng
Hamhŭng
Yŏmju
Kujang-ŭp
Taedong gang
Chŏngp'yŏng
Chŏngju
Kunuri
Sinanju
Yŏnghŭng
Sunch'ŏn
Kowŏn
SEA OF JAPAN
KOREA BAY
Sain-ni
Sunan
Wŏnsan
Samdung
P'YŎNGYANG
Nam gang
Onch'ŏn
Namp'o
Songnim
Chiha-ri
Imjin gang
Sep'o
Kuŭm-ni
Demarcation line
Sariwŏn
P'yŏnggang
Chaeryŏng
P'yŏngsan
Ch'ŏrwŏn
Changyŏn-ŭp
Haeju
Ongjin
Kaesong
Munsan
Ch'unch'ŏn
Kangnŭng
South Korea
SEOUL
YELLOW SEA
Inch'ŏn
Suwŏn
Han gang
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

***AREA**: 46,540 sq mi 120,540 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 21,300,000 (est'd for July'90)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Pyongyang*
(1,283,000 est'd 1983)
***GNP**: ----*

151


South Korea
★ National capital
Railroad
Expressway
Road
✈ International airport
0 25 50 Kilometers
0 25 50 Miles
North Korea
P'yŏngyang
Wŏnsan
Sariwŏn
Chaegyŏn-ŭp
Haeju
Ongjin
Kaesŏng
P'yŏnggang
Demarcation Line
Ch'ŏrwŏn
Sokch'o
Munsan
Ch'unch'ŏn
Ŭijŏngbu
Kangnŭng
Mukhojin-ni
Samch'ŏk
Ullŭng-do
Inch'ŏn
Seoul
Wŏnju
Suwŏn
Yŏju
Ansŏng
Ch'ungju
Ulchin
Ch'ŏnan
Yŏngju
Ch'ŏngju
Hamch'ang
Andong
Yŏngdŏk
SEA OF JAPAN
YELLOW SEA
Taejŏn
Kimch'ŏn
P'ohang
Kunsan
Taegu
Kyŏngju
Chŏnju
Ulsan
Chinju
Masan
Chinhae
Pusan
Kwangju
Sunch'ŏn
Samch'ŏnp'o
Kŏje-do
Mokp'o
Yŏngdam
Changhŭng
Yŏsu
Chin-do
KOREA STRAIT
Kitakyūshū
Cheju
Cheju-do
Sŏgwi-ri
Sasebo
Japan
Nagasaki
38
36
34
126
128
130
Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

***AREA**: 38,025 sq mi 98,485 sq km*

***POPULATION**: 42,800,000 (est'd for July'90)*

***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Seoul (9,600,000 est'd 1985)*

***GNP**: $3,530 per capita, 1988 (US$)*

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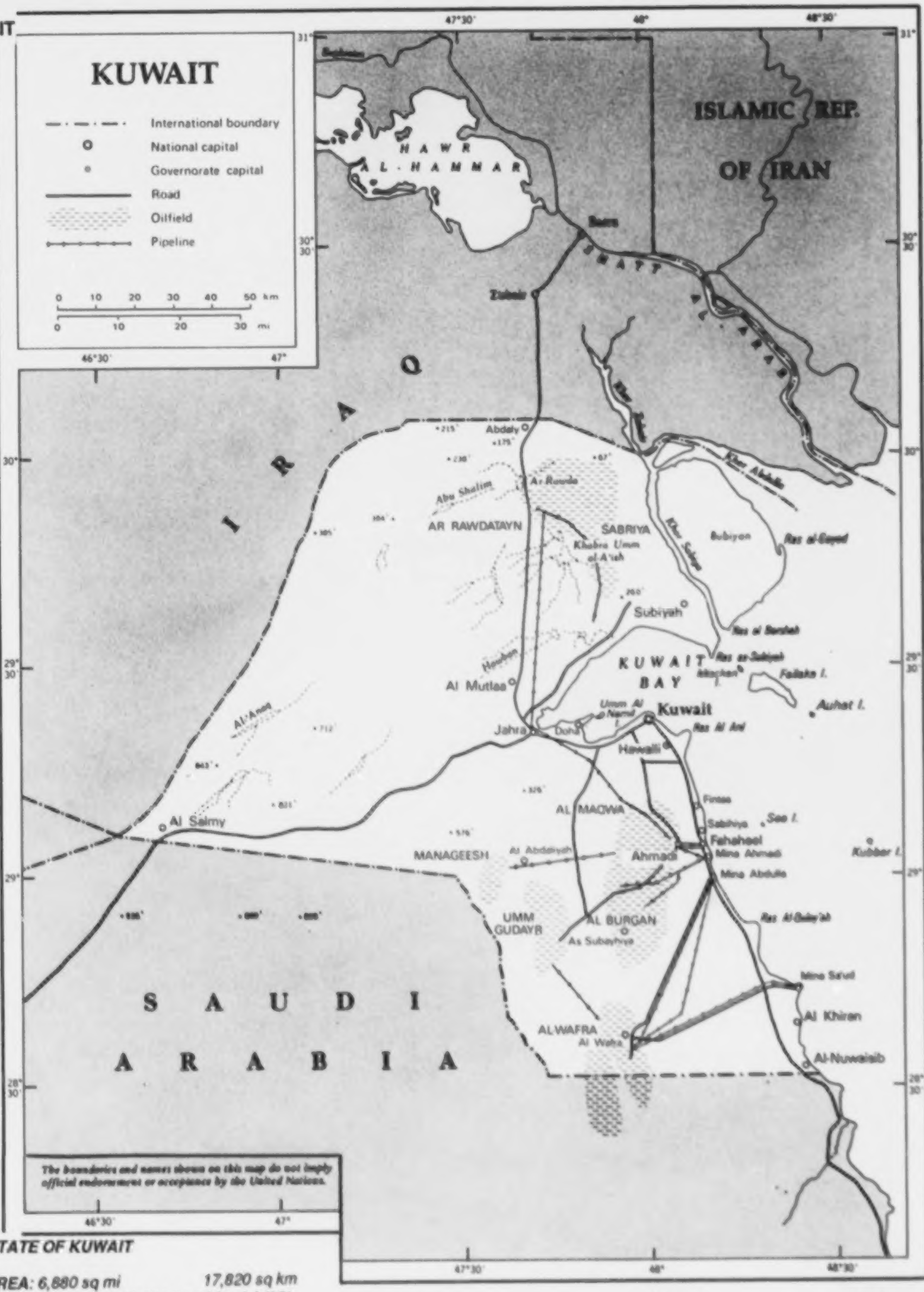
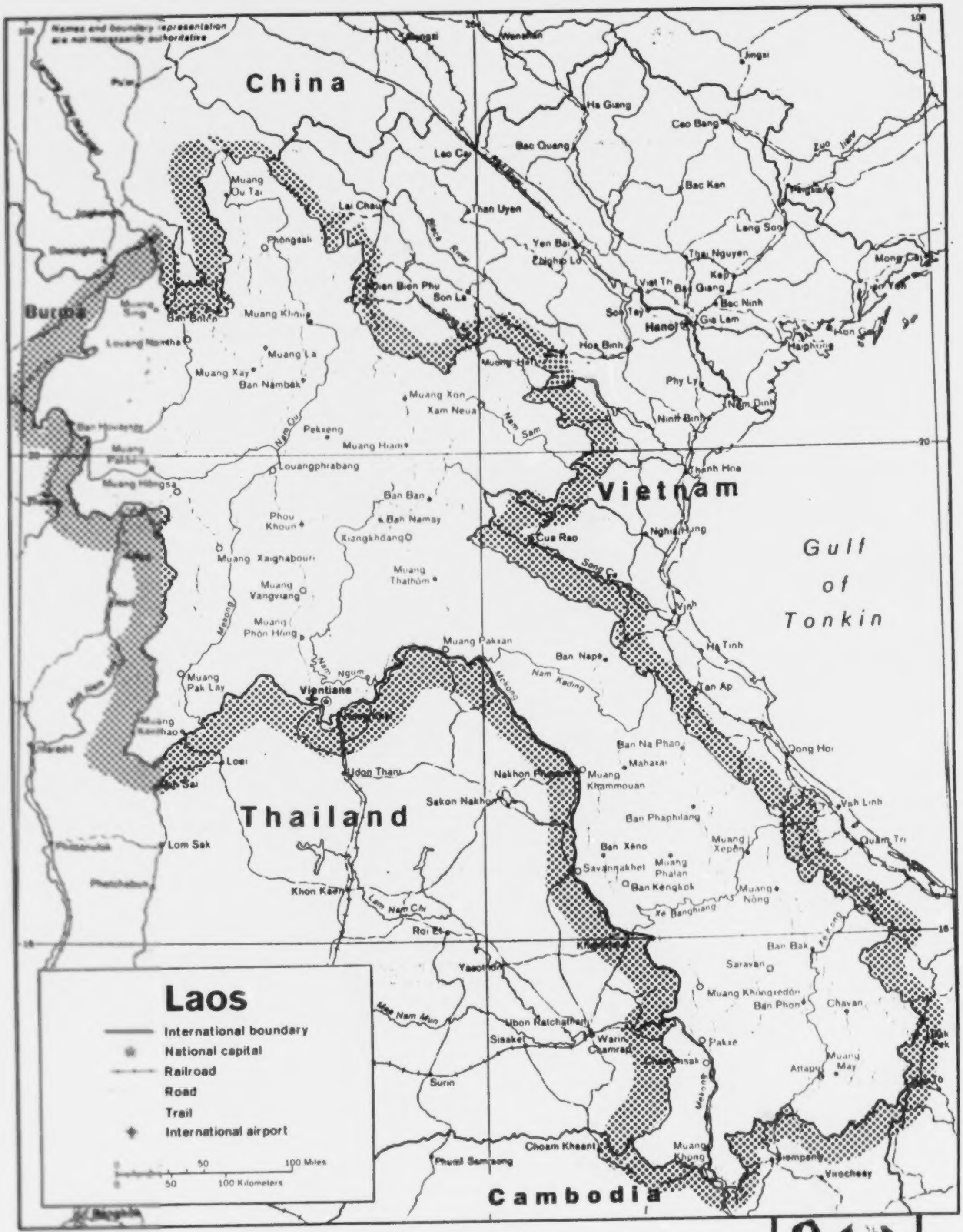

KUWAIT
International boundary
National capital
Governorate capital
Road
Oilfield
Pipeline
0 10 20 30 40 50 km
0 10 20 30 mi
IRAQ
ISLAMIC REP. OF IRAN
SAUDI ARABIA
HAWR AL-HAMMAR
SHATT AL-ARAB
Basra
Zubair
Abdaly
Ar Rawda
Abu Shalim
AR RAWDATAYN
SABRIYA
Khabra Umm al A'ish
Bubiyan
Ras al-Qayed
Subiyah
Ras al Barshah
Ras as-Subiyah
KUWAIT BAY
Failaka I.
Auhat I.
Al Mutlaa
Umm Al Namil I.
Kuwait
Ras Al Ard
Jahra
Doha
Hawalli
Fintas
Sabhiya
Saa I.
AL MAQWA
Fahaheel
Mina Ahmadi
Mina Abdulla
Ahmadi
MANAGEESH
Al Abdaliyah
Kubbar I.
UMM GUDAYR
AL BURGAN
As Subayhiya
Ras Al-Zoor
Mina Sa'ud
Al Khiran
AL WAFRA
Al Wafra
Al-Nuwaisib
Al Salmy
46°30'
47°
47°30'
48°
48°30'
31°
30°30'
30°
29°30'
29°
28°30'
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

MAP NO 1430 Rev. 2 UNITED NATIONS
NOVEMBER 1988

STATE OF KUWAIT

AREA: *6,880 sq mi* *17,820 sq km*
POPULATION: *2,100,000 (est'd for July'90)*
LARGEST CITY: *Hawalli*
(145,000 est. for 1985)
GNP: *$13,680 per capita, 1988 (US$)*

Kuwait	**6,880 sq mi** **17,820 sq km**
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi** **3,144 sq km**

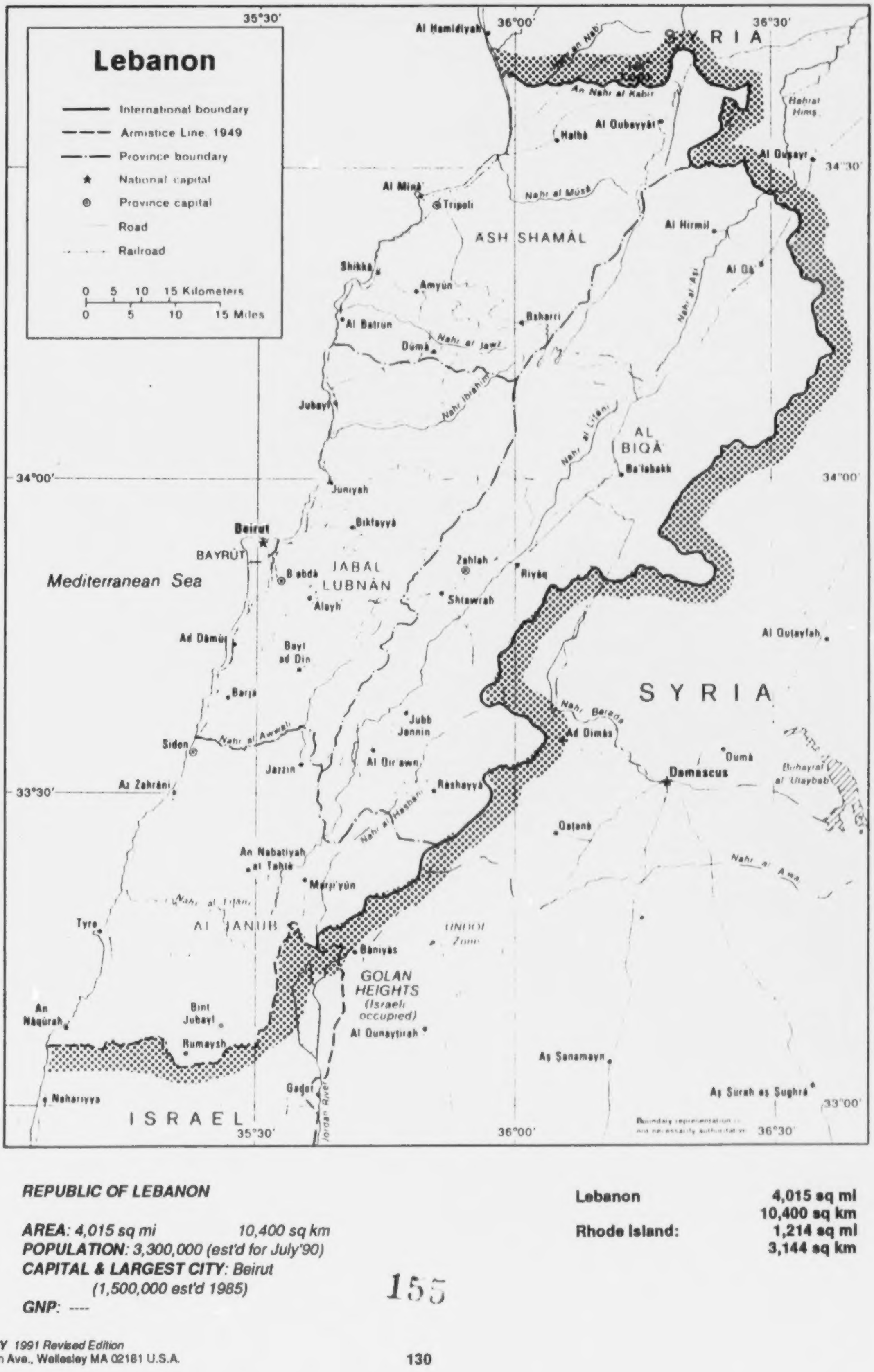

Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative
China
Vietnam
Thailand
Burma
Cambodia
Gulf of Tonkin
Laos
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
Trail
International airport
0 50 100 Miles
0 50 100 Kilometers
Muang Ou Tai
Phôngsali
Lai Chau
Dien Bien Phu
Son La
Lao Cai
Ha Giang
Cao Bang
Bac Quang
Bac Kan
Lang Son
Than Uyen
Yen Bai
Nghia Lo
Thai Nguyen
Viet Tri
Bac Giang
Bac Ninh
Son Tay
Hanoi
Gia Lam
Hoa Binh
Haiphong
Hon Gai
Mong Cai
Phu Ly
Nam Dinh
Ninh Binh
Thanh Hoa
Muang Sing
Ban Bo Ten
Muang Khoua
Louang Namtha
Muang La
Muang Xay
Ban Nambak
Muang Xon
Xam Neua
Nam Sam
Nam Ou
Pakseng
Muang Hiam
Ban Houayxay
Muang Pakbeng
Muang Hongsa
Louangphrabang
Ban Ban
Ban Namay
Phou Khoun
Xiangkhoang
Muang Xaignabouri
Muang Vangviang
Muang Thathom
Muang Phon Hong
Mekong
Muang Pak Lay
Nam Ngum
Vientiane
Muang Paksan
Ban Nape
Nam Kading
Cua Rao
Song Ca
Nghia Hung
Vinh
Ha Tinh
Tan Ap
Dong Hoi
Vinh Linh
Quang Tri
Muang Kenthao
Loei
Dan Sai
Lom Sak
Phetchabun
Udon Thani
Nong Khai
Nakhon Phanom
Sakon Nakhon
Muang Khammouan
Mahaxai
Ban Na Phao
Ban Phaphilang
Ban Xeno
Savannakhet
Muang Phalan
Ban Kengkok
Muang Xepon
Muang Nong
Xe Banghiang
Khon Kaen
Lam Nam Chi
Roi Et
Yasothon
Khemmarat
Ban Bak
Saravan
Muang Khongxedon
Ban Phon
Chavan
Mae Nam Mun
Ubon Ratchathani
Sisaket
Warin Chamrap
Pakxe
Champasak
Attapu
Muang May
Dak Pek
Surin
Choam Khsant
Phumi Samraong
Muang Khong
Siempang
Virachey
Xe Kong

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

AREA: 91,428 sq mi 236,800 sq km
POPULATION: 4,000,000 (est'd for July'90)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Vientiane
(120,000 est'd 1984)
GNP: $180 per capita, 1988 (US$)

154

BEST COPY AVAILABLE


Lebanon
International boundary
Armistice Line, 1949
Province boundary
National capital
Province capital
Road
Railroad
0 5 10 15 Kilometers
0 5 10 15 Miles
35°30'
36°00'
36°30'
34°30'
34°00'
33°30'
33°00'
SYRIA
ISRAEL
Mediterranean Sea
ASH SHAMAL
AL BIQA
JABAL LUBNAN
AL JANUB
BAYRUT
GOLAN HEIGHTS (Israeli occupied)
UNDOF Zone
Al Hamidiyah
An Nahr al Kabir
Al Qubayyat
Halba
Al Mina'
Tripoli
Nahr al Musa
Al Hirmil
Al Qa'
Al Qusayr
Bahrat Hims
Shikka
Amyun
Al Batrun
Bsharri
Duma
Nahr al Jawz
Nahr Ibrahim
Jubayl
Nahr al 'Asi
Nahr al Litani
Ba'labakk
Juniyah
Bikfayya
Beirut
Babda
Alayh
Zahlah
Riyaq
Shtawrah
Ad Damur
Bayt ad Din
Barja
Jubb Jannin
Sidon
Nahr al Awwali
Jazzin
Al Qir'awn
Rashayya
Az Zahrani
Nahr al Hasbani
An Nabatiyah at Tahta
Marj'uyun
Nahr al Litani
Tyre
Baniyas
An Naqurah
Bint Jubayl
Rumaysh
Al Qunaytirah
Nahariyya
Gadot
Jordan River
Al Qutayfah
Nahr Barada
Ad Dimas
Duma
Damascus
Buhayrat al Utaybah
Qatana
Nahr al A'waj
As Sanamayn
As Surah as Sughra
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative

REPUBLIC OF LEBANON

***AREA**: 4,015 sq mi 10,400 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 3,300,000 (est'd for July'90)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Beirut*
(1,500,000 est'd 1985)
***GNP**: ----*

Lebanon	**4,015 sq mi** **10,400 sq km**
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi** **3,144 sq km**

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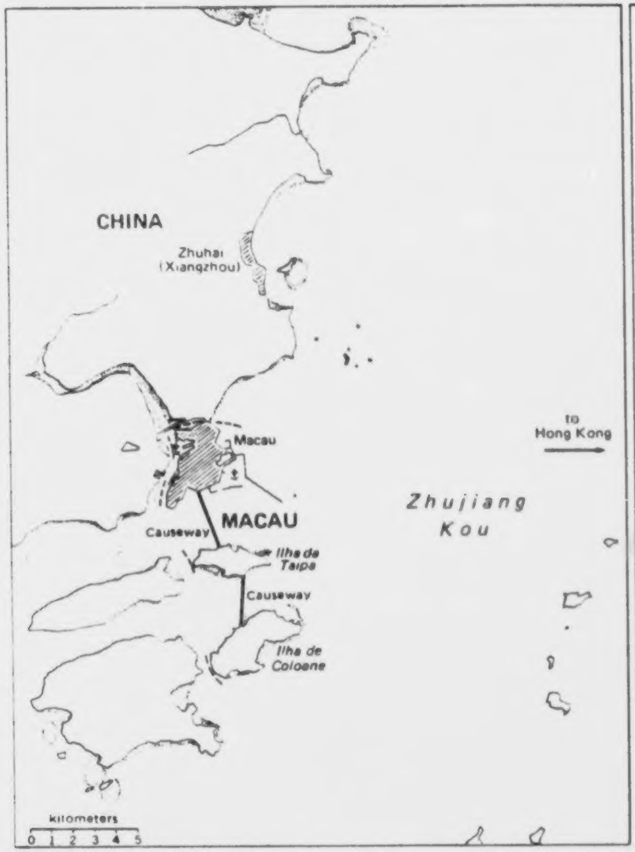
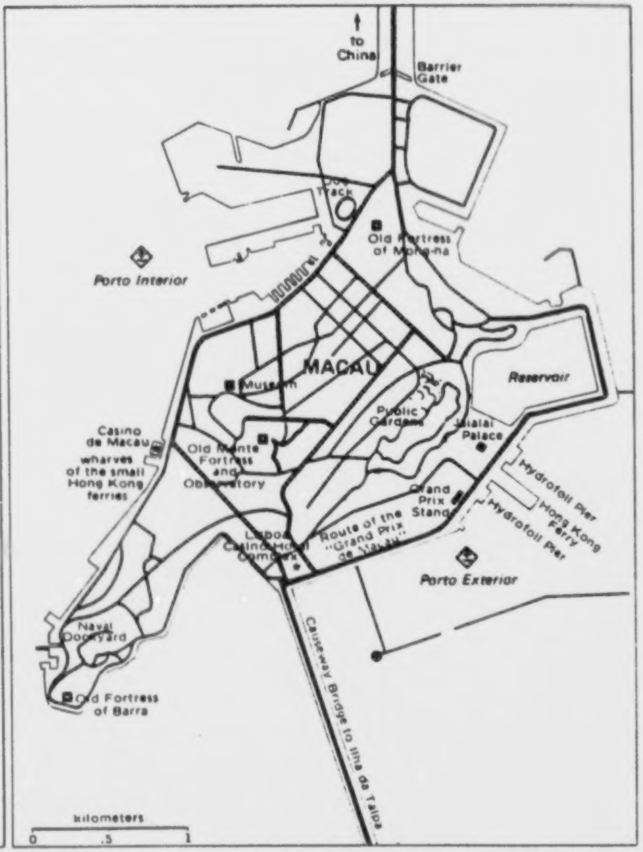

CHINA
Zhuhai
(Xiangzhou)
Macau
to
Hong Kong
MACAU
Causeway
Ilha da
Taipa
Causeway
Ilha de
Coloane
Zhujiang
Kou
kilometers
0 1 2 3 4 5


to
China
Barrier
Gate
Track
Old Fortress
of Mong-ha
Porto Interior
MACAU
Museum
Reservoir
Public
Gardens
Jaialai
Palace
Casino
de Macau
wharves
of the small
Hong Kong
ferries
Old Monte
Fortress
and
Observatory
Grand
Prix
Stand
Hydrofoil Pier
Hong Kong
Ferry
Hydrofoil Pier
Lisboa
Casino Hotel
Complex
Route of the
"Grand Prix
de Macau"
Porto Exterior
Naval
Dockyard
Old Fortress
of Barra
Causeway Bridge to Ilha da Taipa
kilometers
0 .5 1

MACAU

AREA: *6 sq mi* *16 sq km*
POPULATION: *500,000 (est'd for July'90)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Macau*
(---)
GNP: *----*

Macau	**8 sq mi** **20 sq km**
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi** **3,144 sq km**

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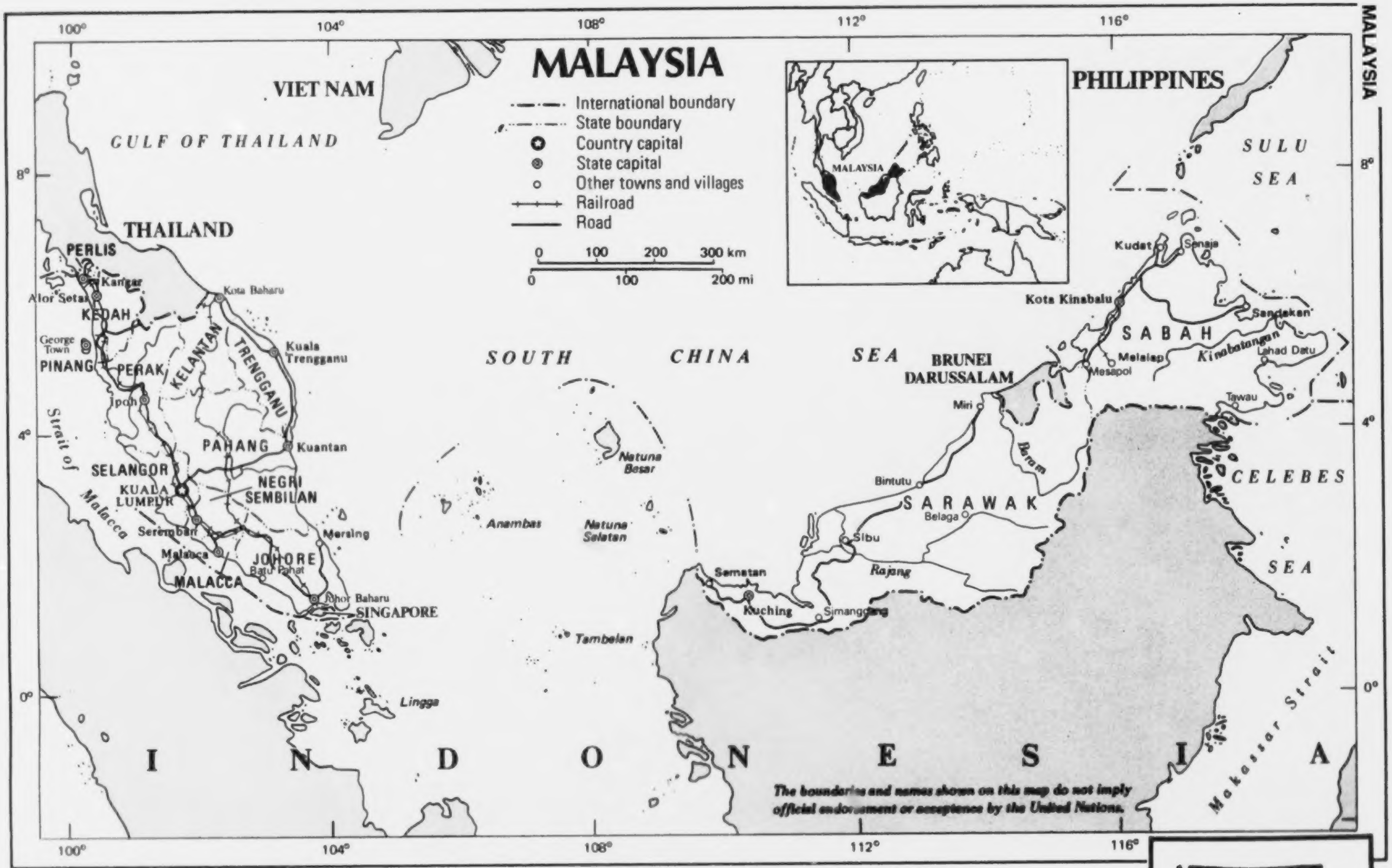

MALAYSIA
International boundary
State boundary
Country capital
State capital
Other towns and villages
Railroad
Road
0 100 200 300 km
0 100 200 mi
VIET NAM
GULF OF THAILAND
THAILAND
PHILIPPINES
SULU SEA
PERLIS
Kangar
Alor Setar
KEDAH
George Town
PINANG
PERAK
Ipoh
KELANTAN
Kota Baharu
TRENGGANU
Kuala Trengganu
PAHANG
Kuantan
SELANGOR
KUALA LUMPUR
NEGRI SEMBILAN
Seremban
Malacca
MALACCA
JOHORE
Batu Pahat
Mersing
Johor Baharu
SINGAPORE
Strait of Malacca
SOUTH CHINA SEA
Natuna Besar
Anambas
Natuna Selatan
Tambelan
Lingga
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
Kudat
Senaja
Kota Kinabalu
SABAH
Sandakan
Kinabatangan
Lahad Datu
Melalap
Mesapol
Tawau
Miri
Baram
Bintutu
SARAWAK
Belaga
Sibu
Rajang
Sematan
Kuching
Simanggang
CELEBES SEA
Makassar Strait
I N D O N E S I A
100° 104° 108° 112° 116°
8° 4° 0°
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

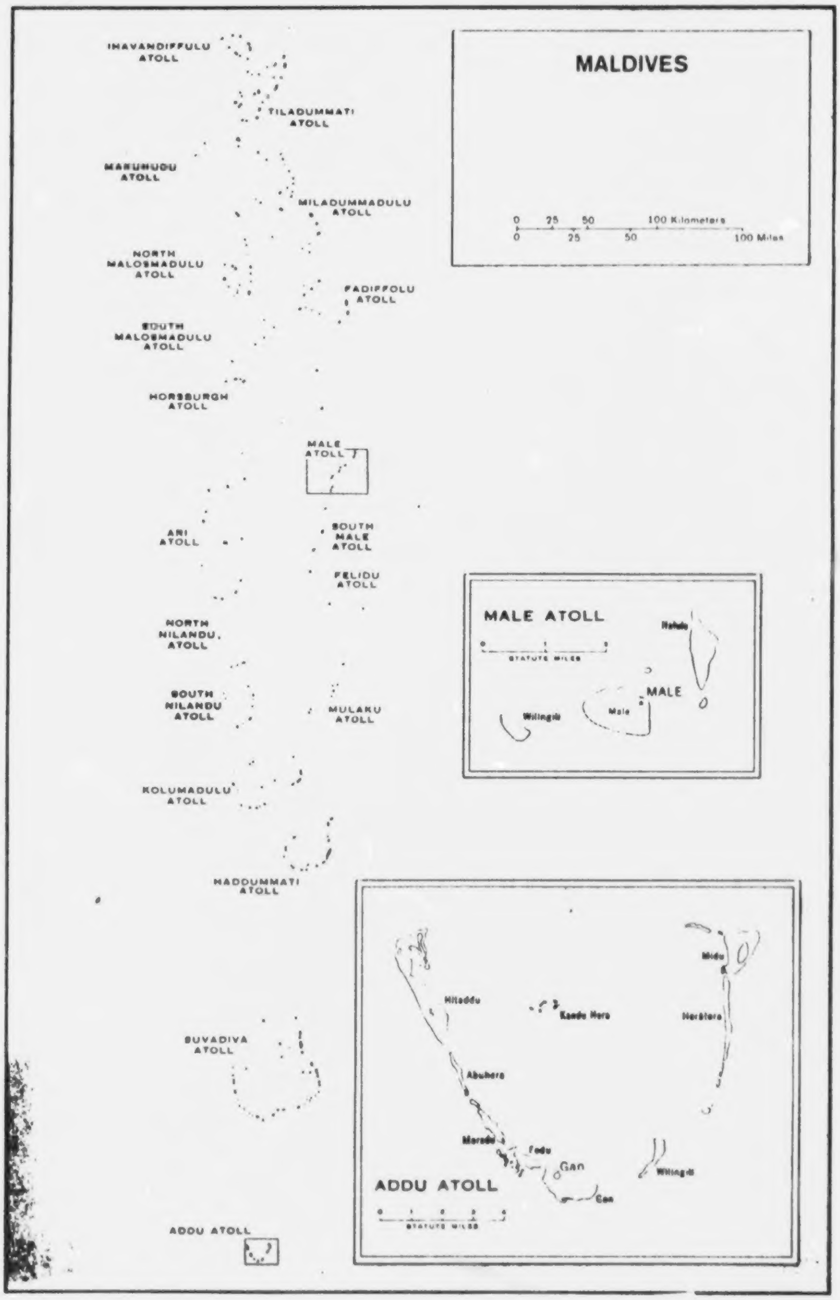
MAP NO 3018 Rev.1 UNITED NATIONS
FEBRUARY 1985

MALAYSIA

AREA: *127,316 sq mi 329,750 sq km*
POPULATION: *17,900,000 (est'd for July'90)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Kuala Lumpur (1,000,000 est'd 1986)*
GNP: *$1,870 per capita, 1988 (US$)*

158

159


MALDIVES
0 25 50 100 Kilometers
0 25 50 100 Miles
IHAVANDIFFULU ATOLL
TILADUMMATI ATOLL
MAKUNUDU ATOLL
MILADUMMADULU ATOLL
NORTH MALOSMADULU ATOLL
FADIFFOLU ATOLL
SOUTH MALOSMADULU ATOLL
HORSBURGH ATOLL
MALE ATOLL
ARI ATOLL
SOUTH MALE ATOLL
FELIDU ATOLL
NORTH NILANDU ATOLL
SOUTH NILANDU ATOLL
MULAKU ATOLL
KOLUMADULU ATOLL
HADDUMMATI ATOLL
SUVADIVA ATOLL
ADDU ATOLL
MALE ATOLL
STATUTE MILES
Willingili
Male
MALE
ADDU ATOLL
STATUTE MILES
Hitaddu
Midu
Herathera
Abuhera
Meradoo
Fedu
Gan
Willingili

REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES

AREA: 115 sq mi 298 sq km
POPULATION: 200,000 (est'd for July'90)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Male
(46,334 est'd 1985)
GNP: $410 per capita, 1988 (US$)

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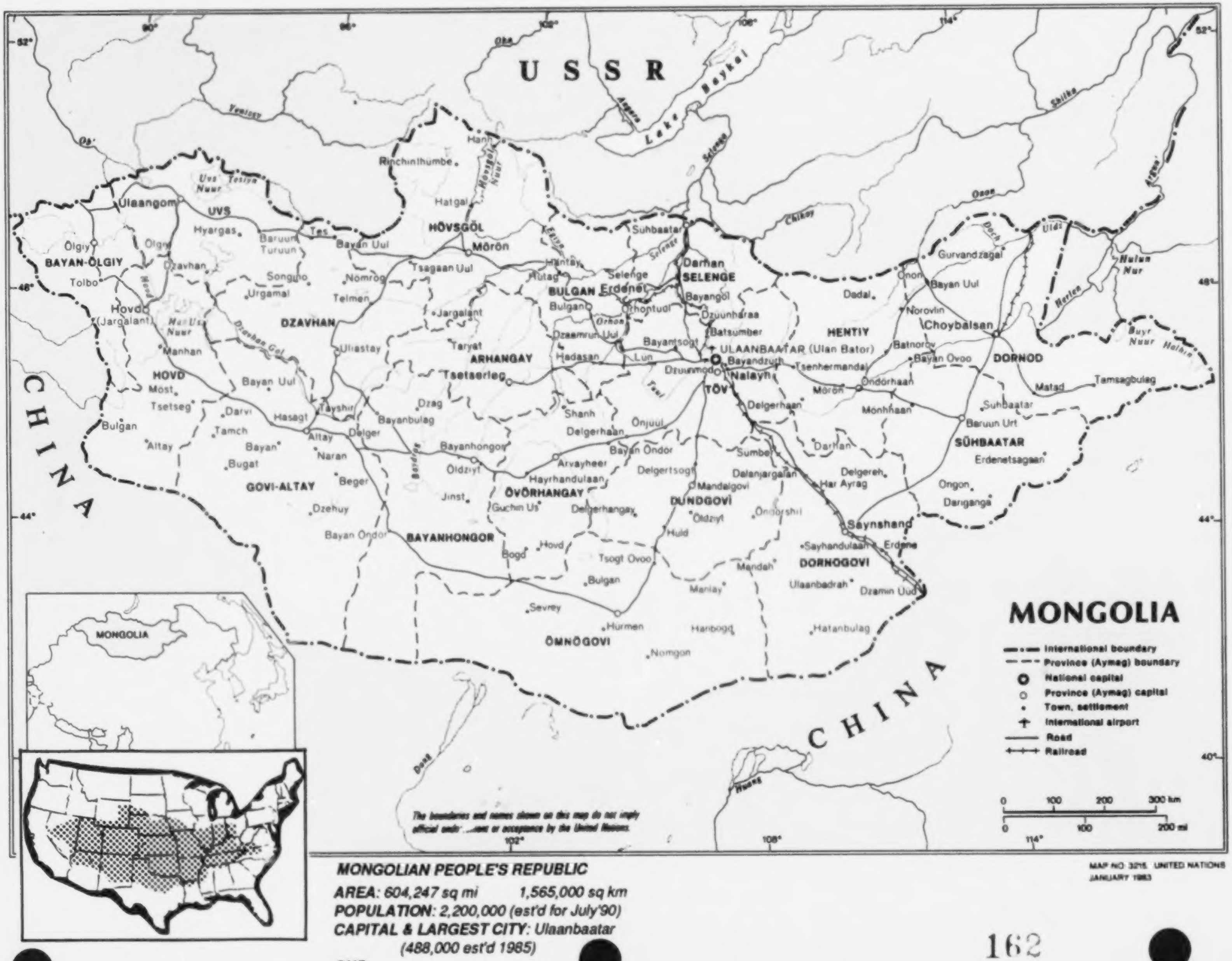
MONGOLIA
USSR
CHINA
CHINA
Lake Baykal
UVS
BAYAN-ÖLGIY
HOVD
GOVI-ALTAY
DZAVHAN
HÖVSGÖL
BULGAN
SELENGE
ARHANGAY
ÖVÖRHANGAY
BAYANHONGOR
ÖMNÖGOVI
DUNDGOVI
TÖV
HENTIY
DORNOD
SÜHBAATAR
DORNOGOVI
ULAANBAATAR (Ulan Bator)
Ulaangom
Ölgiy
Hovd (Jargalant)
Altay
Uliastay
Mörön
Bulgan
Erdenet
Darhan
Suhbaatar
Tsetserleg
Arvayheer
Mandalgovi
Choybalsan
Baruun Urt
Saynshand
Dalanjargalan
Sayhandulaan
Erdene
Dzamin Uud
Hurmen
Nomgon
Hatanbulag
Uvs Nuur
Har Us Nuur
Buyr Nuur
Hulun Nuur
MONGOLIA
International boundary
Province (Aymag) boundary
National capital
Province (Aymag) capital
Town, settlement
International airport
Road
Railroad
0 100 200 300 km
0 100 200 mi

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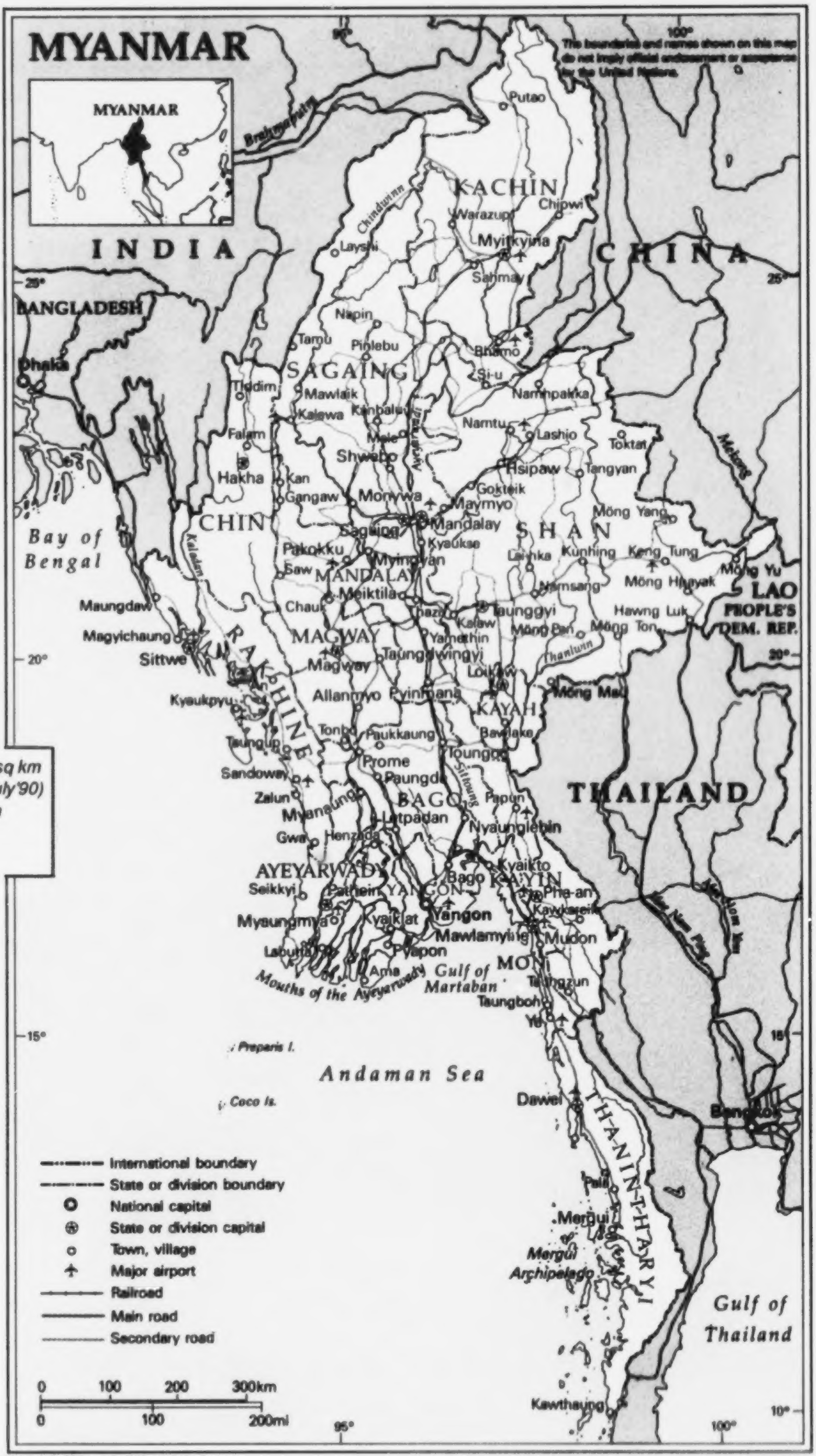
MAP NO 3215 UNITED NATIONS
JANUARY 1983

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

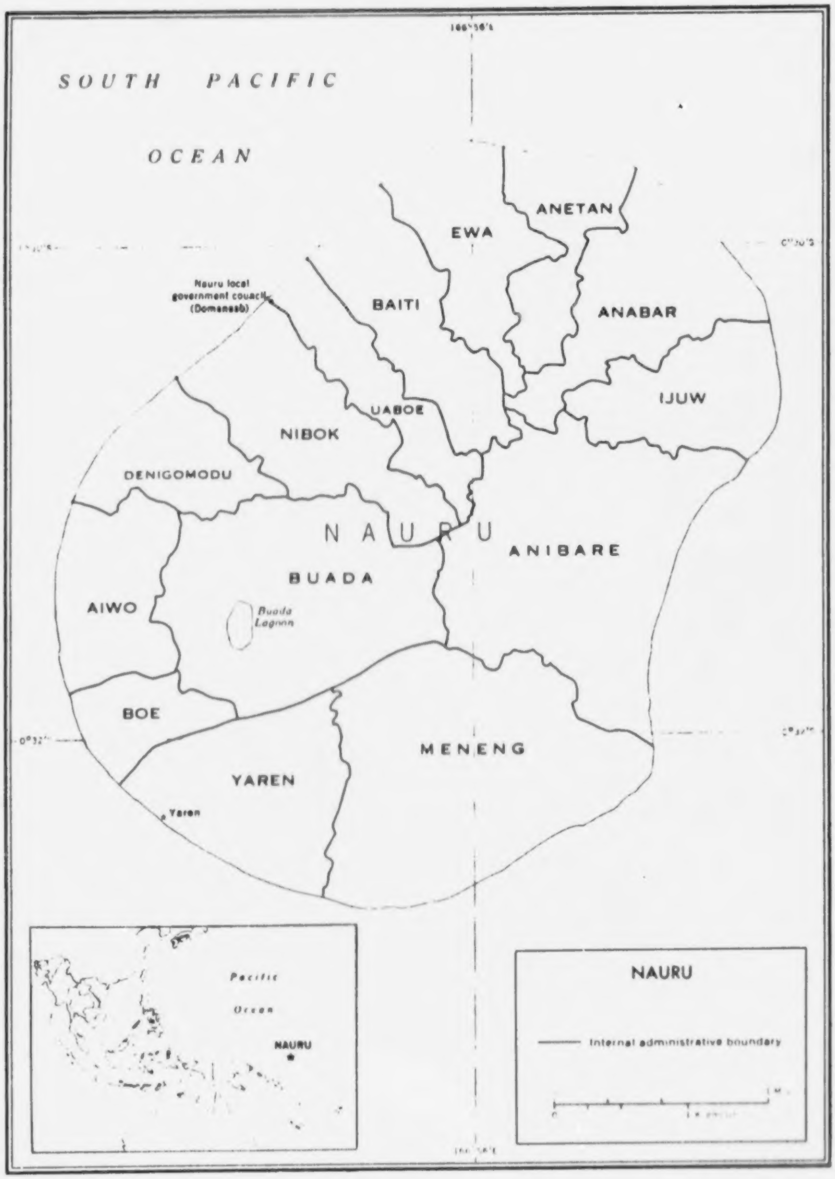
AREA: 604,247 sq mi 1,565,000 sq km
POPULATION: 2,200,000 (est'd for July'90)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Ulaanbaatar
(488,000 est'd 1985)
GNP: ----


MYANMAR
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
MYANMAR
INDIA
CHINA
BANGLADESH
Dhaka
LAO PEOPLE'S DEM. REP.
THAILAND
Bay of Bengal
Andaman Sea
Gulf of Martaban
Gulf of Thailand
Mouths of the Ayeyarwady
KACHIN
SAGAING
CHIN
MANDALAY
MAGWAY
SHAN
KAYAH
RAKHINE
BAGO
AYEYARWADY
YANGON
KAYIN
MON
THANINTHARYI
Putao
Chipwi
Warazup
Myitkyina
Sahmaw
Layshi
Napin
Tamu
Pinlebu
Bhamo
Si-u
Namhpakka
Tiddim
Mawlaik
Kalewa
Kanbalu
Namtu
Lashio
Toktat
Falam
Hakha
Shwebo
Hsipaw
Tangyan
Kan
Gangaw
Monywa
Gokteik
Maymyo
Mandalay
Mong Yang
Sagaing
Kyaukse
Pakokku
Myingyan
Laihka
Kunhing
Keng Tung
Mong Yu
Saw
Meiktila
Namsang
Mong Hpayak
Maungdaw
Chauk
Thazi
Kalaw
Taunggyi
Hawng Luk
Magyichaung
Mong Pan
Mong Ton
Sittwe
Yamethin
Magway
Taungdwingyi
Loikaw
Kyaukpyu
Allanmyo
Pyinmana
Mong Mau
Tonbo
Paukkaung
Taungup
Bawlake
Sandoway
Prome
Toungoo
Paungde
Zalun
Papun
Myanaung
Letpadan
Nyaunglebin
Gwa
Henzada
Kyaikto
Bago
Seikkyi
Pathein
Pha-an
Yangon
Kawkareik
Myaungmya
Kyaiklat
Mawlamyine
Mudon
Labutta
Pyapon
Ama
Thanbyuzayat
Taungbon
Ye
Preparis I.
Coco Is.
Dawei
Palaw
Mergui
Mergui Archipelago
Kawthaung
Bangkok
Brahmaputra
Chindwinn
Kaladan
Thanlwin
Sittoung
Mekong
Mae Nam Ping
Mae Nam Nan
100°
95°
90°
25°
20°
15°
10°
International boundary
State or division boundary
National capital
State or division capital
Town, village
Major airport
Railroad
Main road
Secondary road
0
100
200
300km
0
100
200mi

MAP NO. 3571 UNITED NATIONS
NOVEMBER 1989

REA: *261,789 sq mi* *678,034 sq km*
POPULATION: *41,300,000 (est'd for July '90)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Rangoon*
(2,458,712 est'd 1983)
GNP: *----*

163


SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Nauru local government council (Domaneab)
ANETAN
EWA
BAITI
ANABAR
IJUW
UABOE
NIBOK
DENIGOMODU
NAURU
ANIBARE
BUADA
Buada Lagoon
AIWO
BOE
MENENG
YAREN
Yaren
Pacific Ocean
NAURU
NAURU
Internal administrative boundary

REPUBLIC OF NAURU

***AREA**: 8 sq mi 20 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 9,202 (est'd for July'90)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Yaren*
(---)
***GNP**: ----*

Nauru	**8 sq mi** **20 sq km**
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi** **3,144 sq km**

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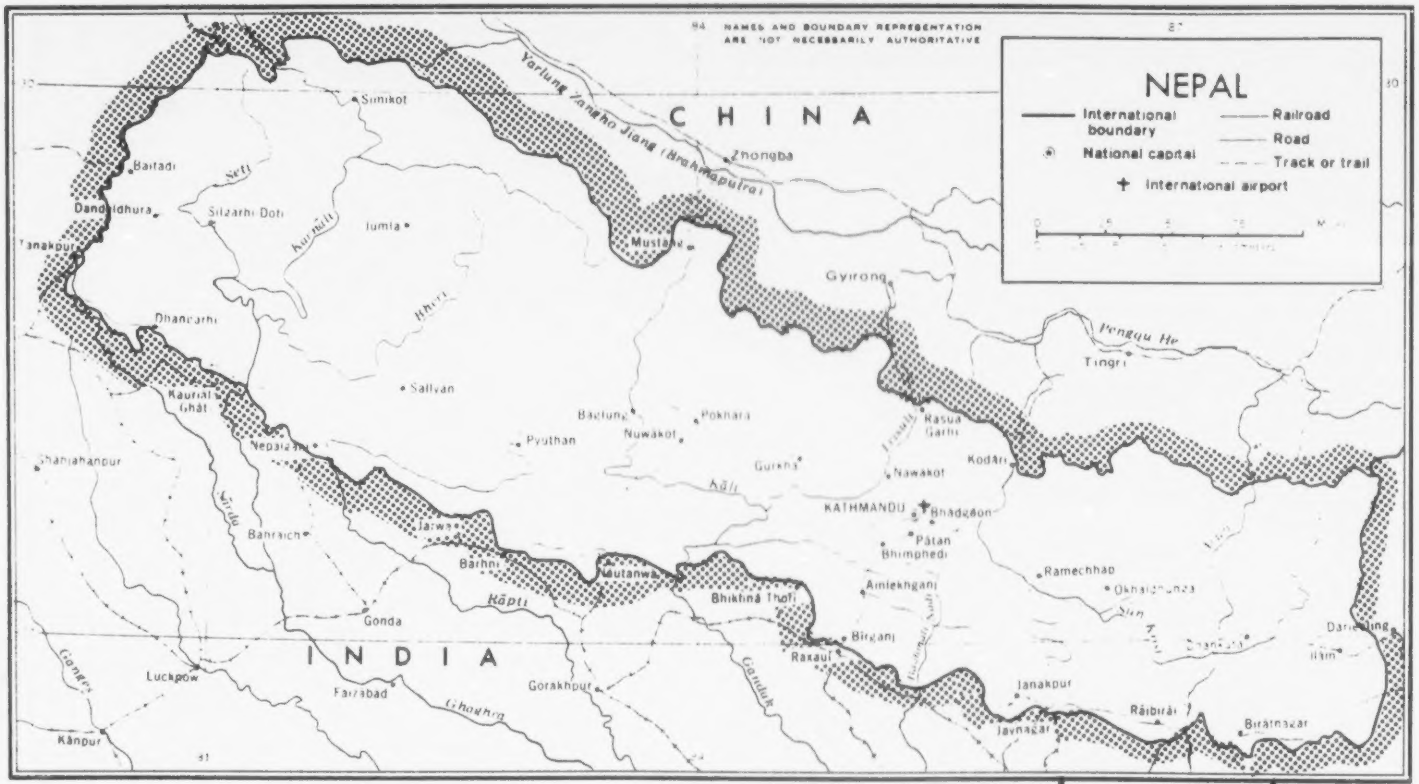
NAMES AND BOUNDARY REPRESENTATION ARE NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITATIVE
NEPAL
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
Track or trail
International airport
CHINA
INDIA
Yarlung Zangbo Jiang (Brahmaputra)
Simikot
Zhongba
Baitadi
Seti
Dandeldhura
Silgarhi Doti
Jumla
Karnali
Tanakpur
Mustang
Gyirong
Dhangarhi
Bheri
Pengqu He
Tingri
Kauriala Ghat
Sallyan
Baglung
Pokhara
Rasua Garhi
Nepalganj
Pyuthan
Nuwakot
Kodari
Shahjahanpur
Gurkha
Nawakot
Kali
KATHMANDU
Bhadgaon
Patan
Bhimphedi
Bahraich
Jarwa
Barhni
Nautanwa
Ramechhap
Okhaldhunga
Amlekhganj
Rapti
Bhiktina Thori
Sun Kosi
Darjeeling
Gonda
Birganj
Raxaul
Dhankuta
Ilam
Ganges
Gandak
Lucknow
Faizabad
Gorakhpur
Janakpur
Ghaghara
Rajbiraj
Biratnagar
Jaynagar
Kanpur

KINGDOM OF NEPAL

***AREA**: 56,136 sq mi 145,392 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 19,100,000 (est'd for July'90)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Kathmandu*
(422,000 est'd 1987)
***GNP**: $170 per capita, 1988 (US$)*

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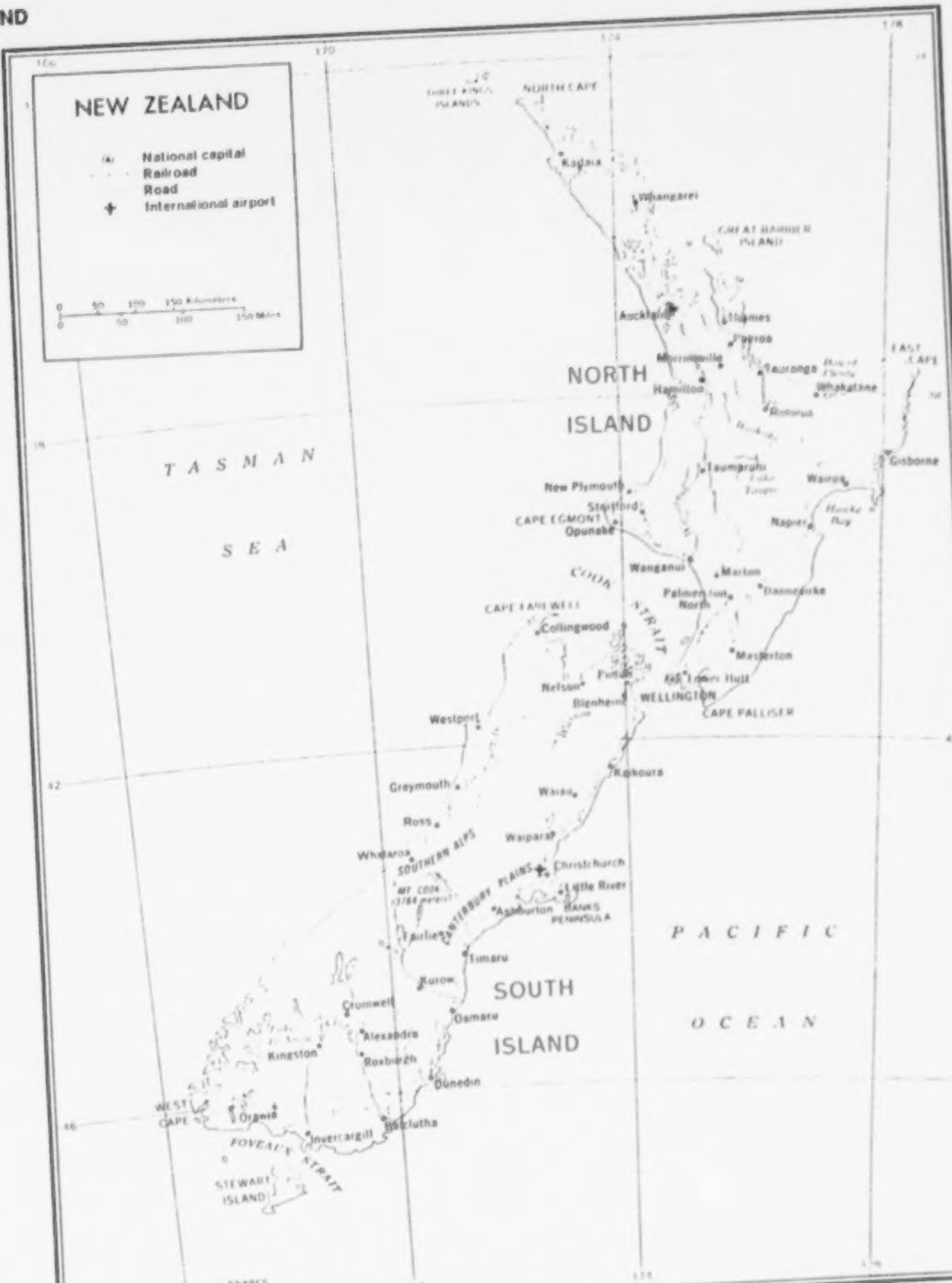
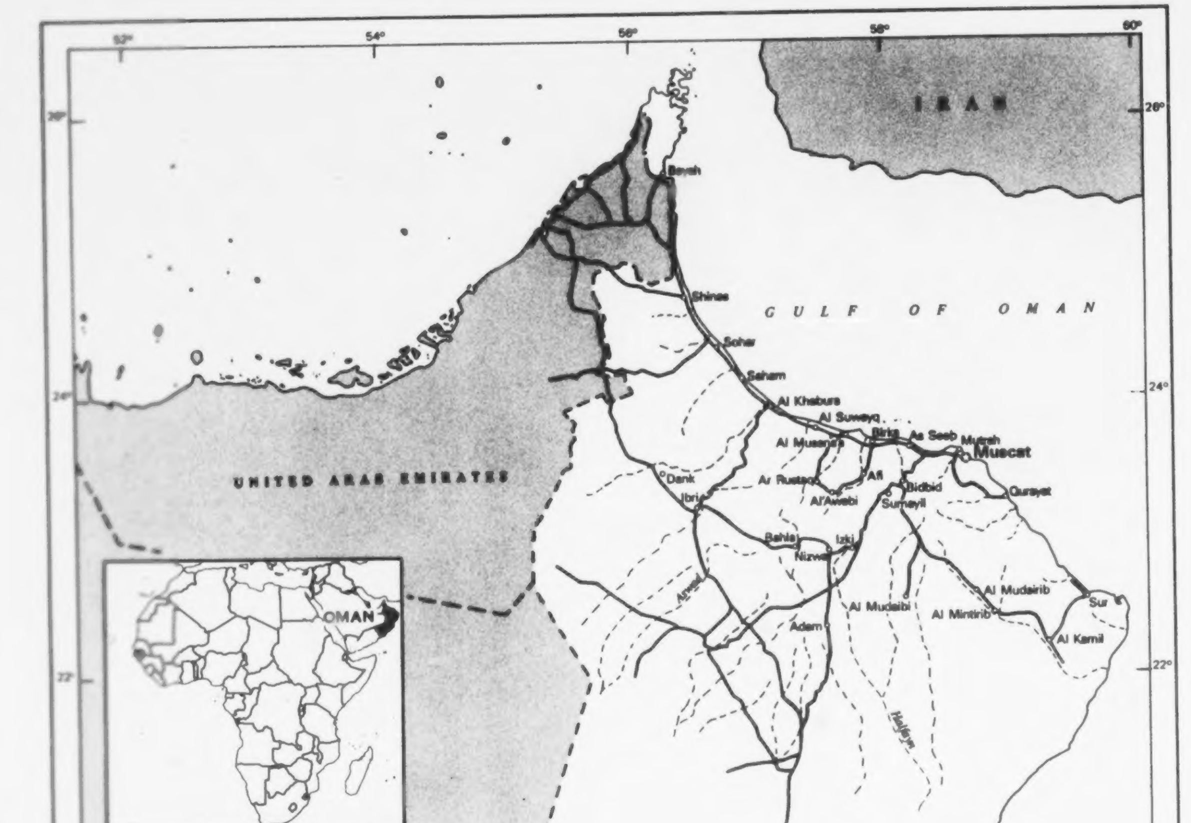

NEW ZEALAND
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 50 100 150 Kilometers
0 50 100 150 Miles
THREE KINGS ISLANDS
NORTH CAPE
Kaitaia
Whangarei
GREAT BARRIER ISLAND
Auckland
Thames
Paeroa
Morrinsville
Hamilton
Tauranga
Bay of Plenty
Whakatane
Rotorua
EAST CAPE
NORTH ISLAND
Gisborne
Taumarunui
Lake Taupo
Wairoa
New Plymouth
Stratford
CAPE EGMONT
Opunake
Napier
Hawke Bay
Wanganui
Marton
Palmerston North
Dannevirke
COOK STRAIT
CAPE FAREWELL
Collingwood
Masterton
Nelson
Picton
Lower Hutt
Blenheim
WELLINGTON
CAPE PALLISER
TASMAN SEA
Westport
Kaikoura
Greymouth
Waiau
Ross
Waipara
Whataroa
SOUTHERN ALPS
MT COOK (3764 meters)
Christchurch
Little River
CANTERBURY PLAINS
Ashburton
BANKS PENINSULA
Fairlie
Timaru
PACIFIC OCEAN
Kurow
SOUTH ISLAND
Cromwell
Oamaru
Alexandra
Kingston
Roxburgh
Dunedin
WEST CAPE
Orawia
Invercargill
Balclutha
FOVEAUX STRAIT
STEWART ISLAND
SNARES ISLANDS
166
170
174
178
38
42
46

518731 9-77

NEW ZEALAND

***AREA**: 103,736 sq mi 268,676 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 3,300,000 (est'd for July'90)*
***LARGEST CITY**: Auckland*
(149,000 est'd 1987)
***GNP**: $9,620 per capita, 1988 (US$)*

167


IRAN
GULF OF OMAN
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
SAUDI ARABIA
DEM. YEMEN
ARABIAN SEA
OMAN
Bayah
Shinas
Sohar
Saham
Al Khabura
Al Suwayq
Birka
As Seeb
Mutrah
Muscat
Al Musanna
Dank
Ibri
Ar Rustaq
Afi
Al'Awabi
Bidbid
Sumayil
Quryat
Bahla
Izki
Nizwa
Al Mudaibi
Al Mudairib
Al Mintirib
Sur
Al Kamil
Adam
Filim
Masirah
Haima
Duqm
Thamarit
Salalah
Mirbat
Rakhyut
Kuria Muria Is.
OMAN
National capital
Town, village
Road
0 50 100 150km
0 50 100mi
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
52° 54° 56° 58° 60°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°
MAP NO. 2883 Rev.2 UNITED NATIONS
JANUARY 1985

SULTANATE OF OMAN

AREA: *82,030 sq mi 212,458 sq km*
POPULATION: *1,500,000 (est'd for July'90)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Muscat*
(85,000 est'd 1982)
GNP: *$5,070 per capita, 1988 (US$)*

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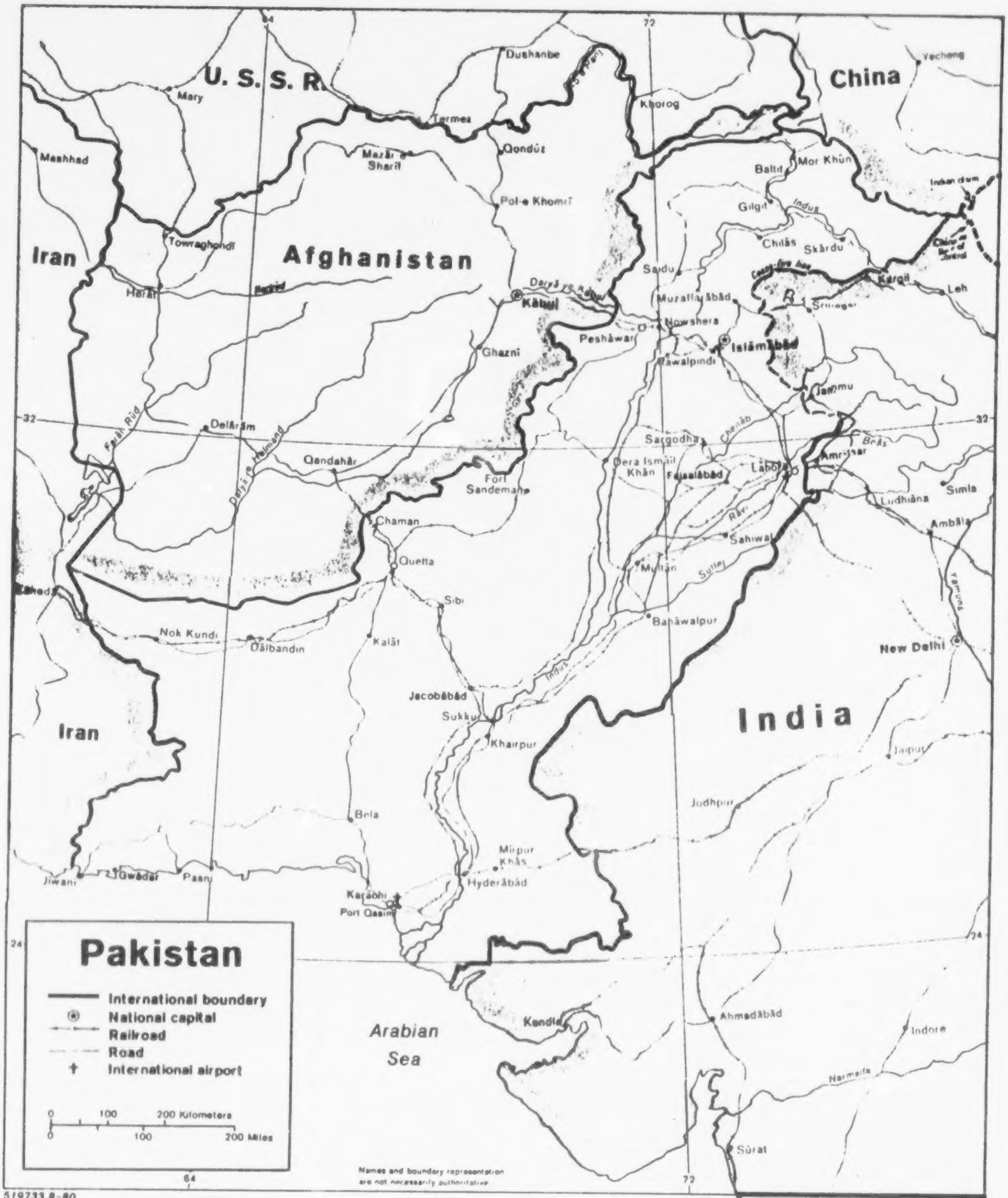
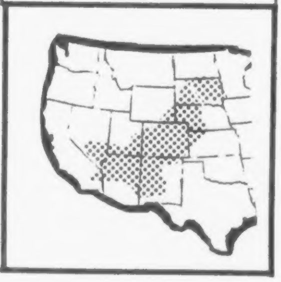

U. S. S. R.
China
Iran
Afghanistan
Iran
India
Arabian Sea
Dushanbe
Mary
Termez
Khorog
Mashhad
Mazar-e Sharif
Qonduz
Pol-e Khomri
Towraghondi
Herat
Kabul
Ghazni
Delaram
Qandahar
Farah Rud
Darya-ye Helmand
Chaman
Quetta
Sibi
Fort Sandeman
Zahedan
Nok Kundi
Dalbandin
Kalat
Jacobabad
Sukkur
Khairpur
Bela
Mirpur Khas
Hyderabad
Karachi
Port Qasim
Jiwani
Gwadar
Pasni
Baltit
Mor Khun
Gilgit
Indus
Chilas
Skardu
Kargil
Leh
Saidu
Muzaffarabad
Srinagar
Nowshera
Peshawar
Islamabad
Rawalpindi
Jammu
Sargodha
Chenab
Dera Ismail Khan
Faisalabad
Lahore
Amritsar
Ravi
Sahiwal
Multan
Sutlej
Bahawalpur
Ludhiana
Simla
Ambala
New Delhi
Jaipur
Jodhpur
Ahmadabad
Indore
Narmada
Surat
Kandla
Yechang
Pakistan
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 100 200 Kilometers
0 100 200 Miles
32
24
64
72
Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative

519733 8-80



ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

AREA: 310,403 sq mi 803,944 sq km
POPULATION: 114,600,000 (est'd for July'90)
LARGEST CITY: Karachi
(5,100,000 cen. 1981)
GNP: $350 per capita, 1988 (US$)

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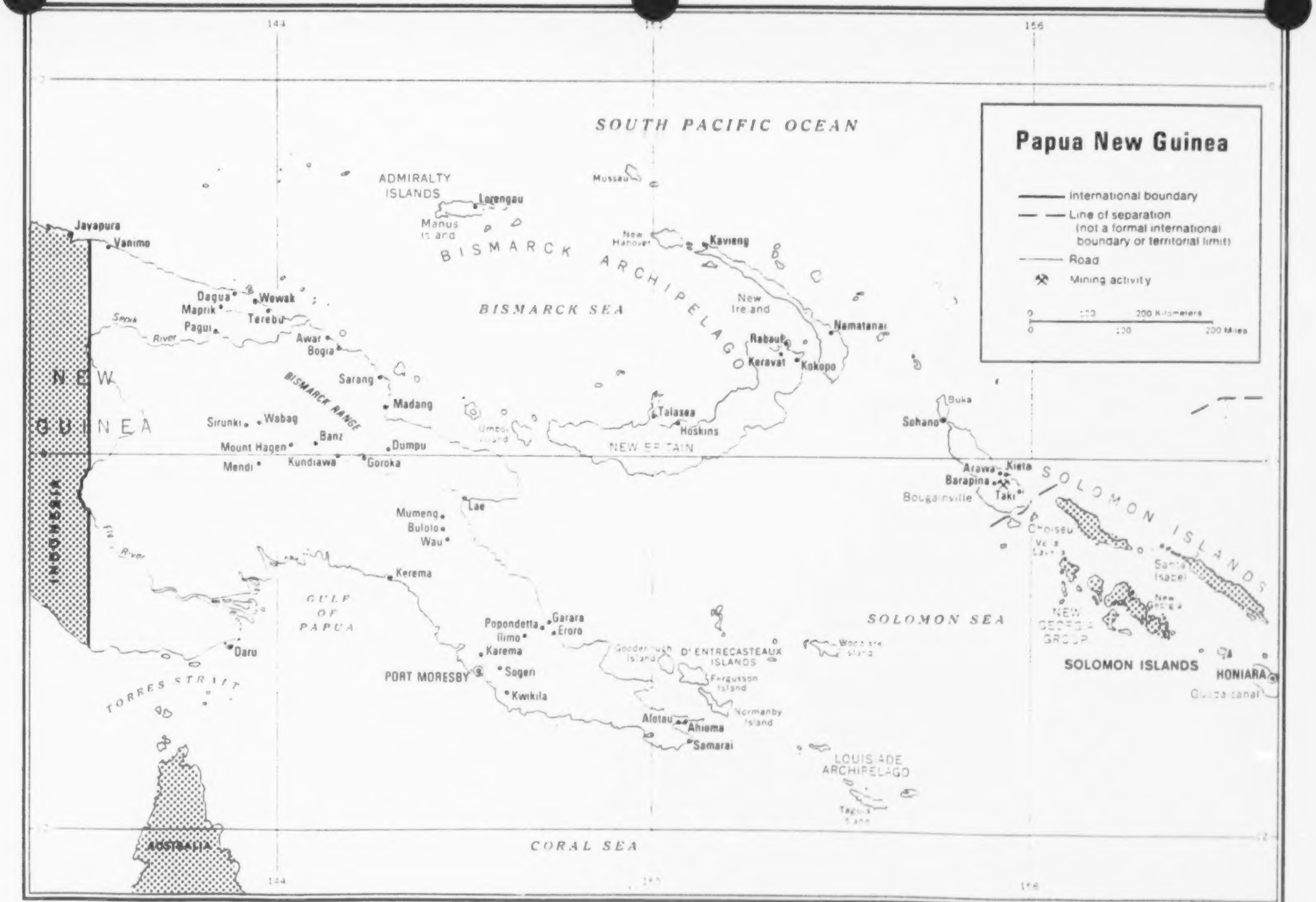
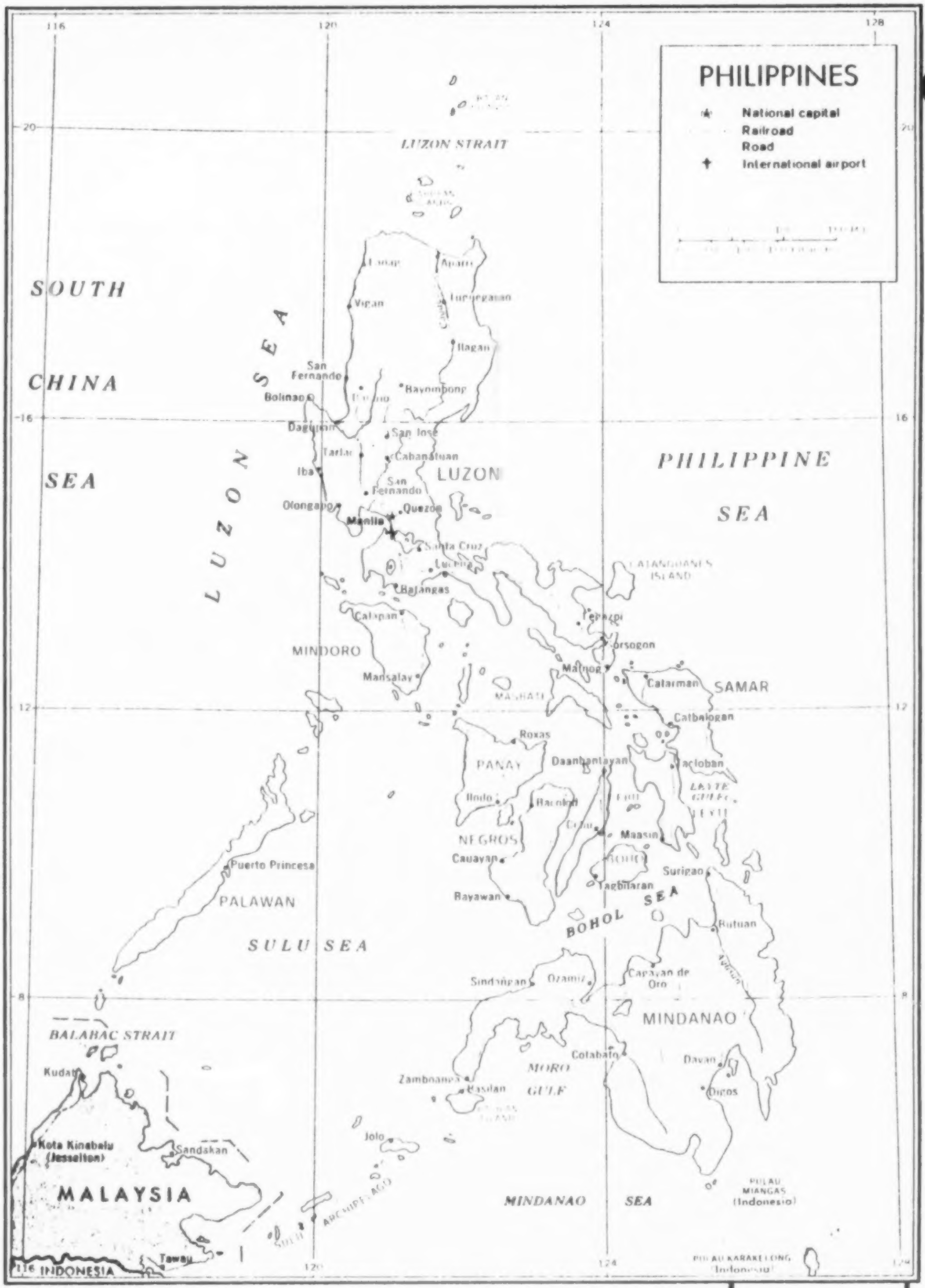

Papua New Guinea
International boundary
Line of separation (not a formal international boundary or territorial limit)
Road
Mining activity
0 100 200 Kilometers
0 100 200 Miles
144
156
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
ADMIRALTY ISLANDS
Lorengau
Manus Island
Mussau
New Hanover
Kavieng
BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO
BISMARCK SEA
New Ireland
Namatanai
Rabaul
Keravat
Kokopo
Talasea
Hoskins
NEW BRITAIN
Umboi Island
Jayapura
Vanimo
Dagua
Wewak
Maprik
Terebu
Pagui
Sepik River
Awar
Bogia
Sarang
BISMARCK RANGE
Madang
NEW GUINEA
INDONESIA
Sirunki
Wabag
Mount Hagen
Banz
Dumpu
Mendi
Kundiawa
Goroka
Mumeng
Bulolo
Wau
Lae
Fly River
Kerema
GULF OF PAPUA
Popondetta
Garara
Eroro
Ilimo
Karema
PORT MORESBY
Sogeri
Kwikila
Daru
TORRES STRAIT
AUSTRALIA
Goodenough Island
D'ENTRECASTEAUX ISLANDS
Fergusson Island
Normanby Island
Woodlark Island
Alotau
Ahioma
Samarai
LOUISIADE ARCHIPELAGO
Tagula Island
CORAL SEA
SOLOMON SEA
Buka
Sohano
Arawa
Kieta
Barapina
Taki
Bougainville
SOLOMON ISLANDS
Choiseul
Vella Lavella
Santa Isabel
New Georgia
NEW GEORGIA GROUP
HONIARA
Guadalcanal

INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

AREA: 176,280 sq mi 456,565 sq km
POPULATION: 4,000,000 (est'd for July'90)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Port Moresby
(152,000 est'd 1987)
GNP: $770 per capita, 1988 (US$)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE


PHILIPPINES
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
116
120
124
128
20
16
12
8
LUZON STRAIT
SOUTH CHINA SEA
LUZON SEA
PHILIPPINE SEA
Laoag
Aparri
Vigan
Tuguegarao
Ilagan
San Fernando
Bolinao
Bayombong
Dagupan
San Jose
Tarlac
Cabanatuan
Iba
San Fernando
LUZON
Olongapo
Quezon
Manila
Santa Cruz
Lucena
Batangas
CATANDUANES ISLAND
Calapan
Legazpi
Sorsogon
MINDORO
Masbate
Mansalay
MASBATE
Catarman
SAMAR
Calbayogan
Roxas
PANAY
Daanbantayan
Tacloban
LEYTE GULF
Iloilo
Bacolod
LEYTE
Cebu
Maasin
NEGROS
Cauayan
BOHOL
Surigao
Puerto Princesa
Tagbilaran
PALAWAN
Bayawan
BOHOL SEA
Butuan
SULU SEA
Sindangan
Ozamiz
Cagayan de Oro
MINDANAO
BALABAC STRAIT
Cotabato
Davao
Kudat
Zamboanga
Basilan
MORO GULF
Digos
Jolo
Kota Kinabalu (Jesselton)
Sandakan
MALAYSIA
SULU ARCHIPELAGO
MINDANAO SEA
PULAU MIANGAS (Indonesia)
Tawau
INDONESIA
PULAU KARAKELONG (Indonesia)

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

AREA: 115,831 sq mi 300,002 sq km

POPULATION: 66,100,000 (est'd for July'90)

CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Manila (de facto capital) (1,700,000 est'd 1985)

GNP: $630 per capita, 1988 (US$)

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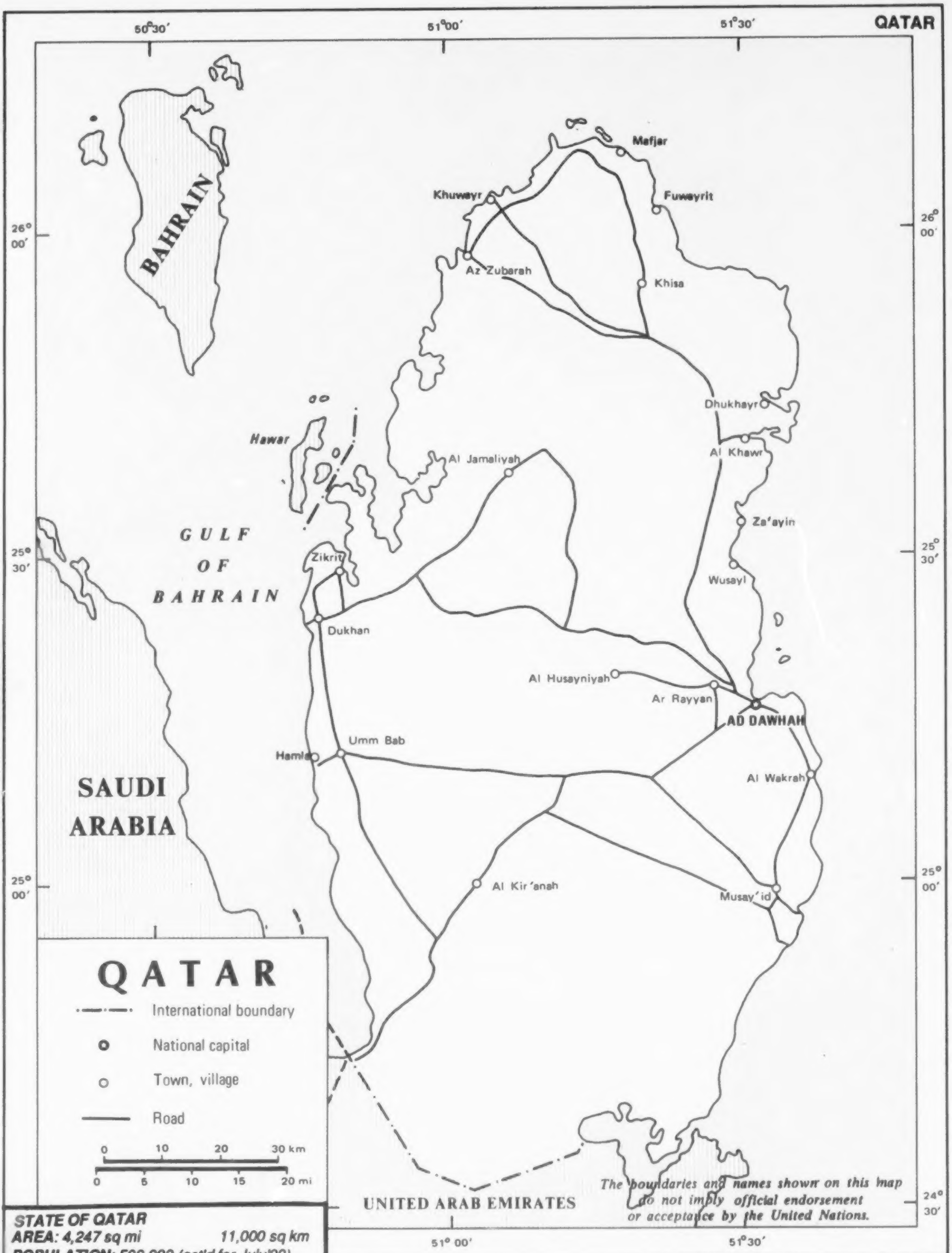
QATAR
50°30'
51°00'
51°30'
26° 00'
25° 30'
25° 00'
24° 30'
51° 00'
51°30'
BAHRAIN
Hawar
GULF OF BAHRAIN
SAUDI ARABIA
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Mafjar
Khuwayr
Fuwayrit
Az Zubarah
Khisa
Dhukhayr
Al Khawr
Al Jamaliyah
Za'ayin
Wusayl
Zikrit
Dukhan
Al Husayniyah
Ar Rayyan
AD DAWHAH
Umm Bab
Hamla
Al Wakrah
Al Kir'anah
Musay'id
QATAR
International boundary
National capital
Town, village
Road
0 10 20 30 km
0 5 10 15 20 mi
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
MAP No 3066 UNITED NATIONS
OCT 1979

STATE OF QATAR
AREA: 4,247 sq mi 11,000 sq km
POPULATION: 500,000 (est'd for July'90)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Doha
(250,000 est'd 1987)
GNP: $11,610 per capita, 1988 (US$)

Qatar	**4,247 sq mi** **11,000 sq km**
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi** **3,144 sq km**

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA
AREA: 839,996 sq mi 2,175,590 sq km
POPULATION: 15,000,000 (est'd for July'90)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Riyadh
(1,380,000 est'd 1986)
GNP: $6,170 per capita, 1988 (US$)

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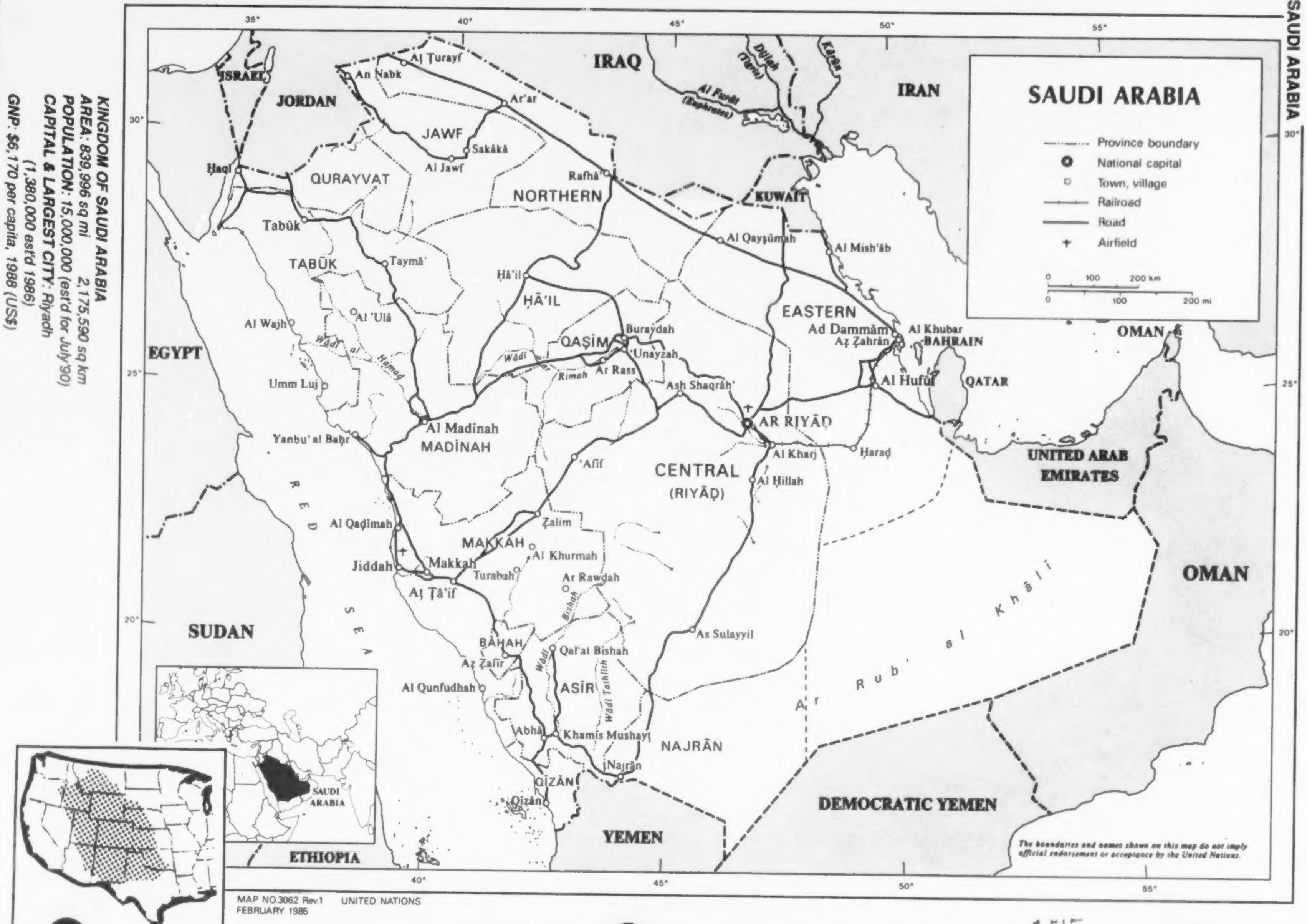
SAUDI ARABIA


SAUDI ARABIA
Province boundary
National capital
Town, village
Railroad
Road
Airfield
0 100 200 km
0 100 200 mi
35°
40°
45°
50°
55°
30°
25°
20°
ISRAEL
JORDAN
IRAQ
IRAN
KUWAIT
BAHRAIN
QATAR
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
OMAN
DEMOCRATIC YEMEN
YEMEN
ETHIOPIA
SUDAN
EGYPT
RED SEA
Dijlah (Tigris)
Al Furāt (Euphrates)
Kārūn
Al Ţurayf
An Nabk
'Ar'ar
JAWF
Sakākā
Al Jawf
Ḩaql
QURAYYAT
NORTHERN
Rafḩā'
Tabūk
TABŪK
Taymā'
Ḩā'il
ḨĀ'IL
Al Qayşūmah
Al Mish'āb
EASTERN
Ad Dammām
Al Khubar
Aẓ Ẓahrān
Al Wajh
Al 'Ulā
Wādī al Ḩamḑ
QAŞĪM
Buraydah
'Unayzah
Wādī ar Rimah
Ar Rass
Umm Lujj
Ash Shaqrāh'
Al Hufūf
AR RIYĀḐ
Al Madinah
MADĪNAH
Yanbu' al Baḩr
'Afīf
Al Kharj
Ḩaraḑ
CENTRAL (RIYĀḐ)
Al Ḩillah
Al Qaḑimah
Ẓalim
MAKKAH
Al Khurmah
Jiddah
Makkah
Turabah
Ar Rawḑah
Aţ Ţā'if
Wādī Bīshah
BĀHAH
Qal'at Bishah
As Sulayyil
Az Zafir
Al Qunfudhah
ASĪR
Wādī Tathlīth
Ar Rub' al Khālī
Abhā
Khamis Mushayţ
NAJRĀN
Najrān
QĪZĀN
Qīzān
SAUDI ARABIA

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MAP NO.3062 Rev.1 UNITED NATIONS
FEBRUARY 1985

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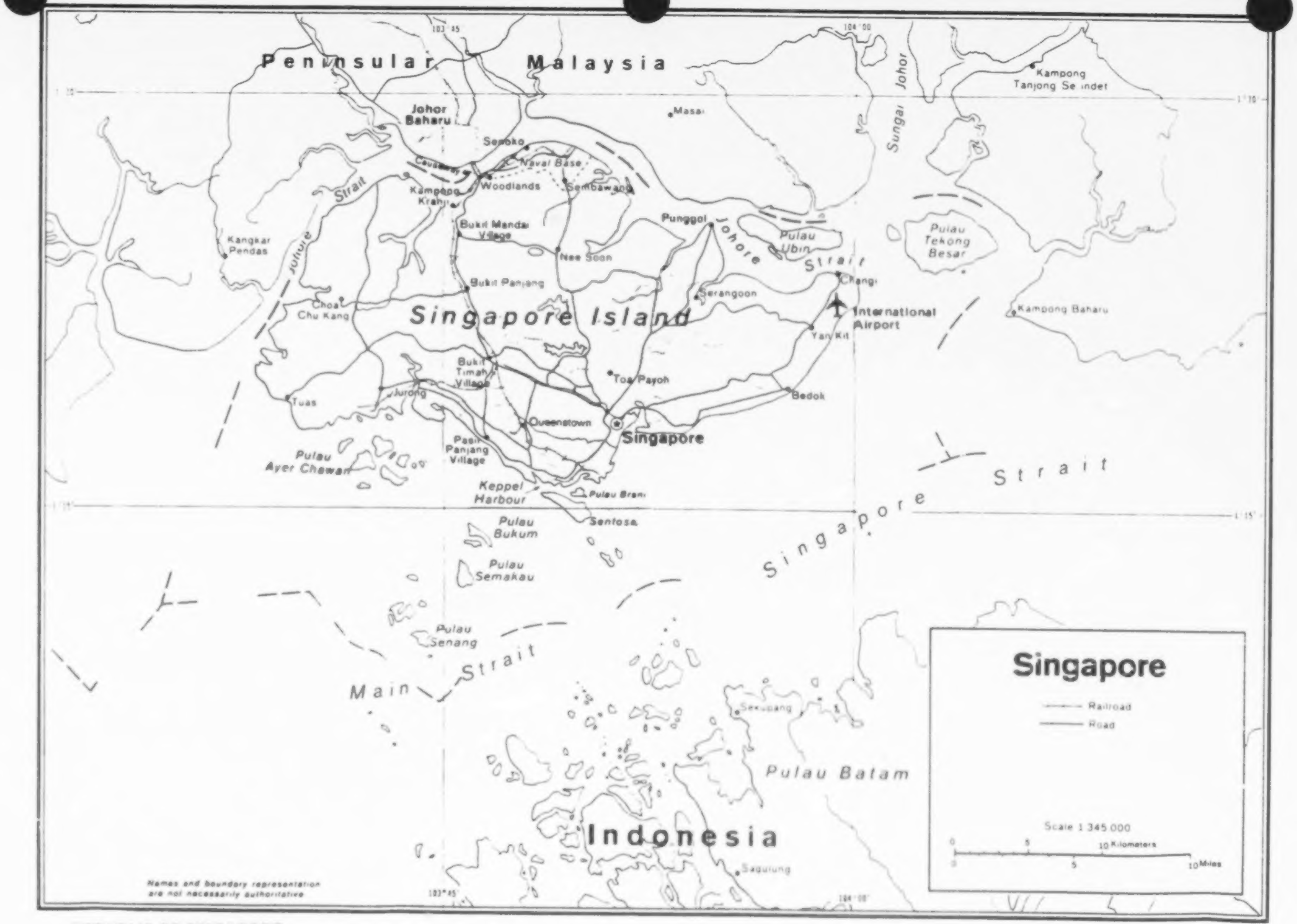
Peninsular Malaysia
Johor Baharu
Masai
Kampong Tanjong Se indet
Sungai Johor
Senoko
Causeway
Naval Base
Woodlands
Sembawang
Kampong Krahi
Johore Strait
Kangkar Pendas
Bukit Mandai Village
Nee Soon
Punggol
Pulau Ubin
Johore Strait
Pulau Tekong Besar
Changi
Serangoon
International Airport
Kampong Baharu
Bukit Panjang
Choa Chu Kang
Singapore Island
Yan Kit
Bukit Timah Village
Toa Payoh
Tuas
Jurong
Bedok
Queenstown
Singapore
Pasir Panjang Village
Pulau Ayer Chawan
Keppel Harbour
Pulau Brani
Sentosa
Pulau Bukum
Pulau Semakau
Singapore Strait
Pulau Senang
Main Strait
Sekupang
Pulau Batam
Indonesia
Sagulung
Singapore
Railroad
Road
Scale 1:345,000
0 5 10 Kilometers
0 5 10 Miles
Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative
103°45'
104°00'
1°10'
1°15'

REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE
AREA: 224 sq mi 580 sq km
POPULATION: 2,700,000 (est'd for July'90)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Singapore
(2,334,400 est'd 1978)
GNP: $9,100 per capita 1988 (US$)

Singapore	**224 sq mi** **580 sq km**
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi** **3,144 sq km**

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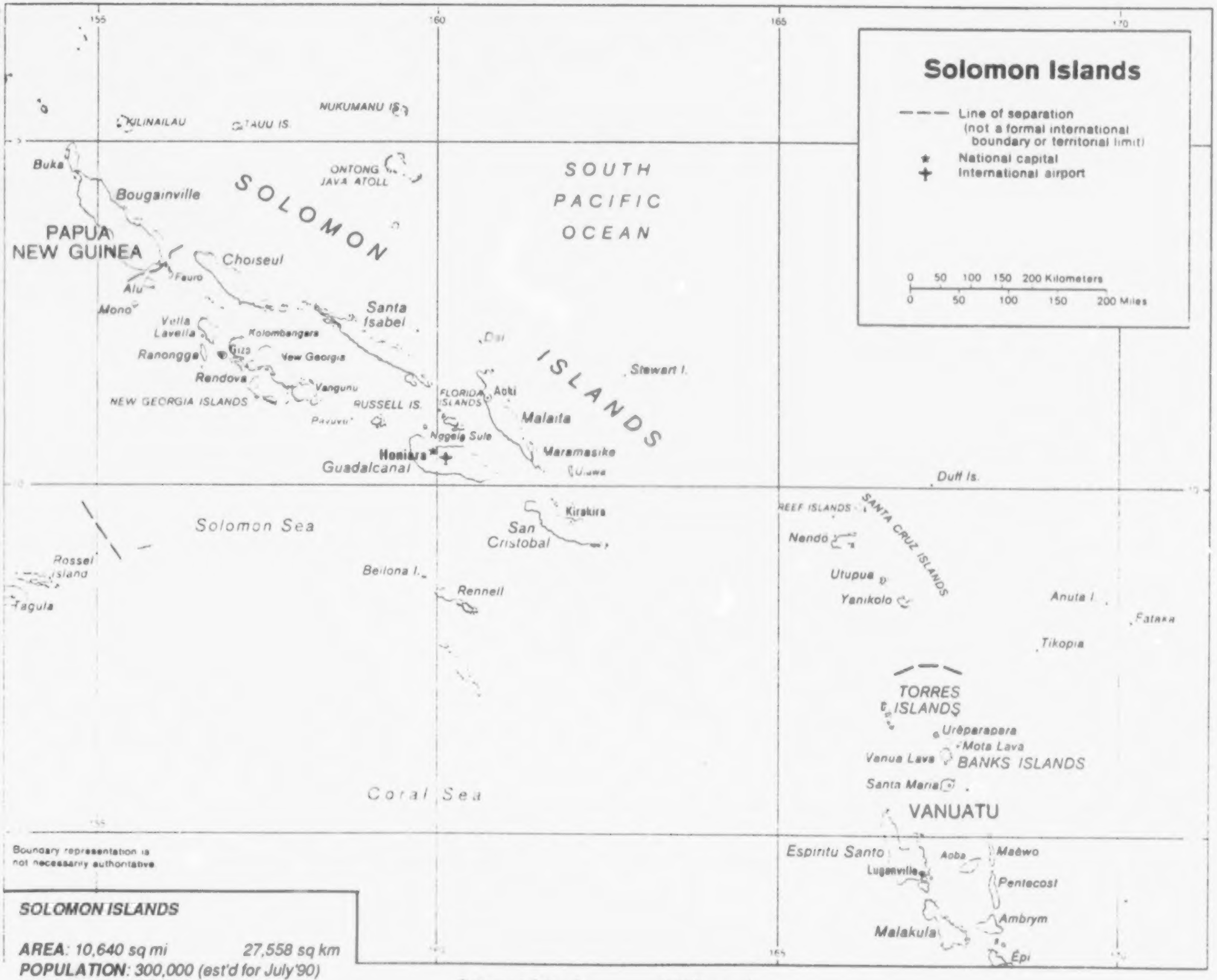
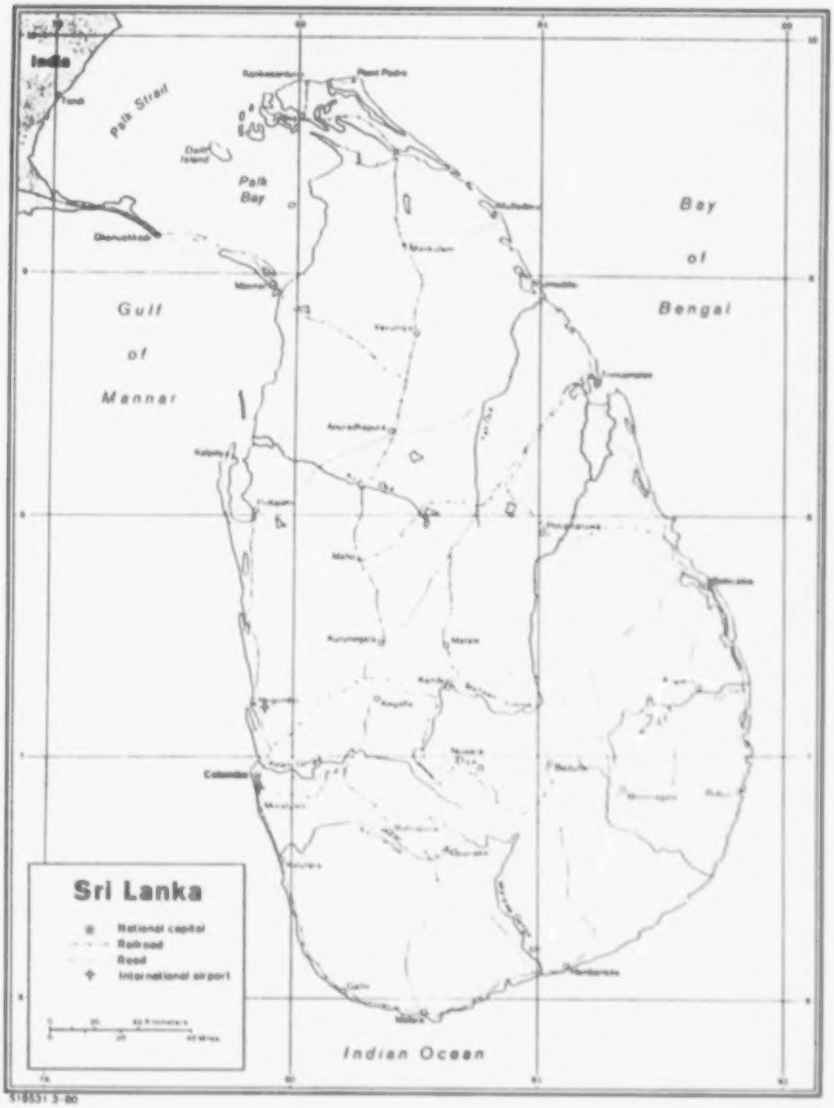

51997 12-80
Solomon Islands
Line of separation (not a formal international boundary or territorial limit)
National capital
International airport
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
155
160
165
170
SOLOMON ISLANDS
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
KILINAILAU
TAUU IS.
NUKUMANU IS.
ONTONG JAVA ATOLL
Buka
Bougainville
Choiseul
Fauro
Alu
Mono
Vella Lavella
Kolombangara
Ranongga
Gizo
New Georgia
Rendova
Vangunu
NEW GEORGIA ISLANDS
Pavuvu
RUSSELL IS.
Santa Isabel
Dai
FLORIDA ISLANDS
Auki
Malaita
Stewart I.
Nggela Sule
Honiara
Guadalcanal
Maramasike
Ulawa
Duff Is.
Kirakira
San Cristobal
REEF ISLANDS
SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS
Nendo
Utupua
Vanikolo
Anuta I.
Fataka
Tikopia
Solomon Sea
Rossel Island
Tagula
Bellona I.
Rennell
TORRES ISLANDS
Urêparapara
Mota Lava
Vanua Lava
BANKS ISLANDS
Santa Maria
VANUATU
Coral Sea
Espiritu Santo
Luganville
Aoba
Maewo
Pentecost
Malakula
Ambrym
Epi
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative

SOLOMON ISLANDS

AREA: 10,640 sq mi 27,558 sq km
POPULATION: 300,000 (est'd for July'90)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Honiara
(30,000 est'd 1988)
GNP: $430 per capita, 1988 (US$)

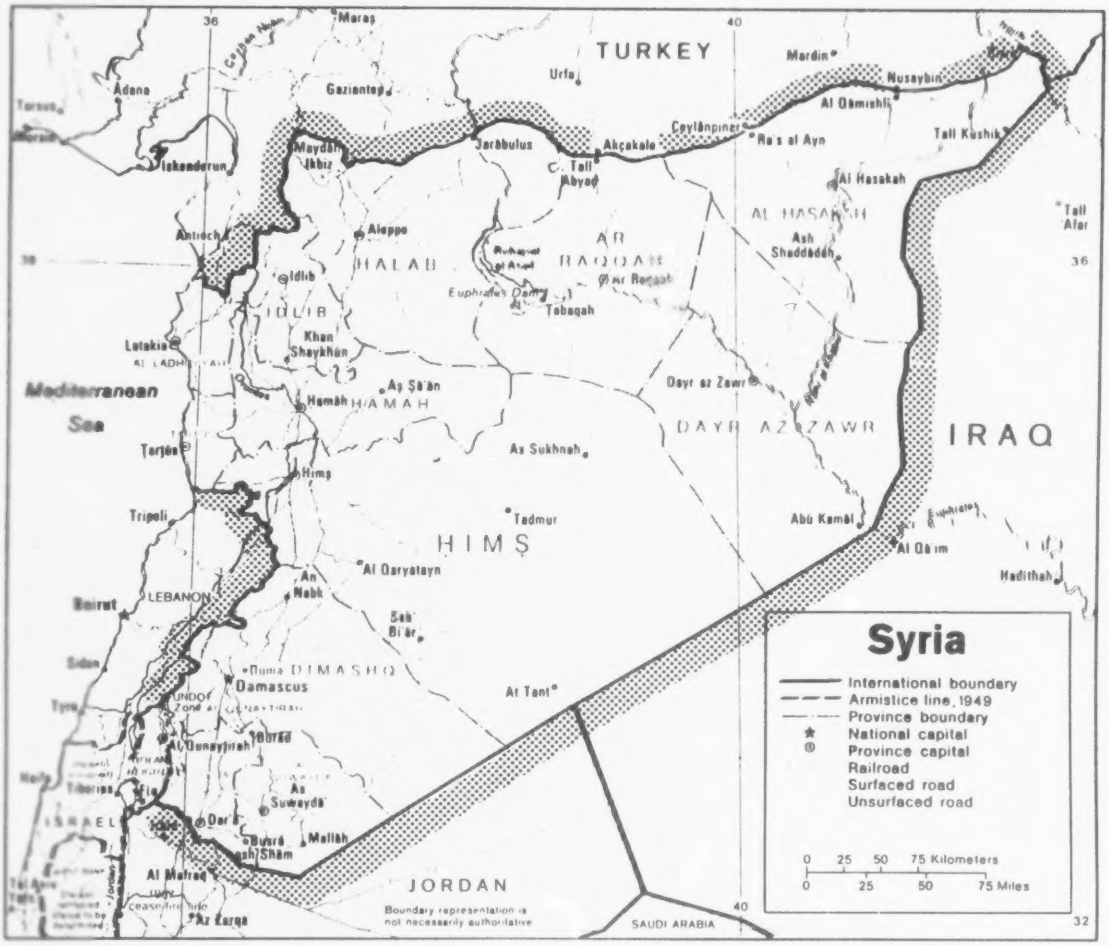
Solomon Islands	**10,985 sq mi** **28,450 sq km**
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi** **3,144 sq km**

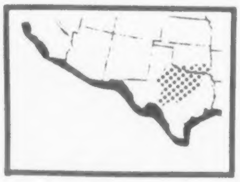

India
Palk Strait
Delft Island
Palk Bay
Bay of Bengal
Gulf of Mannar
Colombo
Indian Ocean
Sri Lanka
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport

510531 3-80

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA

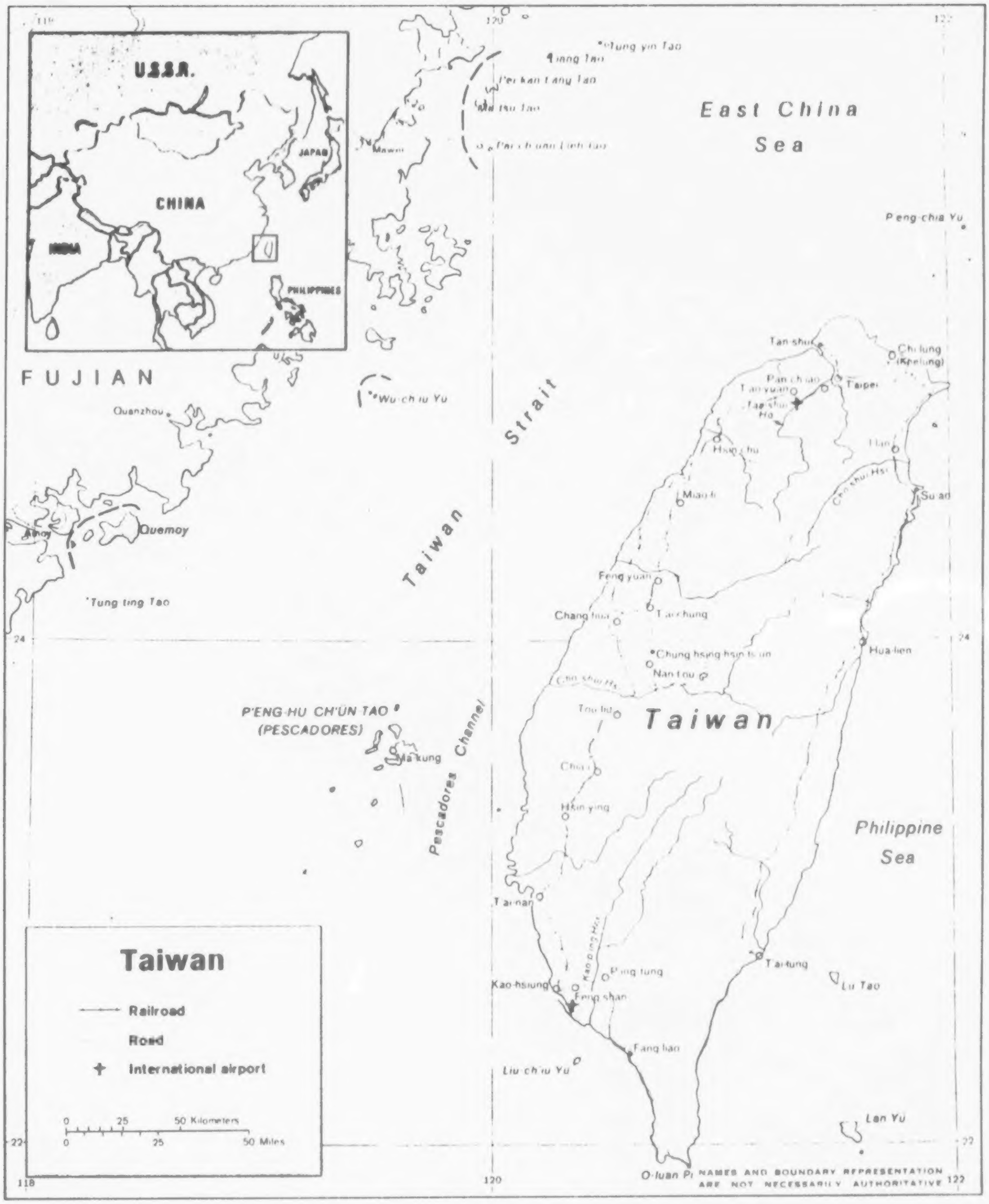
***AREA**: 25,332 sq mi 65,610 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 17,200,000 (est'd for July'90)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Colombo*
(664,000 est'd 1986)
***GNP**: $420 per capita, 1988 (US$)*


TURKEY
IRAQ
JORDAN
SAUDI ARABIA
LEBANON
ISRAEL
Mediterranean Sea
Syria
International boundary
Armistice line, 1949
Province boundary
National capital
Province capital
Railroad
Surfaced road
Unsurfaced road
0 25 50 75 Kilometers
0 25 50 75 Miles
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative
HALAB
IDLIB
AR RAQQAH
AL HASAKAH
DAYR AZ ZAWR
HAMAH
HIMS
DIMASHQ
Damascus
Aleppo
Idlib
Latakia
Hamah
Hims
Tartus
Ar Raqqah
Tabaqah
Euphrates Dam
Al Hasakah
Ash Shaddadah
Dayr az Zawr
Abu Kamal
Al Qa'im
Tadmur
As Sukhnah
Al Qaryatayn
An Nabk
Sab' Bi'ar
At Tanf
Duma
Al Qunaytirah
Dar'a
As Suwayda'
Busra ash Sham
Mallah
Al Mafraq
Az Zarqa
Jarabulus
Tall Abyad
Akçakale
Ceylânpinar
Ra's al Ayn
Al Qamishli
Nusaybin
Mardin
Urfa
Gaziantep
Maras
Adana
Tarsus
Mersin
Iskenderun
Antioch
Maydan Ikbiz
Khan Shaykhun
As Sa'an
Tall Kushik
Tall Afar
Hadithah
Tripoli
Beirut
Sidon
Tyre
Haifa
Tiberias
Tel Aviv-Yafo
Al Ladhiqiyah
UNDOF Zone
36
40
32



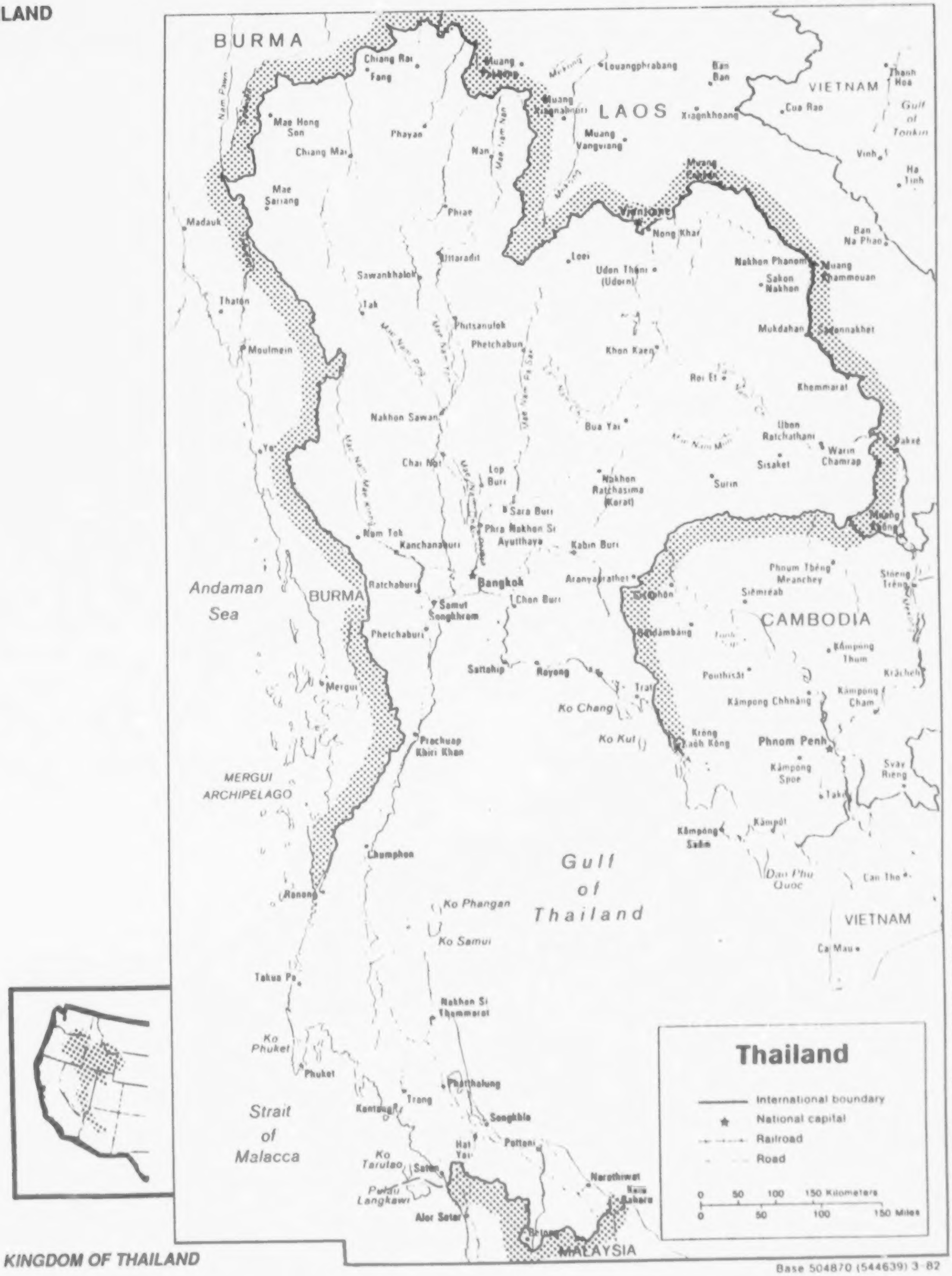
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

AREA: 71,498 sq mi 185,180 sq km
POPULATION: 12,600,000 (est'd for July'90)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Damascus
(1,200,000 est'd 1987)
GNP: $1,670 per capita, 1988 (US$)


U.S.S.R.
JAPAN
CHINA
INDIA
PHILIPPINES
FUJIAN
Quanzhou
Amoy
Quemoy
Tung ting Tao
Mawei
Tung yin Tao
Liang Tao
Pei kan tang Tao
Ma tsu Tao
Pai ch'uan Lieh Tao
East China Sea
P'eng chia Yu
Wu ch'iu Yu
Taiwan Strait
Tan shui
Chi lung (Keelung)
Pan ch'iao
Taipei
Tao yuan
Tan shui Ho
Hsin chu
I lan
Miao li
Cho shui Hsi
Su ao
Feng yuan
Chang hua
Tai chung
Hua lien
Chung hsing hsin ts'un
Nan tou
Cho shui Hsi
Tou liu
Taiwan
P'ENG HU CH'UN TAO (PESCADORES)
Ma kung
Pescadores Channel
Chia i
Hsin ying
Philippine Sea
Tai nan
Kao p'ing Hsi
P'ing tung
Tai tung
Lu Tao
Kao hsiung
Feng shan
Fang liao
Liu ch'iu Yu
Lan Yu
O luan Pi
Taiwan
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 25 50 Kilometers
0 25 50 Miles
118
120
122
24
22
NAMES AND BOUNDARY REPRESENTATION ARE NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITATIVE

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

AREA: *13,885 sq mi* *35,962 sq km*
POPULATION: *20,200,000 (est'd for July'90)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Taipei*
(2,575,000 met. est'd 1987)
GNP: *----*

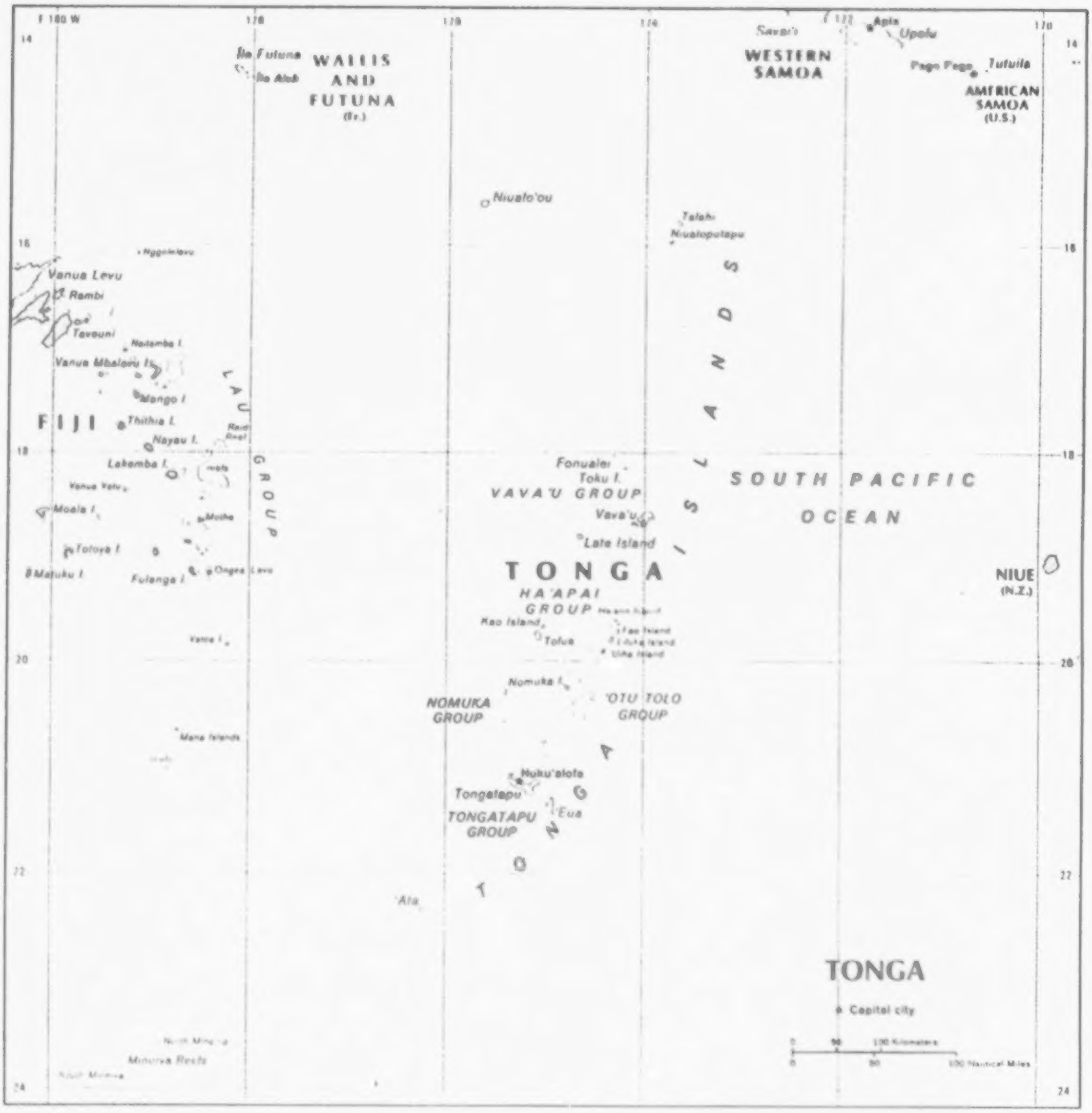

BURMA
LAOS
VIETNAM
CAMBODIA
MALAYSIA
Andaman Sea
Gulf of Thailand
Gulf of Tonkin
Strait of Malacca
MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO
Chiang Rai
Fang
Mae Hong Son
Chiang Mai
Mae Sariang
Phayao
Nan
Phrae
Uttaradit
Sawankhalok
Tak
Phitsanulok
Phetchabun
Nakhon Sawan
Chai Nat
Lop Buri
Sara Buri
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya
Kanchanaburi
Nam Tok
Ratchaburi
Bangkok
Samut Songkhram
Phetchaburi
Chon Buri
Sattahip
Rayong
Trat
Ko Chang
Ko Kut
Prachuap Khiri Khan
Chumphon
Ranong
Ko Phangan
Ko Samui
Takua Pa
Nakhon Si Thammarat
Ko Phuket
Phuket
Phatthalung
Trang
Kantang
Songkhla
Hat Yai
Pattani
Narathiwat
Satun
Ko Tarutao
Pulau Langkawi
Alor Setar
Loei
Udon Thani (Udorn)
Nong Khai
Vientiane
Khon Kaen
Roi Et
Nakhon Phanom
Sakon Nakhon
Mukdahan
Khemmarat
Ubon Ratchathani
Warin Chamrap
Sisaket
Surin
Bua Yai
Nakhon Ratchasima (Korat)
Kabin Buri
Aranyaprathet
Louangphrabang
Muang Vangviang
Xiangkhoang
Muang Khammouan
Savannakhet
Pakxe
Battambang
Phnom Penh
Kampong Cham
Kampong Thum
Kampong Chhnang
Pouthisat
Siemreab
Krong Kaoh Kong
Kampong Spoe
Kampot
Kampong Saom
Dao Phu Quoc
Can Tho
Ca Mau
Svay Rieng
Stoeng Treng
Kracheh
Cua Rao
Vinh
Ha Tinh
Thanh Hoa
Thailand
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
0 50 100 150 Kilometers
0 50 100 150 Miles

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative. Names in Vietnam are shown without diacritical marks

Base 504870 (544639) 3-82

KINGDOM OF THAILAND

AREA: *198,456 sq mi 514,001 sq km*
POPULATION: *55,700,000 (est'd for July'90)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Bangkok*
(4,700,000 met. est'd 1980)
GNP: *$1,000 per capita, 1988 (US$)*


Île Futuna
Île Alofi
WALLIS AND FUTUNA (Fr.)
Savai'i
Apia
Upolu
WESTERN SAMOA
Pago Pago
Tutuila
AMERICAN SAMOA (U.S.)
Niuafo'ou
Tafahi
Niuatoputapu
Vanua Levu
Rambi
Taveuni
Vanua Mbalavu I.
Mango I.
FIJI
Thithia I.
Nayau I.
Lakemba I.
Vanua Vatu
Moala I.
Totoya I.
Matuku I.
Fulanga I.
Ongea Levu
Mothe
LAU GROUP
Fonualei
Toku I.
VAVA'U GROUP
Vava'u
Late Island
TONGA
HA'APAI GROUP
Kao Island
Tofua
Nomuka I.
NOMUKA GROUP
'OTU TOLO GROUP
Nuku'alofa
Tongatapu
TONGATAPU GROUP
'Eua
'Ata
TONGA ISLANDS
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
NIUE (N.Z.)
Minerva Reefs
TONGA
Capital city
100 Kilometers
100 Nautical Miles
180 W
178
176
174
172
170
14
16
18
20
22
24

KINGDOM OF TONGA

AREA: *270 sq mi* *700 sq km*
POPULATION: *94,535 (est'd for July'90)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Nuku'alofa*
(29,000 met. est'd 1986)
GNP: *----*

Tonga	**270 sq mi**
	700 sq km
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi**
	3,144 sq km

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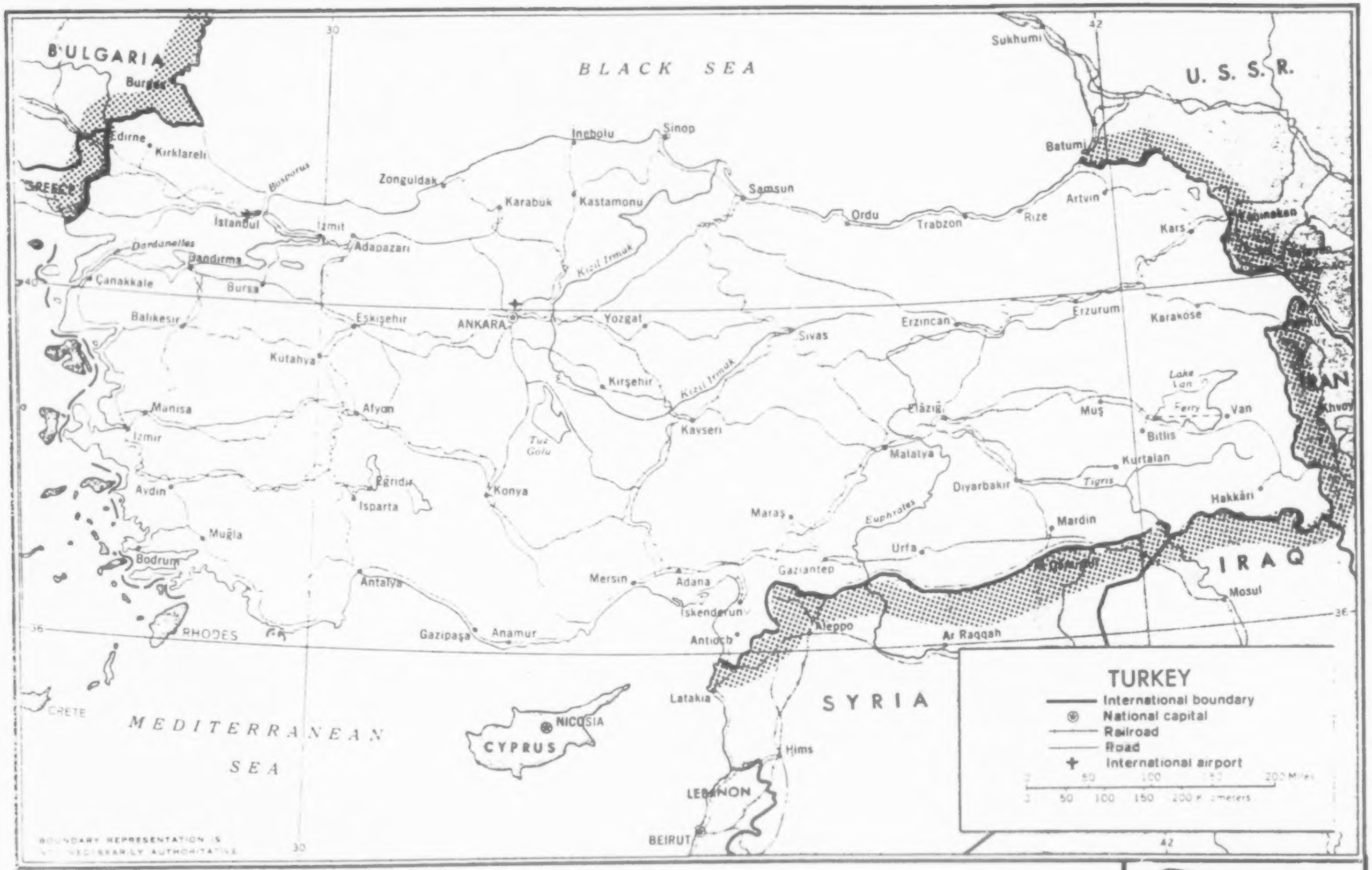
BULGARIA
Burgas
GREECE
BLACK SEA
U. S. S. R.
Sukhumi
Batumi
Edirne
Kırklareli
Bosporus
Istanbul
Izmit
Adapazarı
Dardanelles
Bandırma
Çanakkale
Bursa
Zonguldak
Karabuk
Kastamonu
Inebolu
Sinop
Samsun
Ordu
Trabzon
Rize
Artvin
Kars
Kızıl Irmak
Balıkesir
Eskişehir
ANKARA
Yozgat
Sivas
Erzincan
Erzurum
Karakose
Kutahya
Kırşehir
Manisa
Afyon
Izmir
Tuz Golu
Kayseri
Elâzığ
Muş
Lake Van
Ferry
Van
Bitlis
IRAN
Khvoy
Malatya
Kurtalan
Tigris
Aydın
Eğridir
Isparta
Konya
Diyarbakır
Hakkâri
Maraş
Euphrates
Mardin
Muğla
Urfa
Bodrum
Gaziantep
IRAQ
Mosul
Antalya
Mersin
Adana
Iskenderun
Aleppo
Ar Raqqah
RHODES
Gazipaşa
Anamur
Antioch
CRETE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CYPRUS
NICOSIA
Latakia
SYRIA
Hims
LEBANON
BEIRUT
30
36
40
42
BOUNDARY REPRESENTATION IS NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITATIVE

TURKEY

—	International boundary
⊛	National capital
┼	Railroad
—	Road
+	International airport

0 50 100 150 200 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

***AREA**: 301,381 sq mi 780,577 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 56,700,000 (est'd for July'90)*
***LARGEST CITY**: Istanbul*
(5,800,000 est'd 1988)
***GNP**: $1,280 per capita, 1988 (US$)*

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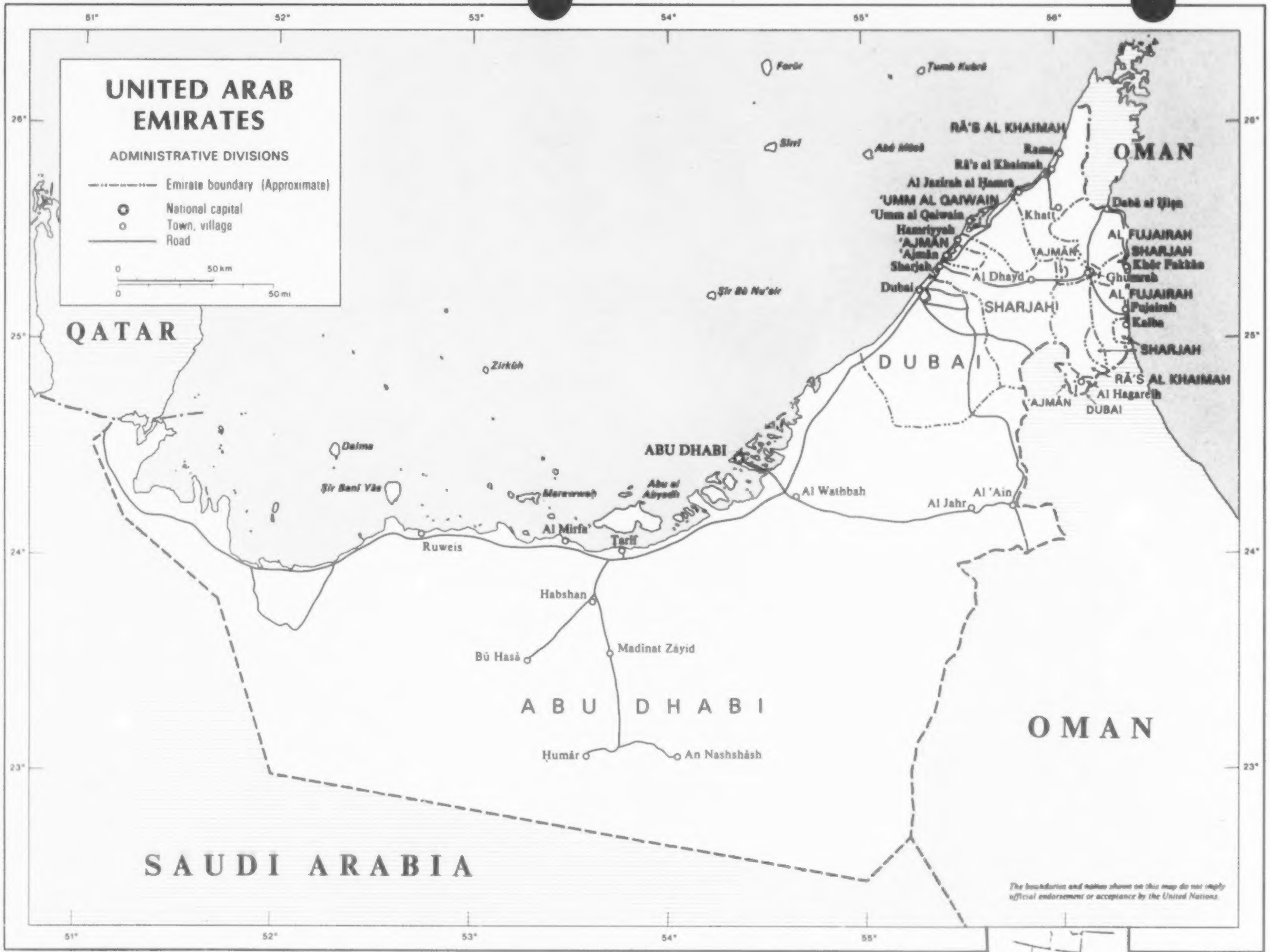

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
Emirate boundary (Approximate)
National capital
Town, village
Road
0
50 km
0
50 mi
MAP NO. 3064 UNITED NATIONS
SEPTEMBER 1979
51°
52°
53°
54°
55°
56°
26°
25°
24°
23°
QATAR
Farūr
Tunb Kubrā
Sīrrī
Abū Mūsā
Ṣīr Bū Nu'aīr
Zirkūh
Dalma
Ṣīr Banī Yās
Marawwah
Abu al Abyaḍh
ABU DHABI
Al Mirfa'
Ṭarīf
Ruweis
Al Wathbah
Al Jahr
Al 'Ain
Habshan
Bū Hasā
Madīnat Zāyid
ABU DHABI
Ḥumār
An Nashshāsh
SAUDI ARABIA
OMAN
OMAN
RĀ'S AL KHAIMAH
Rams
Rā's al Khaimah
Al Jazīrah al Ḥamra
'UMM AL QAIWAIN
'Umm al Qaiwain
Hamrīyyah
'AJMĀN
'Ajmān
Sharjah
Dubai
Khatt
Dabā al Ḥiṣn
AL FUJAIRAH
SHARJAH
Khōr Fakkān
'AJMĀN
Al Dhayd
Ghubrah
AL FUJAIRAH
Fujairah
Kalba
SHARJAH
SHARJAH
DUBAI
RĀ'S AL KHAIMAH
Al Hagareīh
'AJMĀN
DUBAI
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

AREA: *32,000 sq mi 82,880 sq km*

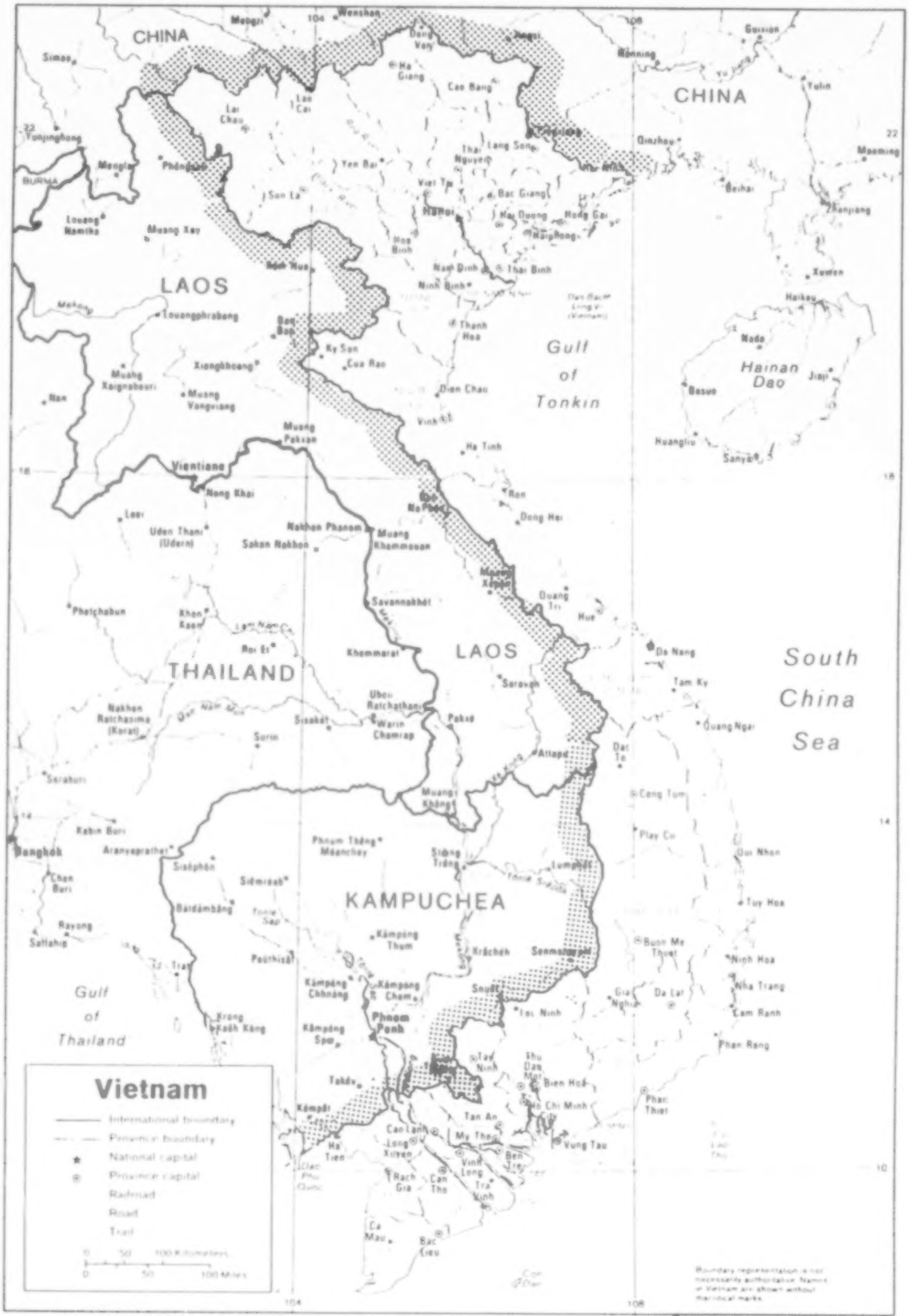
POPULATION: *1,600,000 (est'd for July'90)*

CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Abu Dhabi (537,000 est'd 1984)*

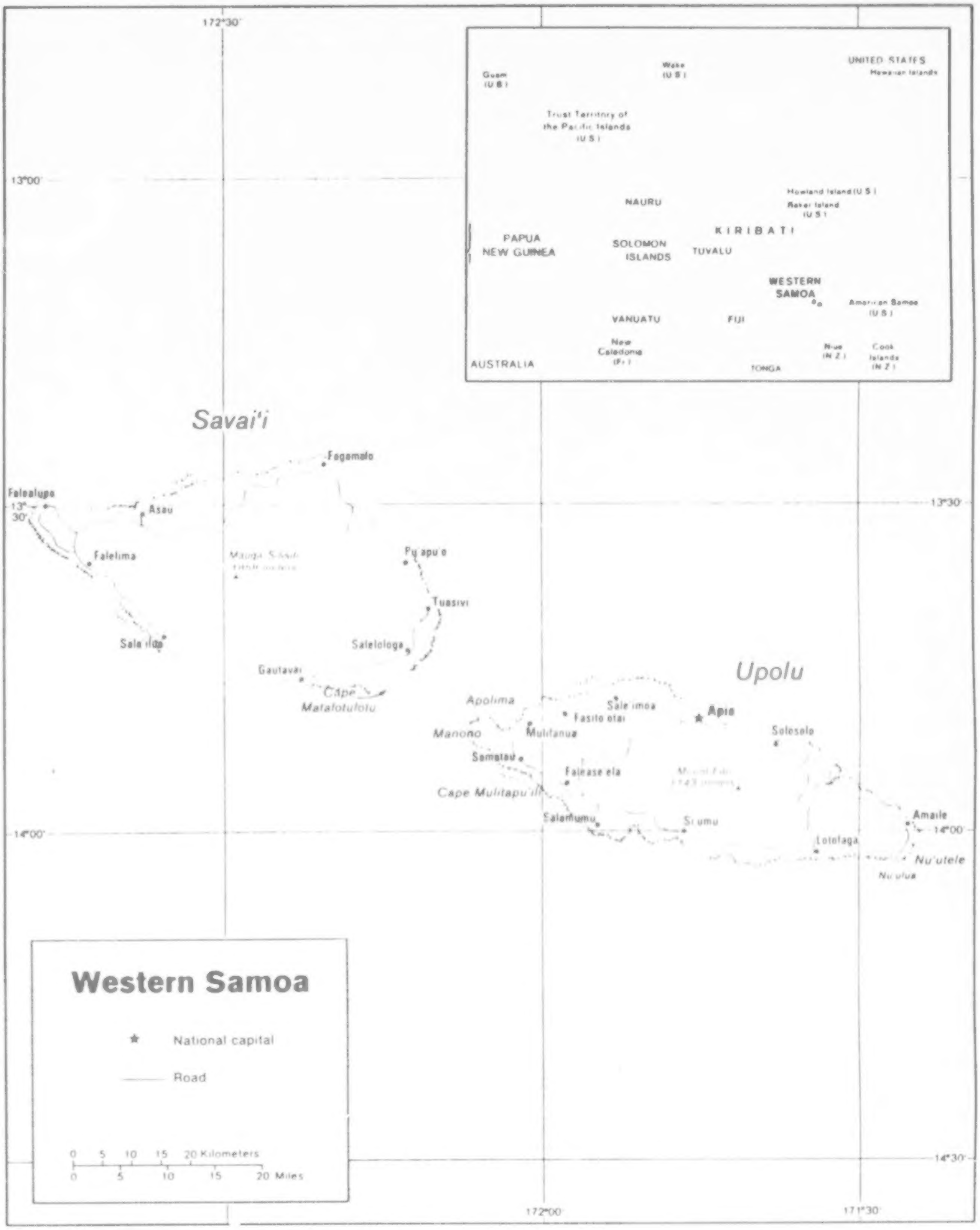
GNP: *$15,720 per capita, 1988 (US$)*

187

188


CHINA
CHINA
LAOS
LAOS
THAILAND
KAMPUCHEA
BURMA
Hanoi
Vientiane
Bangkok
Phnom Penh
Ho Chi Minh
Gulf of Tonkin
Hainan Dao
South China Sea
Gulf of Thailand
Vietnam
International boundary
Province boundary
National capital
Province capital
Railroad
Road
Trail
0 50 100 Kilometers
0 50 100 Miles
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative. Names in Vietnam are shown without diacritical marks.

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
AREA: 128,401 sq mi 332,559 sq km
POPULATION: 70,200,000 (est'd for July'90)
LARGEST CITY: Ho Chi Minh City
(3,500,000 est'd 1981)
GNP: ---


172°30'
13°00'
Guam
(U.S.)
Wake
(U.S.)
UNITED STATES
Hawaiian Islands
Trust Territory of
the Pacific Islands
(U.S.)
NAURU
Howland Island (U.S.)
Baker Island
(U.S.)
KIRIBATI
PAPUA
NEW GUINEA
SOLOMON
ISLANDS
TUVALU
WESTERN
SAMOA
American Samoa
(U.S.)
VANUATU
FIJI
New
Caledonia
(Fr.)
Niue
(N.Z.)
Cook
Islands
(N.Z.)
AUSTRALIA
TONGA
Savai'i
Fagamalo
Falealupo
13°
30'
Asau
Falelima
Mauga Silisili
Pu'apu'a
Tuasivi
Salelologa
Sala'ilua
Gautavai
Cape
Matafolofulu
13°30'
Upolu
Apolima
Sale'imoa
Fasito'otai
Apia
Manono
Mulifanua
Solosolo
Samatau
Falease'ela
Mount Fito
Cape Mulitapu'ili
Salamumu
Si'umu
Amaile
14°00'
Lotofaga
Nu'utele
Nu'ulua
Western Samoa
National capital
Road
0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers
0 5 10 15 20 Miles
14°30'
172°00'
171°30'

INDEPENDENT STATE OF WESTERN SAMOA

***AREA**: 1,133 sq mi 2,934 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 200,000 (est'd for July'90)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Apia*
(35,000 est'd 1983)
***GNP**: $580 per capita, 1988 (US$)*

Western Samoa	**1,104 sq mi** **2,860 sq km**
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi** **3,144 sq km**

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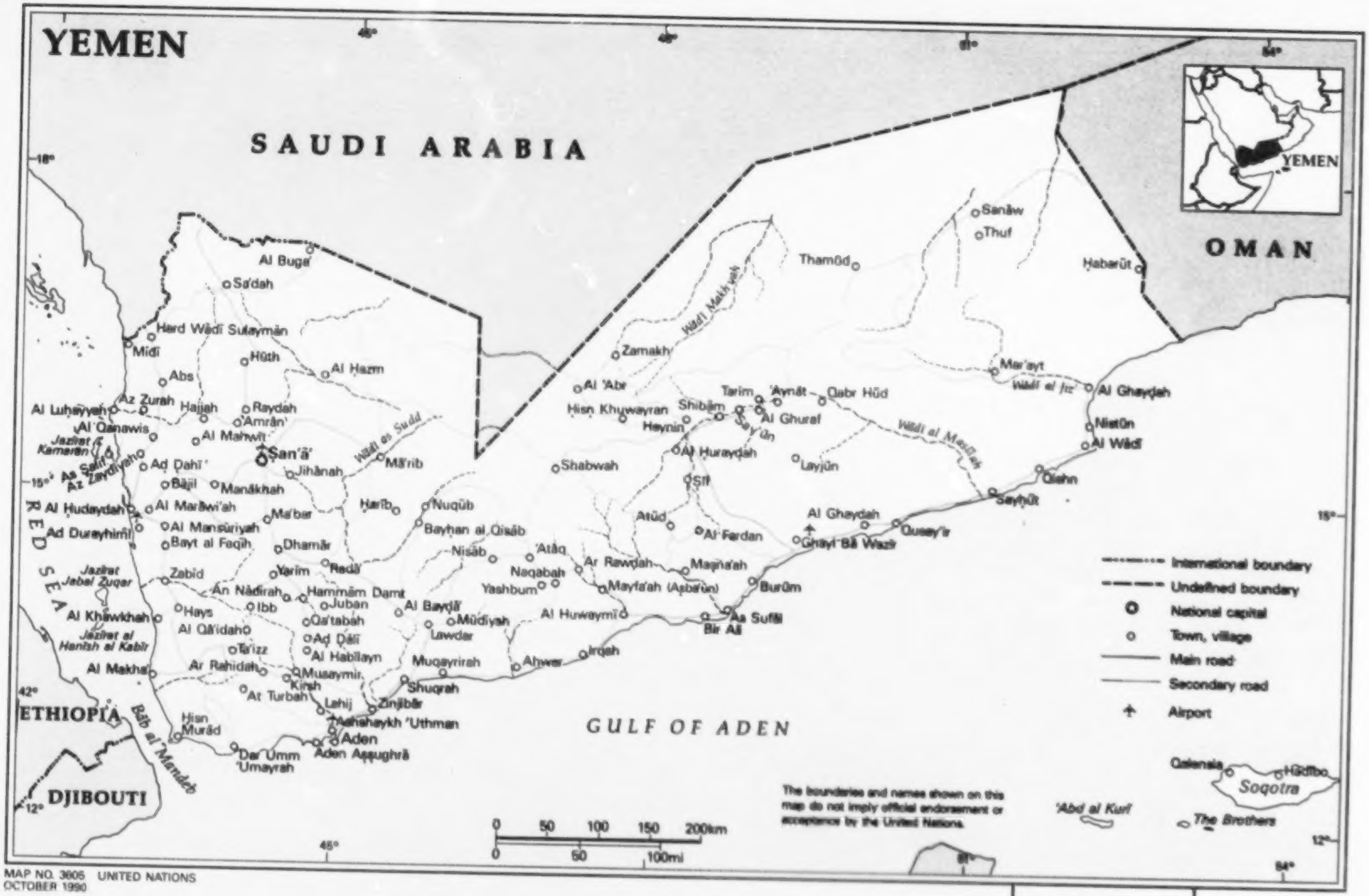
YEMEN
SAUDI ARABIA
OMAN
ETHIOPIA
DJIBOUTI
RED SEA
GULF OF ADEN
Bab al Mandab
San'ā'
Aden
Al Hudaydah
Ta'izz
Ibb
Dhamār
Ma'rib
Sa'dah
Al Mukalla
Shibām
Say'ūn
Tarim
Al Ghaydah
Sayhūt
Qishn
Nishtūn
Thamūd
Sanāw
Thuf
Habarūt
Zinjibār
Shuqrah
Lahij
Al Makhā'
Al Khawkhah
Zabīd
Bayt al Faqih
Al Luhayyah
Midi
Soqotra
Qalansiyah
Hadibo
'Abd al Kuri
The Brothers
Wādī Hadramawt
Wādī al Masīlah
International boundary
Undefined boundary
National capital
Town, village
Main road
Secondary road
Airport
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
0 50 100 150 200km
0 50 100mi

MAP NO. 3605 UNITED NATIONS
OCTOBER 1990

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

AREA: 203,849 sq mi 527,969 sq km
POPULATION: 9,800,000 (est'd for July'90)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Sana
(427,000 est'd 1986)
GNP: $595 per capita, 1988 (US$)

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